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THE TIMES

Is it time for children's books to be put back into the real world? P 18

Proposals for separate Scottish and Welsh assemblies find no favour with opposition parties

vernment's proposals, published yesterday, for and Welsh assemblies with devolved powers of nt were soundly condemned at Westminster by all ition parties. Some felt the proposals went too far. t they did not go far enough. Mr Russell Johnston, okesman on devolution, described the White Paper as throwing a dog a bone without any meat on it. Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, said the assemblies "set up as rivals to the Secretaries of State will be exploited by the nationalists to achieve their declared aim of wrecking the United Kingdom". [White Paper text, pages 4 and 5: reaction, page 2.]

New bodies to have cash-raising powers

Under the Government's devolution proposals:

■Scotland would get a law-making assembly in Edinburgh with a Cabinet-type government and a chief executive. Wales would have an executive assembly at Cardiff without powers to make laws and would be run on a committee system.

■Scotland and Wales would continue to send the same number of MPs to Westminster. The assemblies would have powers over local government, health, personal social services, schools, housing, roads, environment and many aspects of physical planning.

■At first the Scottish assembly would have 142 members and the Welsh 72, two for each constituency, and elected for four-year terms.

■A proportional representation system of election of assembly members has been rejected.

■The estimated cost of setting up the assemblies might be about £4m to £5m; and annual running costs might reach about £22m once both assemblies got into their stride.

■The assemblies would get block grants from the Westminster Parliament which would mostly pay for the services they would control, and they would have power to raise extra revenue by a surcharge on local authorities.

■Westminster could intervene if the assemblies overstepped their powers or if proposed Scottish laws conflicted with government policy.

■North Sea oil revenue would continue to go to the Exchequer, and the Westminster Government would maintain control over national law and order, and regional trade, economic and financial policy.

■Responsibility for the universities would not be devolved. They would continue to be run under the supervision of a single University Grants Committee.

■Scotland and Wales would not have their own voices in the European Economic Community. The Government promises to work out with the assemblies the best way of taking their views into account on EEC and international affairs.

on parties at Westminster in detail condemned the proposals, published in a resterday, for Scottish and lies with powers devolved ister. Devolution went too but not far enough for

by the Government at the proposals were ter consultation in and ament, and that the Bill next spring will not a final version.

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Scottish executive and form of administration up as rivals to the Sece, are certain to be ulties Westminster Government and ese built-in difficulties ited by the nationalists r declared aim of wreck-Kingdom."

Mr Whitelaw argued that Scotland should have a directly elected assembly, but executive power should remain with the Secretary of State responsible to the sovereign Parliament. So, conflict and duplication of effort would be avoided. Conservatives would stand firm against those who would wish to "destroy the basic unity of the United Kingdom".

Mr Nicholas Edwards, shadow Welsh Secretary, commented that the proposals would not mean better government, and they would lead to the break-up of the United Kingdom.

The Conservatives, in short, contended that the Government proposals went too far.

Behind Mr Whitelaw's comments lies the certainty that the Conservatives to make their stand on the proposals of the party constitutional committee led by Lord Home of the Hirsel after Mr Heath first made the commitment to a Scottish assembly in 1968.

Mr Thorpe, Liberal leader, and his colleagues held that they did not go far enough. "It represents", Mr Thorpe said, "the very least which the Government believes it can get away with to satisfy what it believes is a transitory upsurge of nationalist emotion in Scotland and Wales."

He added that in dealing with electoral arrangements for the so-called assemblies (Liberals want a commitment to proportional representation) "it is a blatant attempt to head off the nationalist threat by using the existing electoral constituencies and doubling up on the number of members [Parliament's] to the assembly". (For each of the 71 Scottish MPs at Westminster returned there would at first be two speaker clear on devolution, comprehensively dismissed the White Paper as unbelievably bad: "It is like throwing a dog a bone without any meat on it." Mr David Steel, another Liberal MP from Scotland, saw "a magnificent theory magnificently bungled": the Government was proposing not a devolved Scottish parliament but an extra large local authority still subject to control by the Government.

Mr Donald Stewart, leader of the Scottish National Party, commented that "the retention by Westminster in every area of reserved powers demonstrates a contempt for the Scot". The only value of the White Paper was "as a launching pad for self-government; we shall build on whatever devolution can be wrung out of this Government".

The few extreme devolutionists on the Labour back benches also declared their disappointment. Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire, South, gave a warning that "the Bill will have to be better than the White Paper; the Government must increase the powers of the assembly and give it more freedom of action". That must be the immediate aim of the Labour movement.

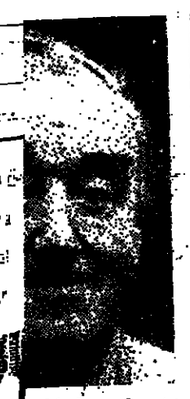
The White Paper itself, and Mr Short's exposition of it at a press conference yesterday, certainly went far in intention to try to establish an answer to critics at both extremes: emphasis has been placed alike on the "massiveness of the devolved powers, especially to Scotland, and on the Government's determination to do nothing that would bring about or conduce towards the dismemberment of the United Kingdom or the violation of Westminster's ultimate sovereignty.

As Mr Short put it, "the proposals we are putting forward are in a different category from the unrealistic proposals about separatism from the SNP. The White Paper contained soundly based schemes designed to satisfy not the extremists on both sides (asked to define that, he mentioned his Labour colleagues, Mr Sillars and Mr Dalyell) "but the reasonable people who want to remain part of the United Kingdom".

He added that when the proposals had been discussed and put on the statute book "we believe that far from breaking up the United Kingdom's action will be welcomed by Mr Whitelaw and the Conservatives. The White Paper also asserts that "the Government reject entirely the idea of separation for Scotland and Wales and the break-up of the United Kingdom, and believe that the vast majority of Scottish and Welsh people endorse this rejection".

Continued on page 2, col 4

Tories fear the break-up of United Kingdom

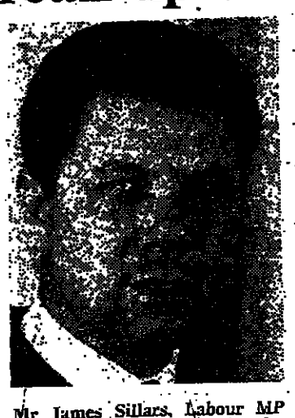


Whitelaw, deputy the Conservative The built-in diffi- exploited by the order to achieve aim of wrecking ngdom. A separate cutive and the n of administration ct up as rivals to es of State, are cer- ce areas of conflict. iculties will be the nationalists. cottish Assembly a legislative role th the Westminster but executive power ain with the Secre- responsible to that Parliament."

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, said: "I am delighted that the concept of devolution has been accepted, but I am appalled by the way the White Paper seeks to implement it.

"I am sad for a government whose lack of courage and conviction has led them to produce an ill considered document of such destructive potential . . . The right solution is a federal system, which is a tried and proved method of devolution.

"The Government has attempted to head off separatism by the stridency of its words. The paucity of its proposals will only increase the impetus towards that policy of destruction."



Mr James Sillars, Labour MP for Ayrshire, South, said the White Paper was a profound disappointment. It embodied the eternal verity of Westminster that "the man in Whitehall knows best and always will". Powers the Scottish assembly needed in trade, industry and employment, either remained where they were or went to the Whitehall-based Secretary of State for Scotland. However, Mr Tom Fulton, chairman of the Labour Party Scottish Council, said: "We welcome the opportunity to take on the nationalists, in particular on their own battleground, as to whether or not we get devolution or separatism."

Mr Donald Stewart, leader of the Scottish National Party, said: "The only value of the White Paper is as a launching pad for self-government. We shall build on whatever devolution can be wrung out of this Government."

Mr George Reid, SNP MP for Stirlingshire, East and Clackmannan, said: "The dead hand of the Treasury remains on our country". The main areas of the party's attack would be oil, taxation, trade, industry, and European Economic Community Powers.

Mr Jamish Watt, SNP MP for Banffshire, said: "Every self-respecting Scot will be angry when they realise how Scotland is being cheated."

Mr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, said: "No honest argument can be made against the assembly on the grounds of cost, which, we now see, falls far short of previous estimates. The bill for the Welsh and Scottish assemblies is only 1p a week for each person in the United Kingdom.

"We also warmly welcome the idea of multi-party committees, a sensible proposal which fits in with the Welsh democratic tradition.

"[But] without powers [the assembly] will be hamstrung when it comes to tackle the grim housing and employment problems of Wales. This is a serious deficiency in the proposals."

Proposals on press freedom published

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government's proposals for safeguarding the freedom of the press and journalists were published in the Commons Order Paper yesterday in the form of suggested amendments to the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, which was blocked by the House of Lords in the last session of Parliament.

The Government, proceeding within the provisions of the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1949, to ensure that the Lords cannot thwart the will of the Commons again, has introduced the Bill in a form virtually the same as that published a year ago, except that amendments relating to a definition of union membership agreements in Clause 2, agreed last session by both Houses, are included.

The Government has also tabled a motion to dispense with the committee and report stages of the Bill in the Commons. That procedure is used because the Bill's provisions, which deal mainly with questions of union membership, have already, in the Government's opinion, been fully considered.

Another reason is that to meet the requirements of the Parliament Acts, the Bill which leaves the Commons on this occasion, apart from very limited exceptions, must be the same as that which the Commons sent to the Lords.

But Mr Foot, the Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday tabled a series of "suggested amendments" which will be considered by the Commons between second and third readings.

They contain a clause setting out the guidelines for the proposed charter on the freedom of the press which were approved by the Commons in the last session after the Manifesto Group of Labour MPs had tried to devise a formula that met the demand for special provisions to protect press freedom.

The House of Lords considered that any press charter should have legal force, and the clash between the Commons and the Lords came when Lord Goodman succeeded in carrying amendments that sought to be victimized.

In the "suggested amendments" no legal remedy is provided, but the Government propose that the charter could be admitted as evidence before any court or tribunal, and its provisions relevant to any question under consideration should be taken into account by the court or tribunal.

Failure to observe the charter would not of itself render anyone liable to legal proceedings, but the charter would be admissible in evidence where it was relevant.

When Mr Foot proposes these "suggestions", Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, will seek to move amendments on the lines of those carried by the House of Lords.

If the Commons agree on the "suggested amendments" they will go, with the Bill, to the Lords. If the Lords reject them, the Government will send the Bill for Royal Assent in its original form and the concessions offered by the Government in the amendments will be lost.

The proposals on the charter are based on the amendment first introduced in the House

Continued on page 2, col 1

Ross McWhirter shot down at home after anti-bomb fund action

By Staff Reporters

Mr Ross McWhirter, the writer, publisher, and television personality, was shot dead last night at the doorstep of his home in Village Road, Enfield, north London, three weeks after saying that he had possibly set himself up as a target for terrorists.

On November 4 he launched an appeal for £50,000 to set up a reward fund for information leading to the arrest of terrorist bombers.

The shooting occurred at 6.45 pm after a knock at his door. Bullets were fired into his head and chest. He was taken to Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield, where he died.

The police are looking for two men seen in the area at the time.

The shooting bears some of the hallmarks of the recent spate of Ulster sectarian murders: the knock on the door, the shooting at point-blank range, a quick escape by car.

The murderers of Mr McWhirter, who was joint author with his twin brother, Norris, of *The Guinness Book of Records*, are believed to have been seen driving away in a blue Ford Escort car. The police cordoned Village Road.

It was not known last night whether Mrs McWhirter was in the house at the time. Their two sons were away at boarding school.

Mr McWhirter, who was 50, was chairman of Self-Help, a group which describes itself as being against socialism, bureaucracy, nationalization, and extremism of both left and right.

He once said that Self-Help advocated that all prosecutions of suspected bombers should be for treason instead of murder so that the death penalty could be imposed. Legislation should be passed making it compulsory for all citizens of the Irish Republic living in Britain to register at the nearest police station.

Mr Ross McWhirter: Murdered on doorstep.

he felt that he might be setting himself up as a target. He replied that that was a possibility.

"But when you feel as strongly as I do about the need for the murderous and senseless bombings to cease, then it is not something you can worry about", he said. "Of course, it is possible that I could be chosen as a target. I am reasonably well known, and I am not afraid to make my feelings very clear on this."

Mr McWhirter, who was 50, was chairman of Self-Help, a group which describes itself as being against socialism, bureaucracy, nationalization, and extremism of both left and right.

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Prices cut in Chrysler sales drive

By Our Industrial Staff

Letters have been sent to all Chrysler retail dealers announcing to wholesale discounts and trade-in allowances.

This move comes when Whitehall talks on the future of Chrysler UK are now approaching completion, with a Government statement expected next week. Demand for Chrysler cars has been falling sharply and stocks at factories and in showrooms total about 22,000 units. This is four times the level of September sales.

Motor industry sources said last night that Chrysler's home-market share is now around 4.5 per cent, against 6.5 per cent in October and 12 per cent three years ago.

It is understood the company's letter to dealers says "customers may be assured that Chrysler will fulfil its parts and warranty responsibilities on a continuing basis".

The new incentive sales scheme is the latest of a number of attempts this year to raise sales.

Embassy is pelted with eggs

Reykjavik, Nov 27.—Icelanders threw [illegible] eggs at the British embassy were broken.

Police held some of the demonstrators, mostly youths, and prevented others in the crowd of 300 from leaping over the low stone wall surrounding the embassy garden. Mr Eric Young, First Secretary in the embassy, said little damage was done.—Reuter.

MPs' financial register out

The first register of the financial interests of MPs is to be published today.

A majority agreed to a compulsory register in the last parliamentary session, although some Conservatives voiced strong criticisms. Mr Enoch Powell, United Ulster Unionist Coalition MP for Down South, said he would refuse to make an entry.

Meat expected to be dearer

Prices of all meat except chicken will rise steadily in the next four months, the Meat Promotion Executive of the Meat and Livestock Commission, said yesterday.

Mr Colin Cullimore, vice-chairman of the executive, said traders wanted to avoid the sharp price rises of 1973. The forecast of price rises, which might be succeeded by especially sharp increases for beef in April, was based on expectations of reduced supplies.

Food prices, page 6

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ain 'still facing bleak years'

[illegible] years of high-[illegible] trade [illegible] tion, subsistence borrowing, [illegible] large [illegible] *Economic Outlook*, [illegible] by the National Institute [illegible] to the [illegible] ng by the National Institute [illegible] gh and Social Research. It describes [illegible] sts as "perhaps the most depressing [illegible] Review was launched in 1959". Even [illegible] the end of 1977, there are few hints [illegible] mprovement on any important front

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Castle's request

[illegible]tle, Secretary of State for Social Services, [illegible]st night that she was asking the various [illegible]'s other [illegible]HS [illegible] to report to m details of [illegible]omplaints received from hospit patients [illegible]gh [illegible] inadequate treatment by doctors [illegible] [illegible] action, or from [illegible]se who [illegible] turned away". She made her [illegible]ick-[illegible]e number of hospitals are pre- [illegible]me[illegible] number because of action by junior [illegible]n[illegible] [illegible]pitals

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Victory for moderates in Labour committee poll

Ian Mikardo and Mr Frank Allaun, the last two left-wing backbench MPs on the Labour Party's liaison committee, were voted out last night and replaced by moderates in a high poll. Mr Frederick Willey, who headed the poll, is the new vice-chairman, in place of Mr Tam Dalyell, who retired because of his commitments in Europe

Page 3

£19m deficit for BBC

The BBC had a deficit of nearly £19m in its last financial year, compared with a surplus of £792,000 the year before. It aims to reduce the deficit to £10m by next March, and hold it at that level for a year

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£55,000 paid for cello

A cello made by Antonius Stradivarius at Cremona in 1721 realized £55,000, a world auction record for a cello, at Sotheby's, Belgravia, yesterday. It was the first Stradivari cello to be auctioned for many years. Both seller and purchaser remained anonymous

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£31,850 for Lord Ryder

Lord Ryder is to be paid £31,850 a year as chairman of the new National Enterprise Board, it was revealed yesterday. This is more than that paid to the chairmen of nationalized industries but substantially [illegible] £50,000 which Mr Alex Park receives as chief executive of British Leyland

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Ulster: The Social Democratic and Labour Party is being urged to change its attitude and support the police — 2

Religion: Britain's Roman Catholic and Jewish communities are becoming smaller, according to reports published independently — 3

New York: Relief, but little praise for President Ford over plans to rescue the city from bankruptcy — 9

Melbourne: According to an opinion poll, Mr Fraser, the caretaker Prime Minister, is ahead in the election campaign — 9

Video: Special Report on the progress of use in the home, factories and hospitals and in education — 20-21

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Leading article: Devolution: The price of unity
Features, pages 16 and 18
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Arts, page 12
David Robinson on *Lenny* and other new films in London; Alan Coren and Leonard Buckley on television; William Gaunt on caricatures by "Quiz"
Sport, pages 13 and 14
Cricket: Test and County Cricket Board plan to restrict number of overseas players in English game: Rugby Union: Scotland make one new cap against Australia
Business News, pages 22-28
Stock market: Gilts and equities were unsettled by disappointing trading figures from ICI and by fading hopes of an MLR cut today. The *FT* index lost 7.2 to 360.3
Financial Editor: Signs that ICI may be over the worst; trading resilience at NatComm
Business features: Oliver Stanley on the shortcomings of the proposed Development Land Tax; Kenneth Owen describes a new research programme which could greatly increase the scope of coal as a source of power

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HOME NEWS

SDLP man threatens to resign unless the party supports police

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Leaders of the predominantly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, Northern Ireland's *main opposition* group, will face bitter *internal* criticism during their annual conference, which opens tonight, about their continuing refusal to *support* the police.

A prominent member of the party, Mr Tom Donnelly, a North Belfast councillor, has publicly threatened to resign unless the SDLP changes its attitude towards policing. He maintains that at present it gives unintentional support to the Provisional IRA.

Delegates will be asked to vote for a motion endorsing the policy of withholding full support from the Royal Ulster Constabulary until there is agreement on political institutions for the province, which in effect means some form of sharing power. A policy document prepared to accompany the *motion* says:

"It is a fact in Northern Ireland that at present the RUC does not enjoy the confidence of the minority community. In some areas this is shown by physical rejection, but everywhere manifest by the lack of trust. To call for support in these circumstances would have no result and would produce no recruits."

Mr Donnelly says there is considerable backing for his view *among* sections of the party and among residents in Roman Catholic districts at present dominated by the IRA. He says that because of the continuing campaign against the security forces the party's view is dishonourable and is caused largely by the *misdeeds of the* RUC in the past.

Meanwhile, just as police and army chiefs were concluding their private two-day conference on cross-border security at Stormont, the Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for another gun attack on the British, this time against an isolated post on the border of north Armagh overlooking the rugged countryside of co Monaghan. There were no British casualties.

Mr Thorpe predicts break-up of the UK

By Our Political Staff

The White Paper on devolution will prove a political boon to *nationalist* parties and might lead to the break-up of the United Kingdom, leaders of the opposition parties said yesterday.

"It is the best election address the nationalists could get", Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, said "I am afraid this is a disaster." Mr William Whitelaw, Conservative spokesman on devolution, said the built-in difficulties would be "exploited by the nationalists in order to achieve their declared aim of wrecking the United Kingdom".

The Scottish National Party, in high dudgeon about the White Paper, described the new assembly for Scotland as "a glorified county council", termed the Secretary of State for Scotland under the new system a "viceroy of Scotland", and compared the whole proposal to a *constitution* suitable for an African colony of the 1950s.

However, beneath all its fury about lack of powers for the assembly, the SNP was not unhappy: it admitted that the White Paper was going to be "extremely advantageous".

Plaid Cymru, the Welsh *nationalist* party, called the White Paper a complete blunder and said it, too, would be doing its best to *capitalize* on it.

Mr Whitelaw said the Conservatives agreed with the Government that the basic aim of any *devolution* plan should be to preserve and strengthen the unity of the United Kingdom, but they felt the Government's proposals did not measure up to that objective.

He said the proposals did not appear to offer more effective government for Scotland and Wales. He believed the Scottish assembly should have a legislative role, but executive power should remain with Westminster.

Mr Thorpe, speaking yesterday at the Canada-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce in London, warned the Government that its refusal to follow the Kilbrandon recommendation for a proportional representational system of elections to the Scottish Assembly would *benefit* the Scottish nationalists. He forecast that under the present system, they would gain a majority of the seats with a minority vote of between 30 and 35 per cent.

He said: "I believe that the United Kingdom.

"*That will happen.* It has already happened in these islands: that is why the Republic of Eire is independent." He urged genuine powers for Wales, Scotland and England, making Westminster a federal parliament.

Mr Thorpe said the Government should have learnt a *lesson from the success of the* Canadian federal system and should contrast it with "the mess we in this country are about to create".

Mr Grimond, Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland, said it was wrong that the Secretary of State for Scotland should have a virtual veto on the *decisions of the Scottish assembly*; the assembly should have powers over industry and development; and it should have some right to levy its own *taxation in place of United* Kingdom taxes, and some share in the oil revenue.

Scotland fears conflict with Westminster

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

The White Paper had a cautious and critical reception in Scotland. The most *controversial* points were the strong reserve *powers* to be held by the Secretary of State over the assembly, the lack of control the assembly would *have over* industrial affairs, and the possibility of conflict between Edinburgh and Westminster.

The Scottish TUC, which had argued that the assembly should be responsible for agriculture, fisheries, the Highlands Board and the Scottish *Development* Agency, said the proposals fell far short of those objectives. A statement from the general council said: "If the assembly is to make *an impact* on Scottish affairs it must have overall responsibility in these decisive areas."

The proposed relationship between the assembly and Parliament gave rise to serious concern. The formula would be resented and *might* lead to frustration and confrontation. "Given that there is almost unanimous agreement on the need to maintain the UK structure, the formula proposed could in effect do more than anything else to jeopardize that concept", the statement added.

The proposed emergence of the Secretary of State as a "governor-general type figure" with sweeping powers must also give rise to concern. The congress saw the Secretary of State playing a central role in establishing contact between the *UK Government* and the assembly. What had been proposed went far beyond that concept. The *STUC* added that it would be pressing the Government to meet the original timetable for setting up the assembly not later than autumn, 1977.

The Scottish National Party was predictably hostile. The proposals were an *insult* and an affront to Scotland. Mr George Reid, party spokesman on devolution, said. "Nothing in the White Paper will bring jobs to Scotland, eradicate poverty, create growth or enable Scots to use the country's vast resources in Scotland's interest.

"*The* dead hand of the Treasury remains. The assembly is to be in the Westminster straitjacket from the *start*. The emphasis is not on creating *opportunities* but on stifling them."

The SNP calculates that of 192 clauses in the White Paper relating to Scotland 79 implied restrictions on the assembly's powers and 26 dealt with parliamentary veto, annulment or prohibitive powers.

The main points of condemnation were that the White Paper gave no power over the Scottish economy; no access to oil revenue; no power to increase pensions or other *social benefits*; no power over the Scottish Development Agency's finance and policy; no immediate power to scrap the local government regions; no power over trade and industry; no power to expand the assembly's functions, and no Scottish voice in the EEC. "We were hoping to get rid of Willie Ross, but it seems we are to see him resurrected as a latter-day colonial governor", Mr *Reid said*.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, shadow Secretary of State for Scotland, believed the Government's model for the assembly would make it the Secretary of State's lapdog. By proposing a rival Scottish government drawn from the assembly they were encouraging conflict in Britain and threatening a unity that the vast majority of Scots wished to preserve.

"*Further*, by giving competing executives responsibilities to a Scottish government and to the Secretary of State, the Government will create problems of duplication, expense and bureaucracy that are undesirable and unnecessary. Perhaps the most dangerous recommendations are the clumsy *procedures* to deal with disagreement between the Government and the assembly.

"The White Paper is unsatisfactory. We firmly believe in devolution and an assembly for Scotland, and we will strive constructively to improve it", he said.

Launching the White Paper in Glasgow, Mr *Ross*, Secretary of State for Scotland, hinted that the recommendations might be open to negotiation. He said the White Paper represented the *Government's* conclusions at the moment but he had never regarded White Papers as sacred documents that *must* not be changed. He said the White *Paper* was a watershed in political history.

Questioned about the overriding powers of the Secretary of State, Mr Ross said he did not *envisage* them being used to any great extent. Common sense, maturity and responsibility of the assembly representatives would avoid confron*tations* when the benefits of cooperation were appreciated. Scotland was not going to be treated in a *colonial* way.

Welsh tax power 'to be used rarely'

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

Labour MPs who pressed opposition to ernment's devolution were *reminded* yesterd Morris, Secretary of Wales, that elected for Wales and Scot part of the manifesto Labour fought the year.

Presenting the White Paper at the in Cardiff as "a mi in democracy" he hoped that Welsh expressed disquiet *tion* would now be would hope that voiced when peopl know what was in Paper will now be reduced", he said.

He added that that the proposed power to make a to raise funds wou only rarely, and tha fic projects that support of the peo

Mr Nicholas Edwa Pembroke and spokesman on We said he believed th were likely to lead up of the United Kin are to have more government, more government and m cratic government". "The complex syste powers retained by Kingdom Governme to be *unworkable* a of continuing conflic will be the fullest for those who want to disrupt the arra

Plaid Cymru wel White Paper with re "It is a step forw Gwynfor Evans, the dent, said. "It will grip of bureaucracy a move towards the a Welsh democracy."

But the party is d that the assembly w legislative power. " visions for giving legislative assembly applied to Wales difficulty".

Guidelines for proposed press freedom charter

Continued from page 1

of Lords last session by Lord Houghton, and which was amended later in both Houses.

It allows a year after the passing of the Bill in which the parties, including employers, *editors* and trade unions representing journalists, shall agree on a charter containing practical guidance for *employers*, trade unions and editors *and other journalists* "on matters relating to the freedom of the press".

If no charter is agreed the Secretary of State for Employ*ment* will prepare a draft charter after consultation with the various parties and with the Press Council.

The charter will provide for *the establishment* of an appeal body which would hear complaints from anyone aggrieved by a failure by any *other* person to observe any provision of the charter. It will issue a declaration on whether a complaint is well founded.

The amendments also include the guidelines for the charter included in the Bill last session by backbenchers in the Commons.

They state that the charter should contain "practical guidance relating to the freedom of the press" and "must include guidance on the avoidance of improper pressure to distort or suppress *news*, comment or criticism, the *application* of union membership agreements to journalists (and in particular the right of editors to *discharge their duties* and to commission and to *publish* any article) and the question of access for contributors".

The charter would be laid before both Houses of Parliament for *approval*. If it is not agreed voluntarily by the industry, the Secretary of State will have to produce a charter covering the points mentioned in the *amendment* and any other matters relating to press freedom on which the parties are agreed. There would be a continuing duty on him to produce a charter in these terms if Parliament does not approve the charter in the form first laid before it.

The second reading of the Bill has been fixed for December 9.

Contract irregularities

A government report published yesterday cleared Freeman, Fox & Partners, consulting engineers, of irregularities over a contract for building part of the M5.

But the company will be asked to pay the costs of the report, estimated at £4,000. The inquiry was conducted by the Department of the Environment and a firm of chartered quantity surveyors. It was ordered after a former employee of Freeman, Fox had alleged that the company had added hidden contingency costs on the contract.

The company did not deny the charge, but said it was to cover unexpected additions in the costs. In the report the Department of the Environment says it is to *tighten* financial controls on similar contracts in future.

The report says that £320,000 was paid to Freeman, Fox before it should have been, but the final bill for the contract was not affected.

The contract, worth £10.5m was for the Cheltenham to *Gloucester section* of the M5.

In a statement yesterday Freeman, Fox said that immeasurable damage was done to British industry and profes*sional integrity* by *accusations* "which are accepted without any serious attempt being made to check their validity". Such allegations almost certainly *caused the loss of work* overseas to foreign competitors.

"We administered this contract well, authorized a fair and proper settlement with the contractor *and are proud of our* work on this section of the motorway."

Fair share urged for the North

Mr Ronald Baker, chairman of *the Northern* Economic Planning Council, said yesterday that the White Paper emphasized *the need for the* Northern region to get its fair share of national resources.

Mr Baker said he thought it should be acknowledged that planning *councils* or successor bodies should have a clear right to advise governments both centrally and through departmental / regional offices on matters affecting their regions. He supported the announced programme of devolution of central government *decision*-making to the regions, but did not *think* elected regional assemblies would be the right answer.

Ulster wants more MPs in House

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

"Loyalist" politicians in Northern Ireland claimed yesterday that the Government's plans for elected assemblies in *Scotland* and Wales reinforced their repeated demands for a substantial increase in the number of Ulster MPs sitting at Westminster.

In the past their demands have centred on an expansion of the present 12 parliamentary seats allocated to the province to a minimum of 20. A spokesman for the official Unionists has said: "We welcome the fact that representation at Westminster will *not* be cut back from Scotland and Wales under *devolution*. This gives us an unanswerable case for an increase in the number of Northern Ireland members at Westminster."

A similar point was made by Mr Thomas Passmore, head of the Belfast Orange Lodge, who said: "The importance of these proposals is immediately obvious, in that if Scotland is not to have its number of MPs at Westminster reduced then Ulster must have its quota increased."

A spokesman for Mr William Craig's Vanguard Party said exclusion of *local* control of industry and agriculture, which was suggested for Scotland's new assembly, would not be acceptable to a devolved parliament in *Ulster*. "We believe Ulster's special needs can best be met by a parliament established here with a greater degree of devolved power, and wider ranging independent powers of government than those envisaged for Wales or Scotland", he said.

The White Paper will play an important part in the debate about a future system of administration for Northern Ireland. That is now at a crucial stage as politicians wait for Westminster to take a decision about the future of the report of the constitutional Convention which proposes a devolved government similar to that of the old Stormont.

Yesterday leaders of the dominant *United* Ulster Unionist Coalition welcomed the committee system the Government plans to incorporate into the new Scottish and Welsh assemblies. They see it as a vindication of their suggestions for a Northern Ireland government, in opposition to those who advocated some form of power-sharing with politicians representing the Roman Catholic minority.

Devolution 'not the slippery slopes of separatism'

Continued from page 1

Can the Government establish that and still neutralize the drive of Scottish and Welsh *nationalism*? Mr Short said: "I believe that moderate opinion in Scotland will examine this document and recognize we towards separatism."

He predicted, rightly, that the Scottish nationalists would shout their heads off yesterday and say the proposals did not go far enough. And he added that the proposed devolution of powers could not be extended by the new assemblies, but only by the Westminster Parliament, "so we remain sovereign".

Coining a phrase or two, Mr Short added that "our whole object has been to work out a devolution scheme which is generous without getting our feet on the slippery slope of separatism".

The White Paper proposals contain no particular surprise after the White Paper of September, 1974, and various leaks of information since then.

The succinct statement about the integrity of the United Kingdom runs: "Political unity means that the Queen in Parliament, representing all the people, must remain sovereign over their affairs; and that the government of the day must bear the main responsibility to Parliament for protecting and furthering the interests of all.

"In particular, the Government must be able to do whatever is needed for national security; they must conduct international relations, including those flowing from our membership of the European Community; and they must maintain the national framework of law and order, guaranteeing the basic rights of the citizen throughout the United Kingdom." At least, the Government as part of *their* over ecosovereignty *over the assemblies*, although "the assemblies will have great economic influence".

Details of the proposed assemblies and their powers are briefly as follows:

The Scottish assembly would initially have two members for each of the present 71 seats in the House of Commons, and would be elected by simple majority for a normal fixed term of four years. The leader of the majority party would be invited by the Secretary of State to become Chief Executive, who would then appoint members to his Executive. Every member of the assembly will have to swear or affirm allegiance to the Crown.

The Scottish assembly will become responsible for legislation in devolved subjects, and will be free to amend or repeal existing law and pass new laws of its own. It will control policies and spending over a wide area, and will administer local government, health, personal *social services*, education, housing, physical planning, environment and roads, and many transport functions. (Where the EEC is involved Westminster will be paramount.)

There will be a large block grant from the Treasury, and power to levy local taxation; and the assembly will have full freedom to spend the money on the services it controls.

The Welsh assembly will be a single Chamber of 72 members initially, that is, two members for each of the 36 seats at Westminster, with a fixed term of four years. Westminster will *action, but* Wales will have powers over both Welsh policy-making and administration, the powers being vested in the assembly as *a whole and not in a separate* executive.

In the debate on the Short White Paper, due in the first week after the Christmas recess, *and on the Bill, which will be* published in the spring, opposition critics will pay much attention to Westminster's reserved powers.

Mr Short made clear yesterday that, within reason, both White Paper and Bill will have "green edges", in the sense that the Government seeks consultation in and outside Parliament and is willing, if persuaded, to make changes before the definitive Bill is laid in autumn, 1976.

The White Paper provides, in its assertion of ultimate Westminster *sovereignty*, that the Government will be able to block any action of the Scottish or Welsh assemblies that is considered likely to be inimical to United Kingdom interests for non-devolved subjects, such as defence. But Mr Short left no doubt yesterday that there is a risk of overlap. If, for example, on an environmental or pollution argument the Scottish assembly sought to close down the American nuclear base at Holy Loch, London could bring to bear its overriding powers.

According to the White Paper "these general procedures for *intervening* are not intended for frequent use; they will be there in the background as reserve ——". Because of their devolved powers can be gene ously generalized rather than specific. He conceded, too, that the proposals assumed that the *Government would be dealing* with reasonable men, not lunatics, who would want consultation rather than collision between the two centres of legislative power.

Yet, Mr Short said yesterday: "One of the facts we have to face about devolution is that it will lead to two different standards (in the United Kingdom) in many fields. It does not follow standards in Scotland will be lower; they may be higher.

"It will also apply to Wales. We start from the premise that in a Scottish or Welsh assembly we are dealing with people who are as reasonable as we are and we are not dealing with *lunatics*."

Asked about the reserve powers *for Westminster*, Mr Short replied: "We spent many, many weeks trying to define it, but we felt it was probably better not to define it." He cited as an *example* a situation in which the Scottish assembly did something injurious to the defence effort.

But he admitted that if the Scottish assembly reintroduce capital unilaterally he doubt Westminster would overthrow that de hoped that *subject* and consultation, t ment's overriding po never have to come

Questioned furth the Government ba a referendum to de weight of Scottish opinion. He also as a "with legislat government interve lution would lead to in enabling Bills, ters would be gi powers to lay order

One of the most issues left undeci White Paper is Westminster Parlia Supreme Court shou veto over some assembly decisions. left this open", Mr "We are divided on Arguments are ju evenly balanced."

Mr Short said tha *cardinal principle* of Parliament could tioned in the co though it was a bad question now mini dispute was whether allow that status t passed by the Scottis It was a difficult an question.

A second disputed whether there shoul by Act of Parliame the Scottish courts, been left open.

White Paper, pag

Leading arti

Why Hine cognac should cost more

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Lady Devonport tells of escape from kidnapper

Sheila Lady Devonport, who is 67, described at the Central Criminal Court yesterday how she escaped from a man who kidnapped her from her bed in the early hours of the morning.

Peter John Mathews, aged 36, a farmer, of Heron's Way, Playden, Sussex, has denied stealing and unlawfully kidnapping Lady Devonport, of Peasmarsh, Rye, Sussex, on March 18. He also denies assaulting her, causing bodily harm.

Lady Devonport told the jury that the man who kidnapped her seemed very powerful. She added: "I heard the window open and there was a bright light in my face. The time was about 1.30 am. I got out of bed and said 'How dare you come here.'

"I followed it very quickly by saying 'What do you want? There is nothing up here.' He pushed me back and said 'I am going to hold you to ransom'."

"I have an alarm direct to police headquarters and the alarm does not go on in my house until 10 minutes after the signal has gone through."

As they were leaving the house she deliberately caught her foot on a radiator to try to slow their progress. They went towards the main road.

They heard a car coming. She said: "He took me back through the gate. He then pushed me on to the ground and put his hand over my mouth and with his fist while I was on the ground."

After the car had passed he got her up again and they went back to the gate. She turned round and held on to the [illegible] and waited for a police car to arrive.

She said: "He then picked me up and put me over his shoulder and started carrying me towards the church. He tried to get me over the fence again. I tucked my feet on to the fence and held on to the top. He said: 'You bitch'."

Lady Devonport added: "Then a car came and he let me go. I did not see where he went."

Mr Mathews has also denied robbing and assaulting two other women, causing bodily harm.

The trial continues today.

Woman made LSO chief

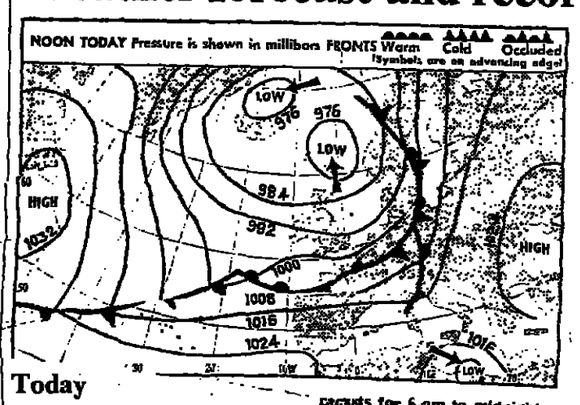
By Our Arts Reporter

Mrs June Hall, concert administrator of the London Symphony Orchestra, has been appointed acting general *manager and company secretary*. The appointment, announced yesterday in a press release headed "Business as usual", comes less than a week after the dismissal of Mr John Boyden, the orchestra's managing director.

Mr Boyden's dismissal followed remarks about members of the orchestra attributed to him in an article in *The Guardian*.

Mrs Hall, whose appointment is described as "for the time being", joined the LSO's management in May, 1973, having previously worked in the administration of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and the London Opera Centre.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 7.39 am Sun sets: 3.56 pm

Moon rises: 1.42 am Moon sets: 1.16 pm

New moon: December 3.

Lighting up: 4.28 pm to 7.10 am.

High water: London Bridge, 8.29 am, 6.4m (21.0ft); 9.24 pm, 6.7m (21.9ft). Avonmouth, 2.5 am, 10.9m (35.9ft); 2.36 pm, 11.3m (37.1ft). Dover, 5.57 am, 6.1m (19.9ft); 6.44 pm, 6.0m (19.6ft). Hull, 12.33 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 1.38 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft). Liverpool, 6.23 am, 8.0m (26.1ft); 6.49 pm, 8.3m (27.1ft).

A complex depression will remain to the N of Scotland and troughs of low pressure will pass E over the British Isles.

forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

Sunny spells central S, SE England; times, perhaps losing cloudy at of rain; wind SW, outbreaks strong; max temp 9°C (48° or East Anglia, Midlands, E land: Sunny spells, isolated showers developing, clear periods at night; wind SW, fresh; max temp 8°C (45°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S. Wales: Showery, sunny intervals, longer outbreaks of rain in places; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, SW Scotland Glasgow, N Wales, NW. centra N England, Lake District, Isle o Man: Sunny spells but showe with snow at times over hills wind SW, fresh or strong; ma temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Showery, sunny intervs,

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizz; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sn, snow; th, thunder.

Aberdeen	s	10	50	Cardiff	r	12	54	L. Palmas	f	20	68
Algiers	s	19	66	Chicago	c	12	54	Lisbon	f	20	68
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Cologne	c	9	48	Locarno	an	14	57
Athens	s	20	68	Copenhgn	r	4	39	London	d	13	55
Barbados	s	29	84	Dublin	c	11	52	Luxmbrg	c	7	45
Barcelona	s	19	66	Edinburgh	c	9	48	Madrid	c	14	57
Beirut	c	16	61	Florence	c	10	50	Majorca	s	18	64
Belfast	r	9	48	Funchal	s	19	66	Malaga	s	21	70
Berlin	c	7	45	Geneva	s	11	52	Malta	s	24	75
Biarritz	s	16	61	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Manchstr	d	11	52
Birmingham	d	10	50	Helsinki	c	1	34	Montreal	sn	0	32
Bristol	d	11	52	Innsbruck	s	11	52	Moscow	f	0	32
Brussels	c	12	54	Istanbul	r	11	52	Munich	c	7	45
Budapest	c	6	43	Jersey	d	10	50	Naples	s	16	61
Cairo	s	25	77	Lausanne	s	10	50	New York	r	13	55
Cape Town	s	25	77	Leeds	d	10	50	Nice	th	15	59
Casablanca	s	19	66	Locarno	an	14	57	Oslo	r	4	39
Channel Is	d	12	54	London	d	13	55	Paris	c	11	52
Copenhgn	r	4	39	Luxmbrg	c	7	45	Reykjavik	c	3	37
Corfu	s	20	68	Madrid	c	14	57	Rome	c	15	59
Dublin	c	11	52	Majorca	s	18	64	Rotterdam	c	12	54
Edinburgh	c	9	48	Malaga	s	21	70	Stockholm	d	1	34
Florence	c	10	50	Malta	s	24	75	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Funchal	s	19	66	Manchstr	d	11	52	Toronto	c	6	43
Geneva	s	11	52	Montreal	sn	0	32	Venice	c	12	54
Gibraltar	s	21	70	Moscow	f	0	32	Vienna	c	7	45
Helsinki	c	1	34	Munich	c	7	45	Warsaw	c	4	39
Innsbruck	s	11	52	Naples	s	16	61	Zurich	d	4	39
Istanbul	r	11	52	New York	r	13	55				
Jersey	d	10	50	Nice	th	15	59				
Lausanne	s	10	50	Oslo	r	4	39				
Leeds	d	10	50	Paris	c	11	52				
Locarno	an	14	57	Reykjavik	c	3	37				
London	d	13	55	Rome	c	15	59				
Luxmbrg	c	7	45	Rotterdam	c	12	54				
Madrid	c	14	57	Stockholm	d	1	34				
Majorca	s	18	64	Tel Aviv	s	27	81				
Malaga	s	21	70	Toronto	c	6	43				
Malta	s	24	75	Venice	c	12	54				
Manchstr	d	11	52	Vienna	c	7	45				
Montreal	sn	0	32	Warsaw	c	4	39				
Moscow	f	0	32	Zurich	d	4	39				

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 pm, 12°C (53°F); min, to 6 am, 3°C (37°). Rain 6 pm, 80 per cent; Rain, to 6 pm, 0.07in, 2m 6 pm, 0.4hr. Bar mm sea l 6 pm, 992.2 mb; rising. 1,000 millibars=29.531 in.

Overseas selling rates:

Austria, Sch 35; Belgia fr. Canaries, Pes 16; Denmark Finland, Fmk 5.60; France Germany, Dmk 3.0; Greece Holland, Dfl 3.76; Eire, Iceland, Kr 80; Malta, 5c; Norway, Eec 20; Spain, Sw Sfr 3.75; Switzerland Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia,

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Welsh last left-wing MPs powerse their places 'to be Labour liaison body rarely

David Wood
From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

Labour Party pressed opposing MPs off the liaison committee (parliamentary managerial) committee were reminded. The six backbench representatives of the PLP, Morris, Mr Cledwyn Hughes, the for Wales, Mr Tom Ellis, for Wales, who has been re- part of the said unopposed, are now all Labour fourth years.

Ian Mikardo and Mr Allaun, the two *Tribune* White Paper representatives last session, in Cardiff both voted out. All other democrats on the *Tribune* hoped that Mr Allaun also were defeated, expressed feeling Mr Eric Heffer, who tion would aced Mr Healey, the Chan- would lose of the Exchequer, on voiced Labour's national executive Labour will mittee at the party confer- reduced in October.

He added 227 ballot papers, 194 that the returned.

power to Tam Dalyell, last session's to raise chairman, retired because only rare- his commitments in the pean assembly. He was the proj- seded by Mr Frederick support Mr Hughes, who headed the poll with 110 votes. Dr Dickson Mabon, chairman of the moderate backbenchers who belong to the so-called Manifesto Group, came second with 105 votes. Mr James Wellbeloved was reelected with 100 votes.

Three new members are: Mr John Horam, vice-chairman of the Manifesto Group, 95 votes; Mr Philip Whitehead, 91 votes; and Mr John Tomlinson, 84 votes.

The eight defeated candidates, of whom all except Mr Ashley are reckoned among the extreme left-wingers, polled as follows: Mr Allaun, 80; Mr Heffer, 74; Mr Norman Atkinson, 73; Mr Mikardo, 70; Miss Josephine Richardson and Mr Jack Ashley, 52; Mr Sidney Bidwell, 49; and Mr Joseph Ashton, 27.

The remaining six members of the liaison committee are appointed by the Prime Minister, and include Lady Llewelyn-Davies of *Hastoe*, chief whip in the Lords, Mr Short, Leader of the Commons, and Mr Mellish, Government *Chief Whip*.

Leadership election call by Mrs Thatcher

By Our Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher is submitting herself to the 1922 Committee of backbenchers for reelection as Conservative leader next week. Nobody expects her to be challenged to a contest.

At last night's *meeting of the* 1922 Committee at the Commons Mr Edward du Cann, the chairman reelected unopposed, *said the rules for the* election of the party leader provided that an election should take place within 28 days after the opening of a new parliamentary session, with the date to be decided by the leader after consulting the 1922 chairman.

Mrs Thatcher has asked Mr du Cann to arrange for the election process to begin. Nominations have to be lodged by noon next Thursday, and if there is a contest the ballot will be on December 9.

It is the first time a Conservative leader has stood for sessional reelection, on the model of the Labour Party in opposition.

Apart from Mr du Cann as chairman, the elections are as follows:
Vice-chairmen: Sir John Hall and Mr Charles Morrison. Treasurer: Mr E. Goodman Irvine. Secretaries: Mr P. Goodhart and Mr John Osborn. Executive: Mr Kenneth Baker, Mr John Biffen, Sir Bernard Braine, Sir Paul Bryan, Mr Mark Carlisle, Mr Walter Clegg, Sir Nigel Fisher, Miss Harpie Anderson, Mr Peter Hordern, Mr Neil Marten, Mr Peter Rees, and Mr David Walder.

Disabled pioneer: Miss Maxine Paine, aged 16, of Cowper Road, Huntingdon, is believed to be the first thalidomide victim to get a full-time job. She will work as a clerk with a do-it-yourself company.

Ministry to take over bridge

The Ancient Monuments Division of the Department of the Environment has agreed to take over the responsibility for the upkeep of the world's first cast-iron bridge which spans the Severn at Ironbridge, Salop.

The bridge, which was built by Abraham Darby in 1779, is in danger of disintegration

BBC aims to reduce its £19m deficit to £10m

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC had a deficit approaching £19m in its last financial year, against "a modest surplus" of £792,000 the year before, its annual report says today. The report blames *inflationary pressures "on a* scale never before encountered during 53 years of broadcasting".

By the end of the present financial year the BBC's broad strategic aim—on certain assumptions about the control of inflation—is to reduce the deficit to £10m and to hold it at that level, which coincides with the maximum permissible temporary borrowing under the charter, for a further year.

There may, however, be a further serious complication. Between April, 1974, and March this year, the number of colour television licences rose from 5,558,146 to 7,580,322. The fee rose to £18 in April, and the BBC's estimate for 1975-76 is that the increase in licences will be rather smaller.

"The combined effects of the general recession and of the substantial increase in the rate of VAT on purchases and rental agreements may be serious", the report says.

A BBC official said yesterday: "If the trend were to continue to the end of the financial year we might be £6m or £7m down on colour licence fees. What would help, especially if it came before Christmas, would be an easing in HP terms."

The report recalls that when the new licence fees were settled the Home Secretary said it was hoped the settlement would last for three years and certainly for two. Any earlier review would depend on the BBC's making a case in relation to its own economy and to the external circumstances with which it was confronted.

In a comment, the report says the "external circumstances" are the present unpredictable rates of increase in costs and future variations in the rate of increase in colour television licences.

"Whether these rates will exceed or fall short of the BBC's estimates no one can tell. The date of the next application for a licence fee increase, being dependent on two unpredictable variables, must be uncertain."

What the Home Secretary had called a limited reduction in the level of the BBC's services had become, in fact and of necessity, a surgical operation so far as the BBC was concerned.

"It represented an historic reversal for the BBC after years of steady expansion. At the turn of the year the BBC had already initiated a number of measures of retrenchment, the effect of which was quickly felt by the radio and television audiences. Hours of broadcasting were cut, programmes withdrawn and choices curtailed."

The report refers to the substantial cuts in external services that come into effect next April

BBC Handbook 1976, incorporating the annual report and accounts 1974-75 (35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA; £1.50).

Fewer Jews and Roman Catholics in Britain

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic and Jewish communities in Britain are losing ground numerically through leakage to the secular world, according to reports published today. The leakage appears linked in each case with the growing number of Jews and Roman Catholics marrying outside their religious groups.

The Roman Catholic report was prepared by Father John Gaine, secretary of the Secretariat for Non-Believers of the *Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference*.

The Jewish survey, by Mr V. D. and Mr S. L. Lipman, *appears in a supplement to the Jewish Chronicle* on the Jewish community in Britain since the Second World War. Mr V. D. Lipman is a former president of the Jewish Historical Society and Mr S. L. Lipman is an historian and journalist.

The two reports show remarkable similarities between the two communities, although they were prepared quite independently.

The Jewish report suggests that between 12.5 and 33 per cent of Jews marry non-Jews; *elsewhere in the supplement* the figure is given as between 25 and 30 per cent. Synagogue marriages fell from an average *of 2,800 in the years 1931 to* 1950 to 1,678 in 1974, so "evidently a considerable number of marriages in which one *partner is Jewish must be tak*ing place outside Jewish auspices, or Jewish couples are marrying in register offices".

Of the estimated 410,000 Jews in Britain only about 260,000 are affiliated to synagogues.

However, the decline in numbers has been coupled with increased prosperity in the Jewish community, which has become increasingly *middle* class since the war. The same phenomenon is noted in the Roman Catholic community in *Father Gaine's report, and he* raises the question of whether traditional Roman Catholic parish structures can provide *for this "new middle class".*

He estimates that up to half Roman Catholic marriages are "mixed", and notes that it is becoming increasingly unlikely that the children of such marriages will be brought up as Roman Catholics.

Even if the children are educated in Roman Catholic schools between a quarter and half of them appear to have stopped practising their religion by the age of 14. He concludes that immigration and higher birth rate, the main factors leading *to the previous increase in* the Roman Catholic population, have now been virtually eliminated.

"*At present Christianity is* just another life style competing with others for adherents, and people are free to accept or reject it. The situation has changed radically from when it used to be more comfortable to remain a nominal Catholic and conform than to opt out."

UC chief wrong on obless lobby, MP says

Our Political Staff

r Eric Heffer, the left-wing our MP for Liverpool Wal- accused Mr Len Murray, ral secretary of the TUC, erday of being thoroughly guided in attacking those our MPs and trade unionists took part in the unemploy- t lobby of Parliament on lnesday.

an open letter Mr Heffer "On reflection, I think will agree that to suggest mist groups were behind lobby was a wrong and ill- dered statement, and could reat harm to TUC-Labour ernment relations. . . ."

orkers had a democratic t to lobby Parliament, he ed, and "I would have ight that the TUC would ys support that right, ecially as the trade unions e always in the past been the forefront of supporting ocratic rights in Britain". he Labour movement's in- sts lay in campaigning nst unemployment, and e was nothing incompatible ween general support for a our government and a cam- n against unemployment. t was not anti-government to oppose unemployment, he said. If it were, then the TUC itself could be accused of being anti-government because Mr Murray's statement said "we should keep pressure on the *Government*".

Under strong pressure from some Commons backbenchers yesterday, Mr Mellish, the *Government Chief Whip*, undertook to ask Mr Short, Leader of the House, to reconsider the party managers' decision not to *arrange a debate before the* Christmas recess on rising unemployment.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, commented that if it was possible he would welcome a debate on the floor of the House.

"Franco" motion: Labour MPs have called for a special party debate next Thursday at the Commons on a motion deeply regretting "the decision of the Government to send a Labour Cabinet minister to the funeral of General Franco" (our Political Editor writes).

The motion at last night's party meeting was sponsored by leading members of the moderate Manifesto Group and the left-wing *Tribune* group

eport links liver cancer ase with the pill

Our Medical Correspondent

woman, aged 21, with liver cer who was treated recently King's College Hospital, don, was almost certainly first such case of cancer ciated with the contracep- pill, according to a report he *British Medical Journal* y.

he woman was found to a liver tumour last year it was removed surgically. roscopic examination then wed the tumour to be cerous. The woman is alive well 12 months after her ration.

he journal emphasizes the ty of that side-effect of the Despite the millions of nen who have taken oral traceptives in the past 20 rs, fewer than 50 cases have n reported of liver tumours the type thought to be due contraceptive steroids, and is the first found to be lignant. Most of these ours have been in women who have taken oral contraceptives for several years.

Although the condition is rare doctors should be alert to the possibility in any woman taking the pill, it says, since whether the tumour is cancerous or not it ought to be removed to prevent the possible danger of internal haemorrhage.

While that side-effect of the pill is probably several hundred times less common than better known hazards such as thrombosis, the King's College report says that steps should be taken to estimate its frequency accurately. A central registry should be established to which full details of all suspected cases could be reported, it suggests.

So much research has now been done on oral contraception and its side-effects that today's report should not alter the overall verdict that the pill remains the best compromise between safety and reliability for women who are otherwise in good health.

uts in family ood budget eed not matter'

a Staff Reporter

Families need not worry if lation forces them to cut on food, Mr Anthony resford, chairman of the ncil of the British Nutrition undation, said yesterday.

However, a varied diet was al. "This question of variety uld always be the chief pre- cupation of the housewife", said at the foundation's nual luncheon in London.

Mr Beresford quoted an timate by *The Times* econo- cs staff that living standards ight fall by between 4 and 5 r cent during 1975. He said: The rise in the cost of food ay be beginning to have an fect on some groups."

As vulnerable groups he amed old-age pensioners, udents, one-parent families, d pregnant women.

"I do not remember how uch it cost the Government put the Common Market aflet into every home. Inflation me money spent about more aflet might recovery."

our ne

Man acquitted of fraud

Thomas Robert Ellison, aged 0, of Longdin Street, Warrington, was acquitted of a fraud charge at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

The jury did not reach a verdict in the case of Ronald Dillagh, aged 49, of Graspin Lane, Northampton, and Carolin Mary Trusler, aged 55, of Kingsley Road, Northampton, both Northampton county councillors. The jury will continue deliberations today. All three defendants pleaded not guilty to carrying on the business of Ipson Electrical Ltd with intent to defraud creditors.

Self-employed to start 'direct action' over levy

From a Staff Reporter
Leeds

The National Federation of Self-Employed is to call on its 45,000 members to put into effect its plans for direct action against the Government to support its claim for tax relief on the 8 per cent health and social security levy.

The move, announced yesterday, follows the failure of talks with the Treasury on Wednesday.

Details of the action will be announced next week, but the first step will be sending letters to local collectors of the Inland Revenue who collect the levy, warning them that action is to be taken.

Review of aid to blind urged

A call for a radical and immediate reappraisal of government policy towards welfare payments made to various categories of blind people is made today in a pamphlet published by the Disability Alliance.

The pamphlet was written by Dr Frederick Reid, a lecturer in history at Warwick University who is himself blind.

The Incomes of the Blind. Disability Alliance, 96 Portland Place, London, W1; 50p.

From Plato to Nato

The role of philosophy in defence of the university is discussed in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today by Roy Edgley, professor of philosophy at Sussex University. There are also discussions of J. S. Mill, T. S. Eliot, Marx, and Geography at Cambridge.

It may seem a little late in the day to tell you why you like them the best.

Ever since the first ship loads of Claret, or 'Clairet', from Bordeaux landed at Bristol in the 13th Century, fine wines from the famous regions of France have been popular in this country.

And still today, a huge majority of experts agree that from Bordeaux, the Rhône Valley, the Loire Valley, Champagne, Beaujolais, Bourgogne and Alsace flow most of the finest wines in the world.

The French Government also agree, because most of their 'Appellation Contrôlée' wines come from these great regions. A.C. being the country's highest and oldest designation of fine wine.

A.C. means two things.

Firstly it refers to the wine-growing area. Only those parts of France with the perfect combination of soil and climate can produce A.C. wines.

Secondly it tells you a lot about how the wine is made. The A.C. wines are among the oldest in France and, for centuries, generations of wine-growers have handed down their traditional, proven methods.

They know which vines grow best in which soil. How to prune for a high quality grape. How to replenish the soil without artificially forcing the crop. How to bring on the young wine until it's ripe for bottling.

And thankfully, the Appellation Contrôlée regulations protect all this time-honoured expertise, patience and experience from the unquenchable demands of the modern world.

They regulate the maximum yield of A.C. wine from each vineyard and, importantly, the minimum alcohol content of the wine.

And because every wine has its own personal and localised characteristic, methods differ slightly not only from region to region, but from vineyard to vineyard.

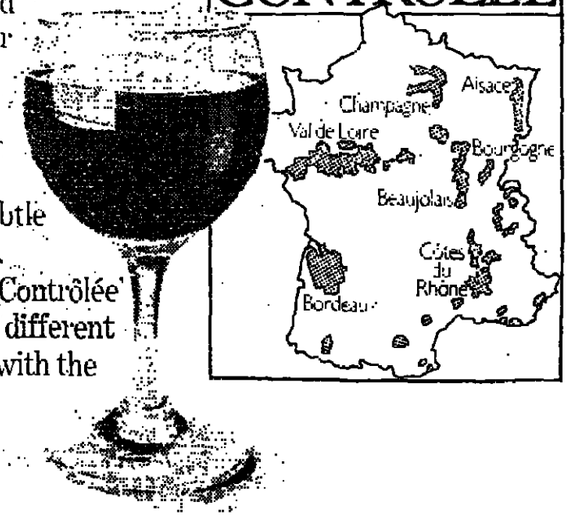
Whether it be a quirk of local climate or soil, every subtle variation is protected by A.C.

This is why 'Appellation Contrôlée' appears on labels in so many different ways. You will see it printed with the name of the particular cru, vineyard or château.

But however you see them written, the words Appellation Contrôlée are your guarantee that the wine you are buying is not only from one of the best wine-growing regions of France. But has been produced to the most exacting, traditional French methods.

Which is why you've always liked them.

Of course, it wouldn't hurt to buy a bottle some time, just to make sure.



Massive handover of responsibility for domestic affairs

In the Government's view the proposals are coherent and workable, and provide a sound basis for legislation. They envisaged a massive handover to the new elected assemblies of responsibility for the domestic affairs of Scotland and Wales, within the firm continuing framework of the United Kingdom. The Government recognise however that these proposals concern the whole of the United Kingdom. Two issues are of particular importance—achieving a sound and stable distribution of responsibilities between Westminster and the devolved administrations; and ensuring that the proposals meet the reasonable needs of Scotland and Wales, while maintaining a fair balance between their interests and those of the rest of the United Kingdom. The Government now wants to see full public and Parliamentary consideration of the proposals. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at the start of the 1976 session.

)LUTION WHITE PAPER

following is a of the Govern- White Paper, *Our g Democracy: Devo- to Scotland and Wales*, hed yesterday.

:e will be a single-chamber sh Assembly, initially with nembers—two for each of the Parliamentary constituencies. re will not be time before the sembly comes into being for the ndary Commission for Scotland complete the scrutiny needed to divide the Parliamentary constituencies fairly. At the first election therefore each elector will be able to vote for two candidates, and in each Parliamentary constituency the two with most votes will become Assembly Members.

For later elections the Boundary Commission will divide Parliamentary constituencies as necessary into single-member Assembly constituencies, on a basis which will improve the fairness of the system by taking more account of the number of voters in each constituency. Each Parliamentary constituency will be allowed one, two or three Assembly seats, according to a formula based on the average size of Parliamentary electorates in Scotland. The formula will be this:—

a. Parliamentary constituency whose electorate is less than 75 per cent of the average electorate.—One Assembly constituency.

b. Parliamentary constituency whose electorate is not less than 75 per cent and not more than 125 per cent of the average electorate.—Two Assembly constituencies.

c. Parliamentary constituency whose electorate is more than 125 per cent of the average electorate.—Three Assembly constituencies.

On present electorates, this system would give an Assembly of about 138 members.

Everyone entitled to vote in Parliamentary elections, and also peers, will be able to vote in Assembly elections; but no one will have a vote in more than one constituency. The Assembly will be elected for a normal fixed term of four years. Membership will not be barred to Members of the House of Commons or the House of Lords. Pay and allowances of members will be determined initially by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and thereafter by the Assembly, which will elect from among its members a presiding officer, like the Speaker in the House of Commons.

Chief Executive's team has to command support of Assembly

The Executive will normally be formed after each election. The Secretary of State will invite a prospective Chief Executive to form an Executive which will command the support of the Assembly; in the ordinary course he will invite the leader of the majority party. The prospective Chief Executive will submit the names of his proposed Executive to the Assembly, which will approve or reject them as a whole. If the Assembly approves, the Secretary of State for Scotland will formally appoint them as the Executive. If the Assembly rejects the team, the Secretary of State will at his discretion invite the same person to try again, or someone else.

The Secretary of State will also appoint Assistants to the Executive, on the recommendation of the Chief Executive. These Assistants will be politicians in character [illegible] approval. Executive Members and Assistants will normally be members of the Assembly, but there will be no rigid rule about this. Some flexibility is desirable to leave room for possible appointments from outside. It may be desirable to include a distinguished person, or one with special expertise (for example in the law), who is not an Assembly Member; and there will be no second chamber upon which to draw, as there is at Westminster. Political pressures should ensure that the scope for appointing non-members to the Executive is not over-used. The Assembly's right to approve or reject the Executive as a whole will be a strong factor.

Executive Members and Assistants who are not Assembly members will be able to sit and speak in the Assembly, but not to vote. Maximum numbers of Executive Members, and of Members and Assistants combined, will be laid down in the Act. Pay and allowances of Executive Members and Assistants will be set initially by the Secretary of State and thereafter by the Assembly.

Changes in the Executive (including dismissals) will be made formally by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Chief Executive; Assembly approval will not be required. If a Chief Executive misused his power of individual change to create a whole new team without Assembly approval, the Assembly could pass a vote of censure or no confidence. The Secretary of State could in the last resort dismiss the Executive if he judged that it was holding on to office without commanding adequate support in the Assembly.

In subjects not devolved, Parliament will continue to make and control legislation for the whole of the United Kingdom. In devolved subjects however the Assembly will become responsible for legislation. At the outset the Executive will administer the law as it now stands; but the Assembly will be free to amend or repeal existing law and to pass new laws of its own.

As at Westminster there will be two kinds of legislation—primary legislation in the form of Scottish Assembly Acts, and secondary legislation in the form of Scottish statutory instruments. Within the Assembly the procedure for introducing and considering Bills will be very similar to that at Westminster. Having passed through all their stages in the Assembly, Bills will be submitted for Royal Assent.

Either the Executive or individual Members will be able to introduce Bills (though if Bills introduced by individual Members entail expenditure they will be able to proceed only with the Executive's agreement). Any differences in handling will be for the Assembly itself to settle. The Act will lay down in broad terms various stages for the handling of legislation by the Assembly. There will be:—

a. a general debate on each Bill, with an opportunity for Members to vote on its general principles;

b. consideration of, and an opportunity for Members to vote on and amend, the details of the Bill;

c. a final stage at which the Bill can be passed or rejected but not amended.

Some special procedure involving the Government will be needed for any Assembly Bill seeking to bind the Crown in respect of matters not devolved. The Government are considering what form this procedure should take, and at what stage of the Assembly's legislative process it should operate.

The Assembly's presiding officer, on the advice of his counsel, will report to the Assembly on the *vires of a Bill* (that is, whether it falls within the devolved powers) when it is introduced, and again before the final Assembly stage: if the report is adverse it will not stop the Bill but will serve as a warning to the Assembly and the Executive. The Government will not be formally involved at these stages, but they will be aware of the Bill and the presiding officer's report and may wish to give informal warning of any difficulties about *vires* which they foresee. The Scottish authorities will be similarly free, if in doubt, to consult the Government informally.

When a Bill has passed its final stage in the Assembly it will be forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Government will then consider, with advice from the Law Officers, whether any part of the Bill is *ultra vires*. In accordance with normal legal principles, *ancillary provisions reasonably incidental* to a main purpose falling within a devolved field will be treated as *intra vires* even though they may not strictly relate wholly to devolved subjects. The Government will also consider whether the Bill is acceptable on general policy grounds.

In order to be submitted for assent the Bill must be both *intra vires* and acceptable on policy grounds. If it contains *ultra vires provisions*, or *is unacceptable on* policy grounds, or both, the Secretary of State will send it back to the Assembly with a clear statement of the reasons.

It will be for the Assembly itself to decide how to handle any Bills referred back to it. If a Bill referred back as *ultra vires* is resubmitted to the Secretary of State in terms still adjudged to be *ultra vires*, he will tell the Assembly so and the Bill will not go forward for assent. If a Bill referred back on policy grounds is re-submitted in terms which the Government are still not prepared to accept, they must within a set period from the *Bill's receipt by the Secretary of* State lay it before Parliament with a notice of motion praying for its rejection. If Parliament affirms this motion the Assembly will be *told that the Bill will not be sub*mitted for assent: if Parliament rejects the motion the Bill will go forward.

Underlying all these arrange*ments there will remain the final* legislative sovereignty of Parliament, in which all parts of the United Kingdom are represented. Parliament will remain able to pass laws on any matter and for any part of the United Kingdom. Any surrender of this sovereignty would imply federalism, not devolution. Against a background of cooperation and goodwill however Parliament would normally legislate on a devolved matter only where this was agreed with the Scottish administration as being the convenient course.

The Assembly will be constitutionally subordinate to Parliament. *It will have been created by Parlia*ment and will always remain subject to Parliament's laws, and it will not be free to change the devolution settlement. The Govern*ment intend however that the* Assembly should effectively assume, in the devolved field, the task of making laws for Scotland. Bills of the Scottish Assembly will be *scrutinised*, as explained, to see whether they are within the devolved powers. The question arises whether, after assent has been given, an Assembly Act should be open to review in the courts on the grounds of *vires*—that is, whether the courts should have jurisdiction to declare, at the instance of a litigant, that an Assembly Act goes outside the powers conferred by the devolution Act. The issue is more than *just a legal technicality*; and there [illegible] review, it can be argued that this is a normal and natural accompaniment of the operation of a legislature *whose powers are limited by law*; that the right of the citizen to challenge in the courts any possible excessive use of power should not be abated; that the limits of what Parliament intended in the devolution Act should be subject to interpretation by the courts as specific situations arise in litigation, not merely by Government Ministers inevitably exposed to political pressures and making their judgments in the abstract before experience has been gained of how particular Assembly Acts will work in practical application; and that excluding judicial review will complicate the task of the courts, which will in any event have to take account of the devolution Act when they interpret Assembly Acts.

Against judicial review, it can be argued that its exclusion would have the merits of simplicity and finality and would therefore reduce doubt and room for argument, which might otherwise hamper good government, especially given the unavoidably complex division of responsibilities in the devolution scheme; that the Assembly will be taking over the *normal practical responsibilities of* Parliament, and the citizen should be able to rely on its laws as he now can on those of Parliament; that judicial review caused problems in the operation of the Government of Ireland Act 1920 and was therefore deliberately excluded by Parliament in enacting the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973: and that the three successive checks on *vires* before Assembly Bills become law should be a sufficient safeguard.

The Government would welcome public discussion before reaching a final decision.

There remains private legislation, promoted by private persons and bodies such as local authorities on particular matters which affect them but not the general public interest. In the devolved fields the Assembly should clearly have power to pass private as well as public legislation. But the procedures are complex, and it would be hard to fit the detail into the Act. *The Government therefore envi*sage that the Act should contain a general provision enabling Her Majesty by Order in Council to provide for the handling of private legislation by the Assembly as soon as a suitable scheme has been worked out.

The Scottish Executive will be able to make delegated legislation under enabling powers contained either in Assembly Acts or in United Kingdom Acts still in force in the devolved fields.

There is no point in devolving substantial powers and then maintaining detailed oversight from the centre. The Government could not monitor everything the Scottish administration do, nor indeed should they wish to. Nevertheless, the Government must have power to step in where necessary, either because matters not devolved—such as defence—are being prejudiced, or for wider reasons of their ultimate responsibility for all the people of the United Kingdom.

The Government will have open to them three methods, for use either separately or in combination:

a. for actions in prospect, whether involving a proposed subordinate instrument or some other proposed executive act, they will be able to issue a direction prohibiting the action or requiring a particular course of action (including the reversal of a previous action), subject to an affirmative resolution of Parliament within a specified period;

b. for subordinate instruments already made, they will be able to make an annulment Order following an affirmative resolution of Parliament. In case of urgency the Order can be made without asking Parliament first, but subject to affirmative resolution within a specified period;

c. for other actions already taken, or for omissions, the Government will be able, if the Scottish administration decline to put the matter right, to resume responsibility for the devolved subject in question to the minimum extent necessary—for the required place, task or period—with power to require and direct the use of the administration's staff and facilities for the purpose. They will do this by Order, subject to affirmative resolution of Parliament. The powers which the Government will be able to take by such an Order will be any powers available within statute law applying to Scotland, though any requirement for Assembly approval (for example by affirmative resolution on a particular sort of subordinate instrument) will be suspended.

As with the powers relating to Assembly Bills, these general procedures for intervening in the business of the Scottish administration are not intended for frequent use. They will be there in the background as reserve powers; and they permit wider devolution than would otherwise be possible. Their use will require the specific agreement of Parliament. All this is about circumstances in which the *Government need to intervene on* grounds of policy as distinct from law. The legality of the administration's executive acts will be open to challenge in the courts just like that of the Government's own executive acts.

The Assembly will have a highly-developed system of committees to advise the Executive and investigate what it is doing. There will be a committee corresponding to each of the main subject fields of the Scottish Executive—education, health, and so on. The composition of these subject committees will broadly reflect the political balance of the Assembly as a whole; and they will be chaired by Assembly Members from outside the Executive. Their staff will answer to them and the Assembly, not to the Executive.

Before the introduction of major new policies or Bills, the Executive Member responsible will have to consult the relevant committee of the Assembly, except where the matter is especially urgent or confidential. Before a Bill is introduced the committee may discuss its principles and, if subject to general consideration of the Bill in plenary session. The Assembly may remit the detailed examination of a Bill (equivalent to the Committee stage at Westminster) to the main appropriate subject committee with arrangements to associate any other committees whose subjects are affected. The committee may also scrutinize statutory instruments in its particular field. It will have the right to offer suggestions to the Executive, to initiate discussion and inquiries on particular topics, and in general to oversee the work of the corresponding Executive department.

Retention of a unified Civil Service favoured by Government

Members of the Executive will hold office under the Crown, and their officials will therefore be civil servants. The Government have considered whether these should constitute a separate Scottish civil service, or be part of the United Kingdom civil service. Most of them will in practice be people who are now United Kingdom civil servants in the Scottish Office. The Kilbrandon Commission thought that there would have to be a separate civil service. There are however strong arguments for maintaining a unified service. It would help the consultation and cooperation on which the success of devolution will heavily depend. Present experience does not suggest that with a single service there need be divided loyalty. A separate service would need more staff (for example to handle personnel matters now dealt with centrally). A unified service would enable the Scottish Executive to draw its officials more easily from a wide pool of talent and experience. The wishes of the Scottish administration itself will be important, and these cannot be known until it is in being. Finally, even if a separate Scottish service were desirable it could not be set up for some years; it is an option only for the longer term. The Government therefore believe that it will be in the best interests of all to keep a unified United Kingdom civil service.

Complaints against Government Departments can be investigated by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, the "Ombudsman". Corresponding arrangements for the devolved subjects will need to be laid down in the Act. The new Scottish Commissioner will report to the Assembly.

The Government must remain responsible for all international relations, including those concerned with our membership of the European Community; no other course would be compatible with political unity. Nevertheless, both in European Community and in other contexts international business touches increasingly on matters which will be devolved. The views of the Scottish administration on these matters, reflecting their own contacts with others concerned within Scotland such as local authorities, must be taken into account. No formal statutory machinery is needed for consultation; it will be better to develop pragmatic arrangements between members and officials of the Scottish administration and the Government.

There remains the question of how to ensure that any relevant international obligations are observed in the devolved fields in Scotland. There are two aspects to this: firstly ensuring that existing obligations are not breached, and secondly arranging that any positive action needed to fulfil new obligations is taken.

Breach of international obligation will be avoided in the normal way through the close consultation which the Government intend to maintain with the Scottish Executive. If, exceptionally, this does not work for any reason, and the Scottish Assembly sends forward a Bill or the Executive takes some action contrary to the United Kingdom's international obligations, the Government will be able to use their reserve powers for dealing with matters unacceptable on policy grounds. Since international obligation is essentially a matter of fact and law (often involved and technical) rather than of general political judgment, the use of reserve powers in these cases will not require the approval of Parliament.

Ensuring that positive action is taken as needed to fulfil new European Community or other obligations is complex. On the one hand, the Government are answerable for getting this done. On the other, the Scottish administration, which will best know their own circumstances and legislation, ought not to be completely cut out of particular matters within devolved subjects whenever international commitments (including the increasing number of European Community ones) happen to touch on them. The best way of resolving this is for the Government to keep [illegible] to international obligations, even when these matters arise in fields otherwise devolved; but for there to be power for the Government at their discretion to delegate to the Scottish administration, by Order, the job of taking any necessary action, whether legislative or executive, to implement the obligation. The power will be a flexible one, which can be used to delegate action either on a particular item, such as an individual European Community directive, or in a general field. The Government envisage that in practice it might well become the normal course to delegate implementation by agreement to the Scottish administration.

The White Paper of September 1974 proposed that, as recommended by the Kilbrandon Commission, the financial allocation for the devolved services should be in the form of a block grant voted by Parliament, taking account both of local needs and of the desirability of some uniformity of standards and contributions in all parts of the United Kingdom; and that it should thereafter be for the Assemblies to judge among competing claims.

Further study has confirmed that this is inescapable. Economic unity requires a system which considers the expenditure needs of the whole United Kingdom, including the claims of regions with special problems. This requires a decision each year on public expenditure for all parts of the United Kingdom by the Government, answerable to Parliament. In theory one might base public expenditure for Scotland on revenues arising there. But even if they could be identified unequivocally, such a system would be quite incompatible with distribution according to need.

The Government are well aware that the discovery of major oilfields under the North Sea has given rise to ideas of a quite different kind. There are some who argue that oil revenues should be controlled directly by those parts of the United Kingdom off whose shores the oil is found, whatever the effect elsewhere. Let there be no misunderstanding: such a proposal—whether its advocates realize this or not—would mean the break-up of the United Kingdom. The Government believe that oil must be treated in the same way as other national resources (like the big coal deposits recently found in England, and the natural gas off its shores) and the benefits brought into the national pool (or distribution in accordance with relative needs. Any other course could destroy not only economic unity but also political unity. Those who wish to reserve to Scotland oil or other revenues arising there are in effect demanding a separate Scottish state. The circle cannot be squared: it is not possible for Scotland—or any other part of the United Kingdom—to enjoy rights which can only go with separatism yet not to have separatism itself.

For their part, the Government rule out separatism. Even if on a narrow economic calculation Scotland might be better off materially for a time by keeping the benefits of oil exclusively to itself—and such a calculation would be at best highly precarious, resting on limited reserves of a single commodity whose value varies with the world market—the Government are convinced that the Scottish people are overwhelmingly opposed to destroying the Union. The Government repeat their pledge that all the parts of the United Kingdom most in need will receive their full and fair share of the benefits from the energy resources of the continental shelf, which belong to the United Kingdom as a whole.

The Government accordingly intend that Scottish public expenditure should be settled as part of the annual public expenditure review for the United Kingdom as a whole. The amount will be a matter for political judgment, on the basis of an assessment of relative needs made jointly with the Scottish administration through close and continuous collaboration. Once the relative amounts of public expenditure are established, Parliament will be asked to vote the appropriate element for the devolved services in the form of a block grant. In 1974-75 public expenditure on the services proposed for devolution was about £2,000m, with a further sum of more than £100m met by local authorities as loan charges. Had the proposed financial arrangements been in operation this would have involved a block grant of more than £1,300m local authority taxation of £300m and borrowing of about £500m. Expenditure on the devolved services would have come to nearly three-fifths of total identifiable public expenditure in Scotland.

Block grant to be paid at regular intervals

No neat formula could be devised for England, Wales and Northern Ireland) in varying circumstances from year to year. The task involves judgments of great complexity and political sensitivity. Nevertheless, objective information on standards and needs would help the Scottish administration, the Government and Parliament to make their judgments. Various arrangements might be adopted for collecting such information, and the Government will discuss possibilities with the Scottish administration.

Once the block grant has been voted by Parliament, it will be paid over at regular intervals during the financial year. Accountability for the expenditure will run not to Parliament but to the Assembly. The devolution Act must lay down certain basic features of the financial control system, but its running will be overseen by the Scottish Assembly.

The Scottish administration will have the fullest possible freedom to decide how the money from the block grants should be spent—how much, for example, should go on roads, houses, schools and hospitals, and where in Scotland it should be spent. It will give the administration a powerful new instrument for shaping developments over a wide range of services.

The Government's decision on the total amount for all the devolved services will not be a matter of simply imposing an arbitrary figure. It will be the outcome of a close and thorough process of consultation each year with the Scottish administration.

The administration will base their proposals on their view of Scottish needs in the devolved fields. But the Government must take account also of other needs, both elsewhere in the United Kingdom and in non-devolved fields within Scotland. All these needs must then be related to what the United Kingdom can afford for public expenditure against other claims, including the balance of payments, private investment and private consumption, as well as the needs of public industries such as coal and steel which will continue to be very important to Scotland.

With understanding on both sides agreement should usually be reached on a total accepted as fair both to Scotland and to the rest of the United Kingdom. If agreement is not reached the matter will have to be settled by the Government, answerable to Parliament. Parliament, with its Scottish MPs alongside those from all other parts of the United Kingdom, is the right body to vote the amount for the devolved services, and to settle the statutory limits on the administration's short-term borrowing and on issues to the Scottish Loans Fund.

Scottish taxpayers will continue to pay United Kingdom taxes at United Kingdom rates, and these payments will contribute to the central pool of national resources from which the block grant and other national expenditure will be financed according to needs.

The Government have particularly considered whether the Scottish administration should be able to levy taxes. As already explained, there can be no question of sharing responsibility for taxation generally or of reserving for Scotland revenues raised there. The issue is rather whether the administration should have power to levy limited additional taxation, in order to finance extra expenditure which they think especially important. The burden would have to fall solely on Scottish taxpayers, as the people getting the benefits of the extra expenditure.

The people of Scotland may not want to pay more taxes regularly year after year in order to finance more public expenditure than the assessment of their needs in the United Kingdom context provides. Nevertheless, some powers for the devolved administrations to levy additional taxation would give them greater freedom. It is however difficult to identify suitable forms of tax. There is no point, for example, in choosing taxes unlikely to yield enough revenue to give much extra discretion; and it would be wrong to choose ones which would fall too narrowly on particular groups. Among the specific possibilities which have been considered, the two found to merit the most detailed study were a retail sales tax (distinct from VAT) and a surcharge on income tax. The studies showed that, for either of these, there would be great administrative complexities for both taxpayers and tax administrations; and also heavy costs, falling on retailers or employers as well as on the devolved administrations, for collection systems which would still need to be maintained and paid for whether or not any extra taxes were levied in a particular year. Both possibilities were therefore unsuited for use as supplementary taxes to be applied at a low rate and turned on and off from time to time.

The Government have therefore concluded that the only tax power suitable for devolution is a general power to levy a surcharge on local authority taxation, whether on the rates as at present or on any new system introduced in the future (for example after the Committee of Inquiry into Local Government Finance—the Layfield Committee—has reported). No tax is popular, but a power of this kind would give the Scottish administration a useful degree of discretion. They will not have to use it unless they run into deficit or deliberately aim for a higher level of expenditure, for example to meet some particular Scottish priority for which they judge people would be willing to accept higher burdens.

Local authorities, who will run many of the devolved services, can settle their own levels of taxation, so that there will in any event be some flexibility in the total amount available for the services in Scotland. The Scottish administration will decide both how much of the block grant should be distributed to local government and how to allocate it among individual authorities. In calculating block grant the Government will in general assume that Scottish local authorities will receive, in relation to their expenditure needs and their taxable resources, provision comparable with that for local authorities in England; whether they in fact levy more or less local tax, and are assigned more or less subsidy from the block grant, will be a matter to be settled in Scotland.

The sources of local authority taxation will be the same as in England. The Scottish Assembly will have legislative powers to adjust the application of the system of rating and valuation for rating to suit local conditions; but only Parliament will be able to authorise new forms of local taxation.

Capital expenditure by local authorities and by other public bodies in devolved fields will continue to be financed by borrowing. Local authorities will continue to have access to the Public Works Loan Board. Other public bodies will have access to a new Scottish Loans Fund for longer term borrowing, financed from the National Loans Fund and controlled by the Scottish administration. The main condition on its use will be that on-lending should not be at a lower rate of interest than the corresponding loan from the National Loans Fund.

The Act will lay down certain basic features to ensure that there is a sound system for authorizing expenditure and reporting on the accounts. In addition to the Scottish Loans Fund, there will be Scottish counterparts of the Consolidated Fund, the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee. The Assembly will have power to [illegible] funds to individual services by Assembly [illegible] corresponding to Appropriation Acts at Westminster. Responsibility for controlling issues from the Scottish Funds and for supervising the arrangements for monitoring and audit will rest squarely with Scottish bodies.

It is important to recognize what legislative devolution will mean. Where a subject field is devolved, responsibility for the activities of government in that field will be transferred to the Scottish administration. Devolving a subject field in Scotland will not however be like transferring functions between Government departments or between local authorities; it will mean much more. The present law will be inherited, but the administration will be free to change it. They will not be confined to the activities going on now. They could end these activities, or run them in different ways, or create quite new activities. The Government have in general approached the task of deciding which subjects to devolve from the positive standpoint of devolving wherever possible, and keeping subjects back (or making exceptions within subjects otherwise devolved) only where there is cogent reason for doing so—for example where devolution might risk damaging basic unity and the fundamental rights of United Kingdom citizenship, or where wider uniformity is plainly needed, or where devolving or dividing a subject would be very awkward to work.

Local Government.—Responsibility for central government supervision of most aspects of local government in Scotland will be devolved. The administration will oversee the work of local authorities in devolved matters, will allocate rate support grant to them, will control their capital investment in the devolved fields and will be responsible for the application of the local taxation system. The devolution Act will not change local government structure. The Government believe that it would not be in the interests of either the Assembly or Scottish local government for the new structure of local authorities and the distribution of functions among them to be radically revised again in the next few years. These must however be matters in future for the Assembly; and it will be empowered to legislate on local government administrative and electoral boundaries, the detailed application of the rating system and the division of devolved functions between local authorities and the Scottish Executive, as well as on the structure of local government itself.

Responsibility will not be devolved for determining the qualifications for voting in local government elections; the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of local authorities; the voting system for local government elections; and the frequency with which they are held. These basic democratic features of the local government system should remain under the direct authority of Parliament.

Health.—The Scottish administration will be responsible for health matters in Scotland, including the National Health Service. This means that they will be free to determine arrangements and priorities for the provision of health care, including the resources to be allocated. In this as in other fields, certain United Kingdom arrangements and standards will continue to apply—for example on medicines and drugs—but in general the administration will be able to vary the scope and character of current arrangements, and to decide policy on such matters as family planning, transplant surgery, abortion, private practice and the control of nursing homes.

Social Work.—The Scottish administration will be responsible for the social work services, such as the care of children, the elderly, the handicapped and others in need of special care or support. They will be able to control the standards of private provision in these fields, and to make grants to voluntary bodies.

Social Security.—The social security system, which provides a network of cash benefits payable to individuals and families, will not be devolved. It is necessary to keep a single system of cash benefits designed to maintain a decent minimum standard of living for every citizen throughout the United Kingdom. The war pensions scheme will also remain on a United Kingdom basis.

Some problems arise because of the close and often complicated interaction between social security benefits and schemes for rent and rate rebates, rent allowances, and the minimum charges and personal allowances for those living in local authority homes. The Government's approval will be required for any changes in such schemes which would affect wholly or mainly people receiving supplementary benefits, or people who would receive them if the changes were made. The reason for this special provision is that the burden would then fall directly on United Kingdom funds, not the block grant or the rates. It is a more open question whether because of the complexity of the interaction with social security generally, it would be better not to devolve powers relating to such schemes at all. The Government would welcome comments from bodies working in this field.

Own laws and policies for all aspects of housing

Education, Science and the Arts.—The Scottish administration will be responsible for all educational and cultural matters other than those noted below. They will control the schools system in Scotland, and will be able if they wish to determine (for example) its standards and structure, its curricula, its attendance requirements such as age levels, and policy for private schools and nursery education. They will be responsible for youth and community services and for all further and higher education except the universities.

Responsibility for the universities will not be devolved. The Government believe that it is in the best interests of the United Kingdom, including Scotland, that they should continue to be run as part of and under the United Kingdom system [illegible] supervision of a single University Grants Committee. The University Committee will be asked to devise arrangements recognizing the specific Scottish dimension of their business, and linking the Scottish administration with these arrangements.

It would make no sense to break up the Research Councils, and responsibility for them will not be devolved.

Responsibility will not be devolved for determining the qualifications for voting in local government elections; the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of local authorities; the voting system for local government elections; and the frequency with which they are held. These basic democratic features of the local government system should remain under the direct authority of Parliament.

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Scottish responsibility for local authority airports

There are certain matters in the field of road transport where, for safety reasons, practice needs to be the same throughout Great Britain. These include framing (as distinct from applying) rules for traffic management; motoring offences; the Highway Code; the system for testing and licensing drivers and public service vehicles; and the transport of dangerous substances. Responsibility for these will not be devolved.

Responsibility for local authority airports will be devolved from the outset. For airports owned and operated by the British Airports Authority the Government will discuss future arrangements with the Scottish administration, and aim to achieve a transfer of responsibility while retaining the managerial expertise of the Authority in Scotland. Similar arrangements would be made for aerodromes owned and operated by the Civil Aviation Authority.

Development and Industry. The Scottish Development Agency will have a key role in both the environmental field and the industrial field. The devolution Act will not change the powers of the Agency. Its environmental and factory building functions will be fully devolved, except that the terms of disposal of factories must remain under Government control—it would not be in the interests of any part of the United Kingdom to create the possibility of a price war in making industrial premises available to attract incoming firms. The other industrial functions of the Agency cannot be devolved, because of the need to preserve economic unity.

For the Highlands and Islands Development Board, which deals with a range of specialized problems, responsibility for both economic and social activities will be devolved. The Scottish administration will appoint the Chairman and members, and in devolved fields such as tourism will have full discretion in supervising the Board's activities. But for Board activities in reserved fields, for example assistance to industry, fishing and agriculture, the Government will lay down a system of guidelines and cash limits on individual projects within which the Board and the Scottish administration will decide their own priorities.

There can be no question of breaking up the main nationalized industries or splitting responsibility for them. The Government envisage however that there should be informal contacts between them and the Scottish administration on matters of joint interest.

Natural Resources.—The Scottish administration will be responsible for [illegible] relating to land and by the Departments now carried out and Fisheries [illegible] of Agriculture [illegible]

The administration [illegible] responsible also for the [illegible] ment of agricultural estates [illegible] vested in the Secretary of State for Scotland, and for the improvement of fisheries harbours. The main aspects of agriculture and seafisheries are however too bound up with overall United Kingdom economic management and international agreements for devolution to be practicable.

Legal system.—The [illegible] character of Scots law and of the Scottish legal system was specially recognized in the Union between Scotland and England, and in its distinctively Scottish field the Government believe that extensive devolution is particularly appropriate.

The Scottish administration will have wide responsibilities in the

Continued on page [illegible], col 1

Annual costs likely to reach £22m

The long-term cost of devolution in manpower and money cannot be calculated exactly. No one can forecast how successful the new administrations will be in providing devolved services economically, or what changes they may choose to make in the organization and conduct of business. Estimates made now can be based only upon a broad assessment of how the devolved administrations, and the Scottish and Welsh Offices in their new form, are likely to operate when they are first established. Furthermore, the main policy decisions are still recent; there must be continued study of detail, some of which could have cost implications.

Devolution must mean some increase in the direct costs of government. There will be entirely new activities, not least the running of the Assemblies themselves; there will be some loss of economies of scale in support services; there will be new and sometimes unavoidably complex divisions of responsibility; and it must be likely that in some of the devolved fields the new administrations will wish to make less use than the Scottish and Welsh Offices do of the specialized expertise of London-based Departments.

It would however be quite wrong to suppose that devolution means vast new bureaucracies. In essence, it is not the creation of new administrative machines but the transfer of responsibility for existing ones to new centres of democratic accountability.

On provisional estimates made so far, the scheme for Scotland might mean a capital outlay of some £2-3m (for the conversion of the former Royal High School building in Edinburgh to house the Assembly), extra staff of about 1,000 (including 200 for the Assembly itself) and extra annual running costs of around £10m.

The picture is different in Wales, since there has been less decentralization; the Welsh Office is far smaller than the Scottish Office. The extra requirement in Wales is therefore both larger (because extra functions will be transferred to the Principality) and more difficult to estimate closely. Broadly however the extra staff might be around 600 initially, rising thereafter to about 1,600 when the Assembly gets into its stride. At the earlier level the extra running costs would be around £5m, rising at the later stage to around £12m. Preparing the Temple of Peace and Health in Cardiff (if it can be made available) for the Assembly might mean a capital outlay of £1-2m.

The transfer of responsibilities to the new administrations will affect the tasks of other Government Departments as well as the Scottish and Welsh Offices. It is not yet possible to estimate all the effects, even broadly, but there ought to be net savings in these other Departments, particularly in relation to Wales.

These last effects apart, the schemes for Scotland and Wales together might mean, in total, capital costs of around £4m, extra staff building up to some 2,500-3,000 and annual costs building up to around £22m. Such costs are naturally in themselves unwelcome, especially in current economic circumstances. They must however be seen in perspective; they relate to a major gain in democratic control and accountability for public services which last year cost nearly £2,900m. Against this background, the Government do not regard them as disproportionately heavy.

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DEVOLUTION WHITE PAPER

Single-chamber Welsh Assembly will have 72 members initially

There will be a single-chamber Welsh Assembly, initially with 72 members—two for each of the 36 parliamentary constituencies in Wales. At the first election each elector will be able to vote for two candidates, and in each Parliamentary constituency the two with most votes will become Assembly Members. For later elections the Boundary Commission for Wales will divide Parliamentary constituencies as necessary into single-member Assembly constituencies. Each Parliamentary constituency will be allotted seats by a formula based on the average size of Parliamentary electorates in Wales. The formula is:

a. Parliamentary constituency whose electorate is less than 75 per cent of the average electorate — one Assembly constituency.

b. Parliamentary constituency whose electorate is not less than 75 per cent and not more than 125 per cent of the average electorate—two Assembly constituencies.

c. Parliamentary constituency whose electorate is more than 125 per cent of the average electorate — three Assembly constituencies.

On present electorates, this system would give an Assembly of about 75 members.

Executive powers in the devolved matters will be vested in the Assembly as a corporate body (and a Crown body). This means that there will not be a sharp distinction between an executive sponsoring policies and an Assembly discussing and questioning these policies. Instead all policy discussion and decision making will rest with the Assembly itself. Most of its work, however, will be carried out through standing committees set up to deal with particular devolved subjects, like health and education. The Assembly's powers will be exercised (like the Secretary of State's now) in a variety of ways—political or administrative decision, the issuing of circulars, resolutions of the Assembly or committees, and delegated legislation.

This system, which is well suited to a body which will not have to deal with primary legislation, will allow wide democratic participation in making decisions, since all Members will have a positive role.

The Act will empower the Assembly to delegate its functions to the committees. The Assembly will be required to set up committees to cover all the main devolved subjects, reflecting the political balance in the Assembly.

Each subject committee will have a chairman and there will also be a leader (to be known as the Executive Member), who will take the main initiative on policy and administration and will be the main link with the officials working on the committee's particular subject. The committee chairmen and the Executive Members will be appointed by the Assembly.

There will be a central co-ordinating committee (to be known as the Executive Committee) to oversee general policy and the allocation of resources. This will provide a body of manageable size to draw business together, to ensure that cohesive proposals are presented to the Assembly and to act for the Assembly as a whole on major issues affecting several subjects, including discussion with the Government on the size of the block grant.

The Executive Committee will comprise all the Executive Members from the major subject committees plus any other members (not exceeding a quarter of the total) specially appointed by the Assembly. The Assembly will also appoint the chairman, to be known as the Chief Executive. There will be no formal limits on the powers of the Executive Committee; but its main purpose will be to settle the allocation of resources between the services administered by the subject committees, and to see that policies are consistent.

The control of officials and documents will be formally vested in the Assembly, which will have, as a body, the formal right of full access to departmental papers and officials. However, it would obviously not be consistent with practical government for every Assembly Member to be able to demand the attendance of any official or insist on seeing any document. The Assembly will therefore be empowered to confer right of access only on committees acting in their particular fields of responsibility or, through those committees, on Executive Members or sub-committees similarly acting. Individual Assembly Members will have no general right of access.

Parliament will continue to legislate for Wales in the devolved subjects as well as in others. The Welsh Assembly will therefore work within the limits of Westminster Acts. But in controlling the devolved services it will take over whatever powers those Acts confer on central government, including the power to make delegated legislation.

This division of responsibility for primary legislation and for execution presents some problems. The formal position is quite clear: the Assembly will in general be able to do anything in relation to devolved matters that does not require new primary legislation. This means that its powers will vary from service to service, depending on how far primary legislation lays down detailed requirements. In some subjects Westminster Acts are in fairly general terms, leaving plenty of scope for discretion in day-to-day administration; in others they are drawn more tightly. So the degree of freedom which the Assembly will enjoy at the start of its life will to some extent be uneven.

As the work of the Assembly develops, new factors will come into play. The Assembly will take a close interest in proposed legislation affecting Wales. It will debate such documents as White Papers and Green Papers outlining the Government's plans for legislation. Its officials will be consulted by their Government counterparts as appropriate when new legislation affecting devolved matters is being prepared.

Central governmental finance for the devolved services will be provided essentially by block grant voted by Parliament. The Assembly will have the fullest possible freedom to decide how the money should be spent—how much, for example, should go on roads, houses, schools and hospitals, and where in Wales it should be spent. This is a major economic as well as social power, and will give the Assembly a powerful new instrument for shaping developments over a wide range of services. In 1974-75 public expenditure on the services proposed for devolution was more than £850m with a further sum of £60m met by local authorities as loan charges. Had the proposed financial arrangement been in operation this would have involved a block grant of about £650m, local authority taxation of £90m and borrowing of more than £150m. Expenditure on the devolved services would have come to more than half of total identifiable public expenditure.

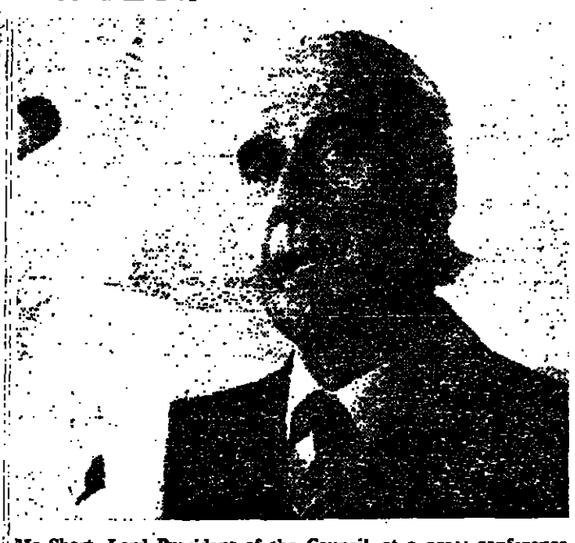
[The basic concepts for the financial arrangements underpinning devolution are the same for Wales as for Scotland, and the devolution areas are also common to both countries.]

Enhanced roles for the Secretaries of State

Decentralization is not a substitute for devolution. But where it is necessary for powers to remain with the Government, decentralization enables decision taking within the framework of collective Ministerial responsibility to be moved to Scotland and Wales. It will also make it possible to have simpler and more effective arrangements for informal consultation with the devolved administrations on matters of common concern.

Some of the powers which cannot be devolved are already exercised by the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales. The Secretary of State for Scotland will remain responsible for the electricity industry. He will also keep the main agriculture and fisheries functions. These are essential national industries, and to avoid market distortions policies must be determined by the Government. There are also important international and European Community aspects. Devolution is therefore impracticable. Where powers are at present exercised in Scotland by the Secretary of State, but for Wales by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (sometimes jointly with the Secretary of State), those for Wales will be transferred to the Secretary of State alone.

The Secretaries of State will keep their responsibilities for economic planning and industrial steering and promotion, as well as powers of selective regional industrial assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972, where they will be able at their discretion to arrange for the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies to act for them. They will also keep their powers of control over the investment and industrial participation activities of the Development Agencies, though all the other powers of the agencies will be under the direct control of the Scottish and Welsh administrations.



Mr Short, Lord President of the Council, at a press conference to announce the White Paper.

The main new function which will be transferred both to the Secretary of State for Scotland and to the Secretary of State for Wales will be responsibility for the activities in Scotland and Wales of the Manpower Services Commission, the Training Services Agency and the Employment Service Agency. Within the requirements of a single labour market this transfer will help these bodies to give full emphasis to special local conditions. The Government intend to develop with the Scottish and Welsh administrations informal arrangements for co-ordination between these activities and related ones for which the administrations will be responsible, including further education.

The Government have considered decentralizing to the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales responsibility for some or all of the activities in Scotland and Wales of those nationalized industries which cannot be devolved. These include industries which form part of a closely integrated national and in some cases international network (railways, airways, posts and telecommunications) and others (steel, coal, gas) which serve wide markets and must for efficiency continue to be run on a United Kingdom or Great Britain basis. In these cases (and also with ports, for which the Government will soon be bringing forward nationalization proposals) transfer to the Secretaries of State of formal responsibilities for a geographical part of the operations would make little sense. The Secretaries of State already share however in Government decisions affecting these industries (including appointments to their associated consumer bodies) in Scotland and Wales, and the importance of this involvement will be enhanced by their new economic functions.

Since the Government bear the prime responsibility for protecting the interests of all citizens of the United Kingdom and the security of the nation there are other functions outside the economic field where devolution is not feasible; certain law and order functions in Scotland—such as those relating to the police and the prosecution system—are notable examples. Most of these will however continue to be exercised by Scottish Ministers—the Secretary of State or the Lord Advocate.

Taken together, the decentralization proposals will give the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales an enhanced and very substantial economic role, monitored by Parliament with its full complement of Scottish and Welsh Members. The Secretaries of State and the Lord Advocate will also retain a wide general role, even in matters where it has not been necessary to create formal arrangements, in advising their colleagues in the Government on particular Scottish and Welsh considerations. All this will complement the devolution schemes in ensuring that decisions on a very wide range of Government activity are made in Scotland and Wales, whether by the devolved administrations or by Scottish and Welsh Ministers, and that decisions which have to be made elsewhere take full account of the Scottish and Welsh dimension.

Government will welcome wide discussion and comment

The Government's proposals envisage powerful and wide-ranging new systems of democratic control to meet the desire of the Scottish and Welsh people for more direct and effective involvement in the running of their own affairs, recognizing their distinctive identities within the wider framework of which they will remain part. The proposals however will rightly evoke interest not in those countries alone, but throughout the United Kingdom. The Government will therefore welcome wide discussion and comment. The essential political and economic unity of the United Kingdom has the corollary that what happens to the part must be of concern to the whole. It is to the benefit of all our citizens, wherever they live, that that unity should be preserved; the Government have taken this as a constant and cardinal principle in devising their proposals. Irrespective of any later plans for England or Northern Ireland, devolution must never be seen as conferring unfair advantages on Scotland and Wales.

The Government look forward to public debate on their proposals. These proposals are designed to strike a careful balance—in particular, between the desirability of allowing the maximum local freedom and initiative and the need to safeguard the unity of the United Kingdom; and between maximizing local democratic control over the allocation of expenditure on the public services and the continuing responsibility of the Government for managing the economy. Any suggestions for modifying the proposals will also have to pay regard to these considerations if they are to command widespread acceptance.

After devolution to Scotland and Wales, each part of the United Kingdom will have a different form of government. There is nothing new about this. Northern Ireland had a separate Parliament from 1920 to 1973, and more recently its own Assembly. Scotland has had its own Minister in the Government for very many years, and a wide range of powers and functions have been decentralized to him. The system in Wales is similar in principle, but newer and less extensive. Arrangements in the English regions are different again, with regional offices of central government backed up by advisory bodies such as the regional economic planning councils.

The unity and coherence of British society will not be destroyed. Changes in our democratic machinery will not harm the deep sense of allegiance to the United Kingdom as a whole felt by our peoples; indeed, their success depends upon it. Nothing in the Government's present proposals will weaken the powerful social and cultural influences which help to build unity—highly developed communications; widely-circulating newspapers; radio and television; and above all a close web of ties in family and friendship throughout the United Kingdom. The peoples of Scotland and Wales will find it welcome that, within a larger unitary state, they will have their own Assemblies, concerned to foster their culture and traditions and to satisfy their needs in the ways they wish. The United Kingdom will still be a single state; the Scottish and Welsh administrations will have no separate authority in international relations. Parliament will remain ultimately sovereign in all matters, whether devolved or not, and will continue to include the present complement of Scottish and Welsh Members.

The United Kingdom economy will continue to be managed as one unit, with all contributing through the tax system according to their means and for the benefit of all. It is not the purpose of devolution to give Scotland and Wales more and more while the rest of the United Kingdom gets less and less. The object is rather to give Scotland and Wales more freedom to decide what to do with their fair share—a discretion to improve the use rather than to raise the consumption of resources. The economic position of a country or region will not depend on the tax revenue which it happens to produce at a particular period; vigorous regional policies will continue, with the aim of achieving the fairest possible division of jobs and investment between different areas of the United Kingdom.

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Continued from page 4

range of subjects constituting Scots private law, such as the law of persons, delict, contract, property, trusts and succession. The Government recognize the importance of the development and reform of Scots law as a coherent and distinctive system. There is however a complex interaction between those subjects and areas such as company law, industrial relations and consumer protection where consistency with the law in other parts of the United Kingdom is particularly important, for example, in order to maintain a common framework for trade. Further study is proceeding to find the best way of reconciling maximum devolution in the field of private law with these wider United Kingdom interests.

The Scottish Law Commission will continue after devolution to have a major role in the coherent development of the whole of Scots law, whether in devolved or non-devolved matters. Because the Commission's functions will span both fields, legislative responsibility for its constitution and structure must remain with Parliament. The Scottish administration will however be responsible for appointing the Chairman and members of the Commission, for its running and for its general programme of work, though the Government will remain able to refer non-devolved matters to it.

The Scottish administration will also be given responsibility for the general criminal law, including the right to create new offences, to redefine or abolish existing offences, to determine penalties and to regulate the treatment of offenders (including prisons). There will however be certain exceptions. Firstly, there are those that may affect the security of the state, like the law on treason, espionage and measures against terrorism. Secondly, there are areas where the law can work efficiently only if it is uniform, such as explosives, firearms, and dangerous drugs and poisons. Finally, there are offences relating essentially to subject fields which will not be devolved, like taxation and road traffic law.

The enforcement of the criminal law through the police and the prosecution system—which in Scotland is not in any way under the control of the police—is part of the responsibility of the Government for the maintenance of law and order and the security of the state, and will extend to offences within both devolved and other fields. It would not be right that responsibility for law enforcement should rest with members of an administration not directly answerable to Parliament. The Secretary of State and the Lord Advocate will therefore retain their present responsibilities with regard to police and prosecution respectively. The police will retain their existing status and their relationship with local authorities, and the function of prosecution will continue to be exercised through the Crown Office and the procurator fiscal service.

Responsibility for court system to be debated

The Government have considered with special care where responsibility should lie for the main Scottish courts—the supreme courts (the Court of Session), the sheriff courts and the district courts. The Government are satisfied that responsibility for the different levels ought not to be split—separation would pose difficult problems over such matters as jurisdiction, procedure and administration. They believe that the supreme court judges should continue to be appointed by The Queen on the recommendation of the Government, and that responsibility for their tenure and conditions of office should not be devolved. The Government also believe that questions affecting the right of appeal from the Court of Session to the House of Lords—the court of final appeal in civil matters from the courts of every part of the United Kingdom—must remain a United Kingdom responsibility.

There remains however the question whether responsibility for the court system and its administration should remain with the Government and Parliament, or should be devolved subject to the qualifications noted. There are powerful arguments on both sides. The courts are a distinctive part of the Scottish legal heritage, and may therefore seem wholly suitable to be entrusted to the care of Scotland's new Assembly, under Parliament's continuing ultimate sovereignty. The concept of the development of Scots law as a coherent system argues in favour of devolving the courts and the legal system along with the substantive law. It may be difficult, if responsibility is split, to decide the allocation of such border-line topics as court procedure and the law of evidence. On the other hand, it is arguable that the courts are essential elements in the core of constitutional unity of the United Kingdom and in the fabric of law and order; and that since they have to deal with disputes involving both devolved and non-devolved law, they should not be the responsibility of an Assembly which has no functions in the non-devolved fields. The same factors of public policy and national security which are relevant to the police and prosecution functions point towards maintaining United Kingdom responsibility for the courts and their jurisdiction, administration and procedure.

The Government would welcome public comment and discussion before taking a final decision on this question.

Tourism.—The Scottish administration will be responsible for tourism in Scotland, including the Scottish Tourist Board. Overseas promotion will remain the responsibility of the British Tourist Authority, which will receive funds from the Government for promoting tourism to Scotland as well as to England and Wales.

Pay decisions must relate to national considerations

Nominated Bodies. The Scottish administration will be responsible for nominated bodies operating wholly in Scotland on devolved matters unless, exceptionally, it proves necessary in a particular case to set special limitations. Bodies operating in Scotland in devolved matters but organized on a United Kingdom or Great Britain basis raise more complicated problems. They will continue initially to operate as they do now; they will have no formal accountability to the Scottish administration and, where they are financed now through Parliament, this will continue. However, by normal consultation and agreement the Government will be able to secure changes in their activities and membership, and executive bodies will be able to act as the agents of the Scottish administration, provided all this can be arranged within the broad scope of the body's general policy, its legal powers and, where appropriate, its continuing primary responsibility to the Government. The Government will retain in their hands the means necessary to fight inflation, including the degree of control or influence they now have over public sector pay and related conditions, including pensions. The Scottish administration's powers over pay and conditions in the devolved services cannot therefore be unlimited; their decisions will need to be related to wider considerations of national economic or pay policy. Accordingly, there will be a general requirement in the Act for the administration to take account of any such wider considerations brought specially to their attention by the Government. In addition, in fields where the Government now exercise, in one way or another, general control over pay and conditions of service (as in the health service) the consent of the Secretary of State will be required for any changes. Moreover, the Government expect that where pay in any area of the public services is now settled by national negotiations or arrangements covering the whole of Great Britain these will continue—with appropriate representation for the Scottish administration—after devolution, whether or not the Secretary of State's consent is required to the outcome.

GOING METRIC-PROGRESS REPORT

TO BRING YOU UP TO DATE

You've probably noticed how more and more things in the shops these days have changed over to metric. Here is the latest news on what is happening, from the manufacturers and retailing organisations concerned.

What's going metric

In the middle of this advertisement you'll see a list of just some of the everyday things that are being sold in metric already.

For instance, you may have bought some fabrics in metric yourself. Most clothes are marked in centimetres these days as well as inches.

You may have seen, too, that some brands of salt and pasta are already metric. And the Post Office went metric in September.

In the next few weeks flaked breakfast cereals like cornflakes start their changeover. Many shops are selling DIY products in metric already, and many more will have changed by next spring.

Cans and drums of lubricating oil and grease have been changing to metric sizes this year. Bulk sales in metric of oil products, including central heating oil, start from next January. There are no immediate plans to sell petrol by the litre, and for the time being milk and draught beer stay as they are.

Sugar starts to go metric in the shops from July 1976. And more and more you'll see the weight markings on prepacked confectionery in grams as well as ounces.

Some everyday items now being sold in metric:

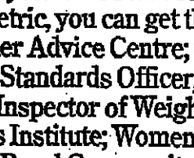
Beds	Cider
Blankets	Ice cream
Sheets	Cooking oils
Pillowcases	Biscuits
Carpets	Household paints
Rugs	Nails
Furnishing fabrics	Timber
	Cement
Dress fabrics and patterns	Garden supplies
	Kitchen units
Knitting patterns and yarns	Light bulbs
	Kitchen scales
Sewing threads	Kitchen foil
Detergents	Medical supplies
Bleaches	Toothpastes
Disinfectants	Deodorants
Furniture polish	Shampoos
Wine	Pet foods
Soft drinks	Shoe laces
Fruit juices	

NOTE TO CONFECTIONERY RETAILERS
Manufacturers have stated that loose confectionery will be priced by metric weight by the end of 1976. To avoid a last-minute rush, it would be wise to make early arrangements to have your scales converted to read in both grams and ounces. Contact your scale manufacturer or servicing agent now.

Some rhymes to help you

To help you remember the main metric measures here are three short rhymes:

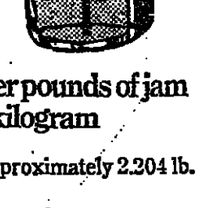
A metre measures three foot three
It's longer than a yard, you see



One metre is approximately 39.37 in.

A litre of water's
A pint and three quarters

One litre is approximately 1.76 pints.



Two and a quarter pounds of jam
Weigh about a kilogram

One kilogram is approximately 2.204 lb.

For more information:

If you'd like some leaflets about Britain going metric, you can get them through: your local Consumer Advice Centre; Citizen's Advice Bureau; Trading Standards Officer; Consumer Protection Officer; Inspector of Weights and Measures; Women's Institute; Women's Royal Voluntary Service; Rural Community Council; or from the Metrication Board.

The Metrication Board 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE

HOME NEWS

Some hospitals prepare to close and others are forced to cut departments as action by junior doctors takes effect

...e hospitals were prepar...o close and thousands of ...tient appointments and ...urgent admissions were ...celled yesterday as scores of ...spitals in England, Wales and ...orthern Ireland were affected ...y junior doctors' action.

London, Leicester, north Staffordshire, Oxford, Scunthorpe, the North-west, Merseyside, large parts of southern England, and parts of East Anglia, the Midlands and Yorkshire were all affected. But not all junior doctors in those areas were necessarily taking part. The form of action varied from a loosely interpreted "emergencies only" to an inflexible nine-to-five, five-day week.

A "red alert" emergencies-only service was in operation as Croydon General Hospital was closed to all admissions. Patients were being discharged or transferred before closure of the hospital in about a week.

In Brighton, three hospitals are to shut on Monday, with junior doctors giving 24-hour emergency cover at the town's other major hospitals.

At Liverpool, Hayward's Heath and other centres some hospitals had to close accident and emergency departments.

In Northern Ireland a junior doctors' spokesman said the 500 juniors there were "solid" in taking action. They were treating emergencies but not enforcing a 40-hour week.

Wales was expecting action by most of its 900 junior doctors, affecting between 40 and 45 big hospitals, according to the British Medical Association. BMA representatives in Scotland said they knew of no sustained action there yet; the junior doctors will meet on Tuesday to decide their line.

In the north-west Thames area, three quarters, including the staffs at Westminster and Charing Cross hospitals, were taking action, and meetings were being held at other hospitals. There was "widespread" action in the north-east Thames area, which included the Royal Free Hospital, and in the south-east Thames area almost every hospital, including St Thomas's, was reported to be affected.

In the south-west Thames area about a third of the junior doctors were taking some action.

Hospitals are also facing another threat. Many of the 11,000 consultants are expected to start their own "emergencies only" action on Monday over the Government's decision to phase out pay beds.

Sir Rodney Smith, President of the Royal College of Surgeons and chairman of the recently formed conference of Royal Colleges and Faculties, has asked for an urgent meeting with Mr Wilson. In a statement last night, he said he wanted to emphasize the grave concern felt by all the royal colleges at the "effects on patient safety and the preservation of essential standards, if the Government does nothing, even at this late stage, to facilitate meaningful consultations with a united medical profession".

Our Medical Reporter writes: Grim days lie ahead for NHS patients now that confrontation between 30,000 hospital doctors and the Government has moved from words to action.

A great burden rests on the 23,000 general practitioners in the country who will continue to work normally. They support their colleagues in the disputes with the Government but will have to decide whether a patient needs "emergency" treatment.

All doctors accept that the definition of emergency must be left to the man on the spot. Family doctors are trained to decide whether a patient's condition needs specialist attention. They will continue to send patients to consultants, and consultants will continue to see them.

But in the past seven weeks it is estimated that 8,000 junior doctors have taken unofficial industrial action over their contract, and consultants have been covering for them, returning to hospitals to sleep in at the end of a day's work. A fortnight ago their leaders gave a warning that that could not continue.

Consultants are tired, angry, disillusioned and distrustful of the Government. That will be the mood of many to whom patients will be referred on Monday, when they begin their "emergencies only" action.

Support for the action is difficult to assess. The recent work-to-rule by consultants never rescinded by the Hospital Consultants' and Specialists' Association, was widely thought to be ineffective. But in the present issue the consultants are not fighting about money but for a principle on which they have the support of the whole profession, the other health-caring professions and NHS administrators.

The principle is that the Government's proposals to separate private practice from the NHS must result in the destruction of freedom of choice and will lead to doctors having to work for a state monopoly.

The response to the call for immediate militant action against the Government's plans is likely to vary in different parts of the country. Among both junior and senior doctors heated opposition to the Government has been most marked in the North-west, the South-east, Oxfordshire and Leicestershire. There have been militant pockets in Plymouth and Southampton, parts of the North-east and in Northern Ireland.

Doctor's leaders have made plain that they do not want their action to cause great hardship to patients.

Many doctors are averse to taking any form of industrial action. One estimate is that well over half the 11,000 consultants will ignore, or at least view liberally, the call to treat emergencies only.

All patients already in hospital will continue to be treated, and children, cancer patients and women in childbirth will not suffer.

But thousands of patients will soon be added to the hundreds who have already suffered from the junior doctors' unofficial action, as patients must when doctors limit their work, however much the profession claims otherwise.

It is impossible for the Government to give way to the junior doctors' demands. It appears unlikely to give way over the private practice issue.

A small crumb of comfort is that if the disputes drag on patients who are seen may benefit because their condition is unlikely to be trivial and consultants will have more time to give to them.

Solicitor refuses to apologize to judge

Mr Harold Weston, the solicitor arrested for failing to represent a client at the Central Criminal Court on three occasions, refused to apologize to Judge Lawson, QC, yesterday.

Mr Ronald Rosen, representing Mr Weston, of Westbourne Grove, Paddington, told the judge that Mr Weston felt he was justified in writing a letter to the Central Criminal Court in which he referred to "some mindless court official", and said his arrest was unlawful.

The judge ordered Mr Weston to pay the costs of the prosecution and witnesses on the three days he failed to appear, not exceeding a total of £200. He said: "It gives me no pleasure to have to deal with you as I have to now in respect of a contempt of court.

"I am distressed to discover that even after a substantial adjournment I am still faced with the situation that two small words from you are not forthcoming."

Mr Weston, representing Trevor Clark, aged 25, a street trader, of Cricketfield Road, Hackney, who was charged with having unlawful intercourse with a girl, aged 14, was arrested in his office on Tuesday for failing to attend the court when ordered to by Judge Lawson.

The judge said that on three occasions Mr Clark had been left to appear in court on his own without representation. He told Mr Weston: "You have been discourteous to the court and you have failed to comply with your duty as a solicitor and officer of the court."

Mr Rosen told the judge: "Mr Weston maintains that as a man of principle his word is his bond. He considers that his arrest was unlawful and he will go, if need be, to Strasbourg to seek first the justification of his letter and secondly the validity of his arrest.

"He feels his standing as a solicitor has been damaged and the inquiries henceforth that the Lord Chancellor and the Law Society may make will vindicate the stand he has chosen to adopt."

Mr Rosen emphasized that at no stage had Mr Weston intended any discourtesy to Judge Lawson personally.

He told the judge that by the first hearing date Mr Weston had received £250 from the client but did not feel that he had enough to brief counsel. Mr Weston was under the impression that he had arranged by telephone with the Central Criminal Court office that the case would not be listed for seven days.

When Mr Clark attended on Monday he had been told to inform his solicitor that the judge required his presence in court the next day.

Mr Rosen said that if the message had come from a court official Mr Weston would have attended but he thought it was a slight on him that he had been informed by a client.

Law Report November 27 1975

Court of Appeal

Simultaneous proceedings in England and Texas

British Domestic Appliances Ltd v. Cummins Engine Company Inc

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Roskill and Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane [Judgments delivered Nov 26]

English plaintiffs were granted leave to serve notice of a writ claiming £197,475 out of the jurisdiction under the Rules of the Supreme Court, Order 11, rule 11 (1) (f), against an American company notwithstanding the fact that there is an action pending between the same parties involving similar basic issues in the Northern District Court of Texas, Dallas Division, United States. The dispute arose out of a contract expressed to be governed by English law.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Cummins Engine Company Inc, of Columbus, Indiana, from Mr Justice Griffiths who affirmed the order of Master Bickford-Smith dismissing the defendants' summons to set aside the order giving the plaintiffs, British Domestic Appliances Ltd, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, leave to serve notice of a writ on the defendants out of the jurisdiction.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

"Order 11, rule 1, provides: '. . . service of a writ, or notice of a writ, out of the jurisdiction is permissible with the leave of the court in the following cases . . . (f) if the action . . . is by its terms, or by implication, governed by English law. . . .'

Mr T. H. Bingham, QC, and Mr Timothy Walker for the American defendants; Mr Leonard Lewis, QC, and Mr L. J. Libbert for the English plaintiffs.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the defendants had a subsidiary, Frigiking Inc, of Dallas, and were engaged through them in the sale of refrigerators for caravans and other recreational vehicles in the United States and Canada. The case concerned gas absorption refrigerators.

By a written contract of January 10, 1972, the plaintiffs, an English subsidiary of GEC, were to make and supply refrigeration equipment for the defendants. It was an entirely English contract; the goods were to be made in this country, to be delivered ex works, and to be paid for in sterling. The contract was to "take effect in all respects in accordance with English law".

The agreement went on for two or three years. The court had been told that 70,000 refrigerators a year had been made. Then the plaintiffs said that they were not being paid and the defendants complained of the workmanship of some of the machines supplied.

The American company got their blow in first. On July 8, 1974, they lodged a complaint in the Federal District of Dallas, Texas, accusing the English plaintiffs of fraudulent misrepresentation. There were five claims of fraudulent misrepresentation and five for breaches of merchantable quality. They had claimed $3m ordinary damages and $5m exemplary damages in Dallas. They had to serve out of the jurisdiction. The English company objected to the jurisdiction of the Dallas court, who overruled the objection. But that was not a final decision. The English company could still object.

The English plaintiffs brought their action in England by writ of October 30, 1974. Their claim for tooling costs and goods sold and delivered came to £350,101 less credit notes for £152,626, a claim of £197,475.

As the defendants were not within the jurisdiction, leave to serve outside had to be obtained.

It was quite plain that under Order 11, rule 1, there was jurisdiction to allow service out of the jurisdiction. It was a matter of discretion. The controversy arose over two competing jurisdictions: (1) the court in Texas; (2) the High Court in England. Which proceedings were to go forward?

In favour of the American proceedings it was said that the action had got to a well advanced stage there. It had been amended several times and by the last amendment this November there was now only one charge of fraud. So it was very different to the first claim. At first the American company had demanded trial by jury in Texas, but in the last few days they had waived that. The proceedings in Dallas, however, were in a very advanced stage. A pre-trial order had been made.

On the other hand, beyond all question it was a contract to be paid for in sterling in England and to be governed by English law.

It was very rare for similar actions to go on in two countries at the same time. His Lordship agreed, however, with Mr Justice Griffiths that the English action should be allowed to continue. The proceedings in Texas were virtually different proceedings now to those in 1974. And the point of jurisdiction was still outstanding.

The English action should be allowed to go on, whether it was put on the balance of convenience or justice in a particular case. *Buttes Gas & Oil Co v Hammer* ([1971] 3 All ER 1025) and *Mackender v Feldia* ([1967] 2 QB 590) were clearly distinguishable. Here there was the English law clause and the essentially English nature of the contract. And a great deal depended on the wording of the contract which could be dealt with by an English judge; whereas English lawyers might have to go to Dallas.

The action should continue in England, but great help could be obtained by the English lawyers from the most valuable work done in Dallas. The pleadings, discovery and examination of witnesses should not be wasted.

The plaintiffs were entitled to proceed in England. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, agreeing, said that he had been troubled by complex litigation proceeding at one and the same time in Texas and in England. But the contract was governed by English law. It was said that to allow both actions to go on would be a breach of comity: see Lord Justice Diplock in *Mackender's* case, at p599.

The right forum for contracts governed by English law was England. The whole tenor of the Texan action had changed. The most recent pleading there was after Mr Justice Griffiths's decision. Every step should be taken to see that all the steps taken in the American proceedings were available here.

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Freshfields; Lewis, Lewis & Co.

Woman patient died after hospital 'misunderstanding'

From Our Correspondent
Stoke-on-Trent

A misunderstanding arose between a hospital surgeon and a pharmacist when a patient was due to have a cancer operation, it was said at an inquest at Stoke-on-Trent yesterday.

The inquest on Miss Betty Dawson, aged 52, was told that a mixture of salt and water given to clean her intestines in readiness for an operation was six times as strong as it should have been and she died from cardiac arrest. Mr Frederic Hails, the coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death on Miss Dawson, of Endon Road, Norton Green, Stoke.

The coroner commented: "There was a misunderstanding of the sort that can occur. It is a hazardous matter where 'normal' can have two meanings. I think there should be a clearer use which cannot lead to confusion."

Dr Gordon Arthur, the surgeon, had asked Miss Allison Callaghan, the pharmacist, for a "normal" saline solution. But the inquest was told that there were two types of solution, a chemist's and a physiological, both of which were called "normal", but a chemist's solution contained 54 grams of salt to a litre, whereas a physiological one contained only nine grams. It was the chemist's solution that was given to Miss Dawson.

Help 'needed by ex-mental patients'

By Our Medical Reporter

A research study of patients discharged from mental hospital shows that half the sample expect to sleep, sit or do nothing during the day, that four fifths are lonely, and that nearly half feel that there is nobody to turn to for advice.

Although the sample of 100 from a hospital in the East End of London is small, the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association, in a report published today, argues that the pattern is similar in most big cities. Money might be saved if there was more attention to rehabilitation.

Treatment of symptoms was little more than first aid, and many patients were being trained psychologically for defeat. With mental illness one of the biggest difficulties in health care, the need for rehabilitation was vast.

The study says that if greater attention was given to the rehabilitation of patients with dependent children the cost to local authorities of children in care could be reduced. A social worker had only to prevent an [illegible] from going into care to more than cover his annual salary and overhead costs.

Lifestyle of 100 Psychiatric Patients, Groupwork Centre, 21a Kingsland High Street, London E8 (no price given).

Social services 'must resist growth of laws'

By a Staff Reporter

A resistance movement to stop the Government passing further social service legislation without providing the necessary resources was suggested yesterday on the first day of the social services conference of the local authority associations.

Captain F. A. Willan, chairman of the Social Services Committee of the Association of County Councils, opening the two-day conference at the Bloomsbury Centre in London, said:

"If there was a lecture on the resistance movement we should want it to tell us how to stop further government legislation and circulars, which make ever-increasing demands on our money and staff.

"I can say that the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities are doing their best to discourage new legislation and more circulars without the backing of adequate resources, but it seems that our message is hard for some to hear."

Mr Willan urged resistance to criticism of local authorities. He saw local government obeying calls to cut spending until a calamity resulted. "Then the cries change."

The theme of the conference is management of social service resources.

Investigation into cargo of wreck urged by MP

Mr William Rees-Davies, Conservative MP for Thanet, West, is to table questions to Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, asking for an investigation into the cargo of the Soviet ship that sank after a collision in the [illegible].

The Gorizont, 4,400 tons, was in collision with a Moroccan cargo ship, the Ifni, 6,700 tons.

All survivors from the Gorizont were rescued, according to a radio report from four Soviet trawlers in the area.

Mr Jenkins to be reported to Ombudsman

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, is to be reported to the Ombudsman for the way he handled the "free" pop festival at Watchfield, Oxfordshire, last summer. The move comes from a group of Conservative MPs [illegible].

Mr Neave, MP for Abingdon, said yesterday: "The case will be that the action of the Home Secretary in imposing a free pop festival on the village was taken without warning".

Vets call for law to control savage beasts as pets

By Our Veterinary Correspondent

The British Veterinary Association is pressing for legislation to control the keeping of non-domestic animals, such as [illegible].

Under the present law anybody can keep a dangerous animal and nothing can be done unless it causes injury. Then, under the Animals Act, 1971, damages can be sought.

The Home Office has refused to move on the issue, saying that the dangers are not yet great enough. Attempts are therefore being made to introduce a private member's Bill.

The association is also concerned about the increasing number of wild animals which, often diseased, are improperly fed and housed. Many wild animals are temperamentally unsuitable as household pets, and, however tame a lion may seem, it can suddenly become savage, particularly if frightened.

If searching for a bottle of The Antiquary is a difficult task, finding one will prove a most adequate reward.

That The Antiquary is not available at every Off-Licence is hardly surprising. For it is a de luxe whisky, the enjoyment of which is normally the prerogative of the Master Blender.

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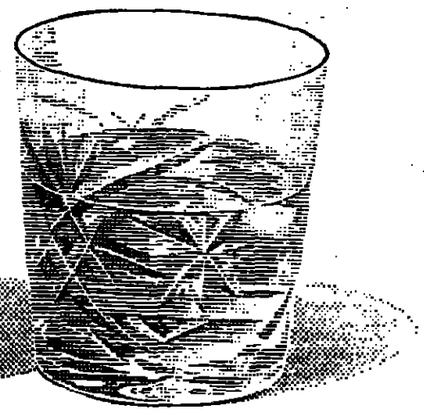

The Antiquary. Rare old de luxe Scotch whisky.
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In-flight refuelling plan considered for Concorde

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A scheme to refuel the Concorde in the air, enabling the flight-time between London and Sydney to be reduced to 10 hours, is being considered by the British aviation industry.

The plan has been put up by a former captain with British Airways, who wishes to remain anonymous at present. British Airways, which is due to begin Concorde services on January 21, said yesterday: "He has received technical data from the manufacturers. We should be very interested to study his findings."

Under the plan BAC VC 10s, nearing the ending of their life as passenger airliners with British Airways, would be converted into tanker aircraft. They would rendezvous with the Concorde at about 40,000ft, connect fuel lines to it and pump fuel into the supersonic aircraft.

The refuelling would be carried out at 40,000ft at subsonic speed. Then the Concorde would climb to 60,000ft to resume its flight at 1,350 mph.

Present flight-times by subsonic jets between London and Australia are about 30 hours. The Concorde would reduce that by a third, but would have to make at least two refuelling stops on the way. A non-stop service in 10 hours would obviously make the supersonic airliner attractive to all the world's long-haul airlines.

It is not the first time that an air refuelling scheme has been considered for the Concorde. Lockheed, the American aerospace company, put up a similar plan at the Farnborough air show in 1974 after its Blackbird reconnaissance aircraft had crossed the Atlantic in less than two hours with the benefit of mid-air refuelling.

The drawbacks are the cost of converting both the Concordes and the tanker aircraft for the fuel transfer and the operational difficulty of having two high-speed aircraft, one with up to 100 passengers on board, making a precise rendezvous at high altitude.

But there seems no real reason why those difficulties should not be overcome. In-flight fuel transfer has been practised for at least four decades.

Dispute with Iceland means dearer fish this weekend

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

Fish will cost more this weekend than last, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said yesterday. "The supply position will be worsened by the dispute with Iceland", it added.

Mr Denys Bradfield, secretary of the National Federation of Fishmongers, said that if all British trawlers left Icelandic waters the price of fresh cod in his members' shops would not rise by much more than 6p or 7p a pound.

"Fish has been somewhat rationed by the fact that it has not been economic for trawlers to go to sea. Then the weather has had every bit as much effect on landings as the position in Iceland", he said.

Mr Kenneth Webb, chairman of Birds Eye Foods, the largest frozen food company in the country, said frozen fish was unlikely to become scarce because of the dispute.

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said that cod fillets would cost between 65p and 70p a pound, haddock between 70p and 75p and plaice as much as 90p. Yet there are many other species in British waters which are just as good. They are also cheap because of their relative unpopularity. Coley fillets cost about 35p a pound, and whole grey mullet, which are caught within 12 miles of our coasts, are between 50p and 65p a pound.

Steaks of conger eel are often sold at less than 50p a pound and fillets of sea bream can be found for as little as 35p. Whole whiting cost about 30p a pound, and a few fishmongers now have red mullet at 65p a pound or more.

The department said turkey prices were rising and were likely to continue to do so until Christmas. The sharpest increases were on fresh birds. The price of beef also continues to rise and officials predict as much as 4p a pound on some cuts.

Frozen chicken remains quite cheap, with supermarket broilers starting at 23p a pound. But eggs will soon cost more because of increased demand. Prices should be steady until the middle of next week, when they will rise by about 3p a dozen for all grades.

The quality of fruit and root and green vegetables is extremely high. Pinapples offer excellent value, with good ripe specimens from western and southern Africa at 50p or less. Avocadoes are down to a minimum of 14p each.

Inherent power to order new trial

Regina v Peace

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice James and Mr Justice Park

The Court of Appeal has inherent jurisdiction to order a new trial where a conviction is based on a plea of guilty which is a nullity because the applicant, when pleading, had lost his power to make a voluntary and deliberate choice.

Their Lordships so held when refusing an application by Paul Christopher Peace, aged 24, of Queen's Road, Grimsby, for a new trial on charges of arson and conspiracy to defraud an insurance company. He was sentenced to borstal training at Lincoln Crown Court (Mr Justice Waller) in May, 1973. He was granted a free pardon on June 13, 1975, after the conviction of his co-accused, Peter Charles Shilhan, was quashed the previous April by the Court of Appeal. His case had been referred to the court by the Home Secretary after the Court of Appeal had refused his application for leave to appeal against conviction in March last year.

Mr Michael Morland, QC, and Mr Jolyon Grey (neither appeared at the trial) for the applicant; Mr Dennis Barker, QC, and Mr Roy Ashton for the DPP.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the applicant was interviewed at a police station on January 1, 1973, after his employer's warehouse had been damaged by fire. He then made a statement making no admissions, but later made statements which were confessions.

In an affidavit he said that the confessions were false and that he made them to satisfy the police and to get released. On the day of his trial he met his leading counsel, who told him that he did not have a chance of acquittal and that if he pleaded guilty he would probably get borstal rather than a prison sentence and that the sentence could be three or four years.

He said that he was told that if he pleaded not guilty and if his girl friend (the [illegible] his wife) gave evidence she could be charged with perjury. As a result he was anxious and confused, and he pleaded guilty.

He now applied for a new trial as section 2 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, did not give him the right of appeal. His Lordship said that the court could only order a new trial when the plea was a nullity, referring to *R v Inns* (*The Times*, December 13, 1974; (1975) Cr App R 231).

The case was similar to *R v Medway* (*The Times*, November 7), where Lord Justice Lawton said in relation to withdrawal of a notice of abandonment of appeal: "The kernel of 'the nullity test' was that the court was satisfied that the abandonment was not the result of a deliberate and informed decision; in other words, that the mind of the applicant did not go with his act of abandonment. It was impossible to foresee when and how such a state of affairs might come about, and it would be wrong to make a list under headings—mistake, fraud, wrong advice and misapprehension. . . . Even if the court accepted the factual basis for that contention, which they did not, they did not think that a deliberate decision to abandon taken as a result of advice which was founded on a mistaken view of the law was in itself capable of vitiating the effectiveness of the notice."

At the end of the day one had to ask oneself the question whether, if they accepted the evidence of the applicant as to his state of mind, that would be sufficient to justify the conclusion that his plea of guilty was a nullity and thus open the door to venire de novo.

Their Lordships had concluded that the facts of the present case did not come nearly close enough to making the plea a nullity. An accused who pleaded guilty following and adopting the advice of his counsel, albeit unhappily and with reluctance, could not be said to have lost his power to make a voluntary and deliberate choice and thus say that his plea amounted to a nullity.

It would be a serious matter if it was accepted as a principle that, where counsel gave strong advice to a client indicating the prospect of his being found guilty as an alternative to pleading guilty, it was then to be said that the plea was really not the accused's plea but something which had been forced on him.

Whether or not it was his plea was a question of fact in every case.

Solicitors: Hayes, Son & Richmond, Gainsborough; DPP.

Mens rea in manslaughter

Director of Public Prosecutions v Newbury and Another

The House of Lords is to hear an appeal raising the question: "Can a defendant be properly convicted of manslaughter, when his mind is not affected by drink or drugs, if he did not foresee that his act might cause harm to another?"

The Appeal Committee (Lord Kilbrandon, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Russell of Killowen) allowed a petition by Nell Newbury and Robert Jones for leave to appeal from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Geoffrey Lane and Lord Justice Lawton) which dismissed petitioners' appeals against their convictions for manslaughter but substituted sentences of [illegible] years' detention imposed by Mr Justice Watkins at Cardiff Crown Court in February. They certified the question involved as one of general public importance but refused leave to appeal.

The petitioners were alleged to have pushed or thrown a piece of paving stone over the parapet of a railway bridge near Cardiff. It shattered the driver's window of a passing train and killed a guard who was in the driver's cab.

It is likely that the appeal will be heard early next term after that in *R v Majewski* (*The Times*, November 26), which raises the question "whether a defendant may properly be convicted of assault notwithstanding that by reason of his self-induced intoxication, he did not intend to do the act alleged to constitute the assault".

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Left-wing Portuguese generals offer their resignations

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... the other hand, ... operational command was ... a ... rmful to the cohesion of the ... sterling ... med forces, the statement ... to be ... ed. Its functions would pass ... der the control of the high ... mmand.

... rare ... Captain Vasco Lourenço, a ... in ... ding moderate, was con... ... med in his new post as ... the Lisbon regional armed forces ... Texas ... mmander. His appointment ... the Revolutionary Council in ... e early hours of Tuesday was ... prelude to the left-wing upris... ... ig. He was promoted to ... rigadier.

Michael Knipe writes from Lisbon:

Portugal's abortive *left-wing* insurrection of the past two days may pave the way for a re-emergence of the "Spinolists" within the military leadership. *These are the centre-right* conservatives who supported the revolution in April, 1974, but were pushed aside when General Antonio de Spinola, its figurehead and first revolutionary President, was ousted in September, 1974.

President Costa Gomes and the moderate Socialist Government of Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo will be forced to recognize that the forces they had to rely on to defend them were those regarded generally in Portugal's post-revolutionary terms as conservative—the commandos and the mechanized units.

The military hero of the 48-hour revolt was Colonel Jaime Neves, commander of Lisbon's commando regiment. Under his leadership the commandos called the bluff of the politically-minded military police. The left-wing military police and their civilian supporters were the only dissidents to offer armed resistance, but capitulated quickly.

Colonel Neves has not been active politically so far but, with his new-found prestige, he and like-minded colleagues may bring about a resurgence of the elements that favoured the original coup but have been *out of sympathy with its subsequent drift to the left.*

The partial state of siege affecting the capital is expected to stay in force for some days while the military forces consolidate their strength and round up, or at least neutralize, *the ringleaders of the revolt* and any other servicemen suspected of being sympathizers. There is some debate over whether the insurrection was spontaneous or a premeditated plot.

The most likely possibility is *that the mutiny by the para*troopers over the closure of their unit was spontaneous *enough, and that this was a* sufficient stimulus for the military radicals who had grown disillusioned by the power of the moderate officers, led by Major Melo Antunes, the Foreign Minister.

One prospect is that, with the virtual eclipse of the extreme left, the moderates within the armed forces will assume the role of the left. Under the leadership of Major Melo Antunes, the architect of the April, 1974, coup, the moderate officers, known as the Group of Nine, will favour a slower but still relentless introduction of *left-wing socialism.*

Major Melo Antunes and his military supporters are now expected to assume the task of preventing too much of a swing to the right. The Socialists and the centre-left Popular Democrats suspect that the military moderates will try to play down the importance of the civilian political parties and emphasize the importance of the Armed Forces Movement in instigating revolutionary change.

The next step is likely to be a reshuffle of the politico-military hierarchy, with probably several changes in the membership of the Revolutionary Council, the supreme legislative body.

President Scheel of West Germany (bottom left) waves after attending a Mass of thanksgiving in Madrid to mark the ascension of King Juan Carlos to the Spanish throne. Alongside Herr Scheel is President Giscard d'Estaing. Others in the photograph include the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco.

Crowds in Madrid cheer king as police break up prison protest

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 27

It was not all sunshine and ceremony at the formal celebrations marking the beginning of the reign of King Juan Carlos in Madrid today.

Blue skies and mild temperatures favoured cheering crowds who gathered outside Los Jeronimos Church, where a Mass was said to ask God to enlighten the king and to give thanks for his ascension to the throne. There were crowds, too, along the route of the royal procession and in front of Oriente Palace, where the king *held a reception for his distinguished foreign visitors.*

As the Mass was being said, hundreds of persons gathered in a somewhat less elegant part of Madrid outside Carabanchel prison for a demonstration called by the wives of political *prisoners hoping for the release* of their husbands. The police arrested a number of persons, including an actress and a journalist.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President Giscard d'Estaing of France, and President Scheel of *the German Federal Republic,* were among the distinguished guests attending the Mass at which Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, Archbishop of Madrid, officiated.

The cardinal, who often criticized the Franco regime said in his sermon: "The church will demand that those who govern remain at the service of the entire community." He employed the word "freedom" a number of times, saying that "everyone's cooperation will be needed, everyone's prudence, *everyone's talent, and decision".*

Passing over General Franco with a phrase, "an exception, a now historical figure who took power in *unusual circumstances",* the cardinal continued: "The church should strengthen just freedom and promote the causes of justice and peace. The church will demand that everyone ... respect human rights without discrimination or privileges... that everyone protect and promote adequate freedom for all, and the necessary common participation in common problems and in the *decisions* of the Government."

He added: "The church is not asking for any kind of privilege. It is only asking for recognition of the freedom which it proclaims for all; it asks the right to preach all of the gospel, even when such preaching proves to be critical."

On the eve of the royal ceremonies, the police seized the latest issue of Spain's best-selling news magazine, *Cambio-16,* apparently because it contained an interview with President Boumedienne of Algeria in which he objected to the Madrid pact signed by Spain, Morocco and Mauritania, on the future of Spanish Sahara.

Informed sources said that at breakfast at the Zarzuela *Palace this morning, President* Giscard d'Estaing told King Juan Carlos that he felt such police action to be counter-productive.

On his arrival in Madrid the French President had witnessed another incident involving the police. *Photographers appar*ently moved too close to the President and were forcibly beaten back. In the tussle between journalists and police, a plate glass door was broken and several persons had to be treated for minor injuries.

The *Foreign Correspondents* Association announced today in an open letter to the Minister of Information, that it will boycott the government-subsidized Press Club in Madrid following the Government's prohibition of a press *conference there with a socialist* leader.

Paris, Nov 27.—Foreign Ministers from the 18-nation Council of Europe said after a meeting in Paris today that they "welcome the prospects which have opened for a *approchement between Spain* and Democratic Europe".—Reuter.

Fiat chief's relative feared to have been abducted

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 27

Signora Carla Ovazzi, whose son is married to the daughter of Signor Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of Fiat, *is feared to* have been kidnapped.

Signora Ovazzi, who worked at the offices of the International Labour Organization in Turin and has American citizenship, had moved from Italy before the Second World War to escape anti-Jewish persecution.

She is believed to have left her office at the usual time last night and her car was found *near her home.*

The police were informed by an anonymous telephone caller that he had seen a woman being forced into a BMW car near Signora Ovazzi's home.

A car of this make was found near the place where a businessman *claims he was beaten up and had his own car stolen. He* says that the men who stole his car were holding a person who seemed to be sick.

During a search of the BMW car, police apparently found adhesive bandages, cotton wool and chloroform—the tools of the kidnappers' trade.

The alarm was raised last night when Signora Ovazzi failed to come home. Her son by her first marriage, M Alain Elkann, married Signor Agnelli's daughter, Margherita, in September.

About a week ago there were reports in the press here that extremist groups were planning to kidnap Signor Agnelli who, apart from being chairman of *Fiat, presides over the Italian* Confederation of Industry.

If Signora Ovazzi's disappearance is in fact a kidnapping it will be the 57th in Italy so far this year.

Resistance man resigns from French Academy

From Our Overseas Correspondent
Paris, Nov 27

A former member of the wartime Resistance today resigned from the French Academy in protest at the *election of a playwright and* novelist who was once prosecuted for remaining on the staff of Belgian radio during the German occupation.

As soon as the election of Felicien Marceau by 15 of the 28 votes cast was announced, *Pierre Emmanuel, the poet and* journalist, who has been a member of the academy for seven years, resigned.

M Marceau, whose real name *is Louis Carette, was born in* Flanders in 1913 of a middle class, Roman Catholic, French-*speaking family. He wrote his* first novel at the age of eight. After studying at Louvain University he joined the Belgian radio, and remain on it during the first months of the occupation, for which he was later prosecuted.

In 1945, *he settled* permanently in Paris, where he worked as a journalist, writer and painter. He was awarded the Prix Goncourt in 1969. He wrote a number of successful plays, and is also a critic

According to a Royal Ordinance of 1816 a member of the academy is elected for life and does not have the right to resign.

M Emmanuel said in a statement that his judgment was not a matter of literature but of conscience.

Plot to foil legal abortion in Italy alleged

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Nov 27

Signor Loris Fortuna, leader of the campaign to legalize abortion in Italy, today defended his decision to resign his seat in Parliament in protest *against an agreement by Com*munists and Christian Democrats limiting the possibilities for legal abortion.

His move—unprecedented in Italian parliamentary history—was intended, he said, as a grave accusation against parliamentary parties for conspiring, out of selfish political motives, to cheat the electorate in general and women in particular of their rights.

The Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously today to turn down Signor Fortuna's *resignation. Signor Fortuna* said he would study the vote and announce his opinion at a rally on Sunday.

Brittany general strike over unemployment

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 27

A 24-hour general strike was called throughout Brittany today in protest at the high level of unemployment in the region. It was called by the socialist and communist unions and had its greatest effect in the public sector. Local train services were halted and schools were closed.

Author sentenced

Rome, Nov 27.—Mr Robert Katz the American author, was given a suspended jail sentence of 14 months today for defaming the memory of Pope Pius XII in his film *Massacre in Rome.* The producer, Carlo *Ponti, and director, George Pan* Cosmatos, were each given six-month suspended sentences.—Reuter.

Kidnapper kills victim and sends finger to parents

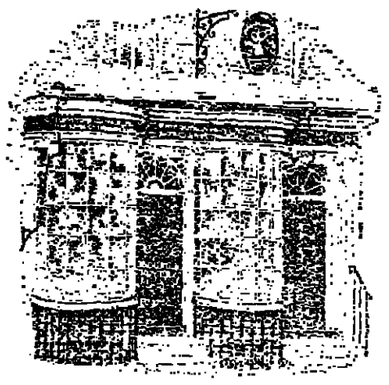
Stockholm, Nov 27.—A young man kidnapped a woman of 27, killed her, severed an index finger from the body and sent it to her parents as proof of the abduction demanding a ransom of 325,000 kronor (£36,000).

Police officers in Motala said that they had arrested a man aged 20, who confessed to killing Mrs Louise Maarstad in the back seat of a station wagon soon after she was kidnapped in Helsingborg on Tuesday.

The police said the driver of the station wagon was still being sought.

Mrs Maarstad was last seen on Tuesday at her dentist's in Helsingborg where she lives working as a laboratory assistant. The following morning her parents, Mr and Mrs Bertil Olsson, received a parcel containing the index finger and a ransom letter.

It said: "If the money is not paid, you will never see your daughter again. There is also a risk that your whole family will be executed—both you and your children." —UPI.



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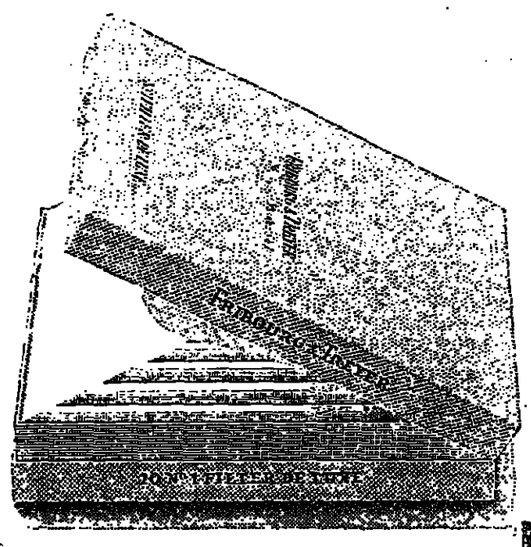

55p for 20 Recommended price. If you so wish, No1 Filter de Luxe are available at £5.80 for 200 including post and packing from 34 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4HB.

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The best way to find out about an airline is to ask the people who speak its language.

England
I am a frequent air traveller using many airlines throughout the Middle East and Europe. In my opinion, the punctual, efficient service I received on board a PIA flight from Karachi to Jeddah was the best I have ever experienced. ENGLISH STATISTICIAN

The Gulf
يسرني ان اهنئ شركة الخطوط الجوية الباكستانية العالمية على ماتلقيته من عناية ولطف وشاهدت من كفاءة على بقية جميع من طيرانها الشهير رحلاتي من امستردام الى دبي.
انه هذه الشركة الجوية هي من الشركات القلائل التي يسرني دائما أن أسافر على طائراتها
DUBAI COMPANY DIRECTOR

France
PIA sait très bien lorsqu'il faut vous laisser tranquille. J'ai dormi sans être dérangé de Paris au Caire et j'ai à peine remarqué l'escale de Francfort. FRENCH FASHION BUYER

Thailand
เป็นสายการบินที่ตรงต่อเวลาจริง ๆ ผมได้บินกับ พี ไอ เอ ถึงสิบกว่าครั้งเมื่อปีที่แล้ว
โดยที่ผมไม่เคยพลาดกับการนัดหมายเลย THAI SILK EXPORTER

America
As an American living and working in Pakistan, I have nothing but praise for PIA. Every year I fly home to the States with my family, and the service we receive is quite exceptional. Last year we flew economy and the flight was as enjoyable as ever. AMERICAN CIVIL ENGINEER

Japan
PIAは、他の航空会社に優るとも劣らない素敵な航空会社です。ほんとうに素晴らしい空の良き友です。
JAPANESE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIALIST

Germany
WUNDERBAR!
GERMAN ECONOMIST

Pakistan
ہنیں کہتا ۔ اس وجہ سے نہیں کہ میں پاکستانی ہوں۔ بلکہ میں پی آئی اے کے علاوہ کسی دوسری ایئر لائن سے سفر
کو جواب پرواز کے مصداق ہے ۔ اسلئے کہ پی آئی اے صحیح معنوں میں باکمال لوگ
PAKISTANI BANKER

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South Africa appeals to Western powers to join actively in driving Soviet Union from Angola'

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Nov 27

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, today made a strong appeal to the Western powers to play a more direct role in preventing the Soviet Union establishing a permanent foothold in Angola.

Speaking to foreign journalists, he said a Russian presence in Angola would be a threat to the Cape sea route, not only endangering South Africa's position but also world trade and the oil link between the Persian Gulf and the Nato countries.

Mr Botha, accompanied by Admiral H. H. Biermann, Chief of the Defence Force, and other military leaders, said the free world and its press should be alerted to the dangers of an open Russian presence in southern Africa. The Soviet Union's "arrogant attempt to establish itself by sheer force" in Angola was of the utmost importance to the West.

"I would like to see the free world show more direct interest in getting Russia out of southern Africa" he said. There was no doubt that Russian and Cuban forces were actively taking part as leaders of the forces of the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The statement is the strongest so far by any South African leader on the situation in Angola, where the advance by anti-communist forces of the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) appears to have been halted by the MPLA.

The feeling in Government circles is that thet West is not pulling its weight in confronting the "Communist threat" in Angola. More active participation by the West would allow South Africa to increase its own involvement on the side of the FNLA and Unita.

A high-ranking source said South Africa would join the United States, France and other Western nations if they were prepared to drive the Russians out of southern Africa. But it would not fight to the last South African on behalf of the free world.

South African officials now make little attempt to disguise the fact that the country is actively involved in Angola.

Apart from defending the hydro-electric scheme at Calueque, about 18 miles inside Angola, they are also providing South African "advisers" and logistical support to the FNLA and Unita. A company of troops backed by armoured cars is stationed at Calueque and fought several engagements with the MPLA when the movement was in control of that part of the country.

South African troops have also carried out "hot pursuit" operations across the border after "terrorist" incursions. Asked how deep into Angola the operations penetrated, a senior government source conceded that South African units would go 200 miles or more if necessary.

The same source added: "With the concurrence and to the satisfaction of Dr Savimbi (leader of Unita) we are operating on the other side of the Angolan border to protect our interests". South Africa had no aggressive intentions or claims against any of its neighbours and would only support people "who allow us to help them".

Defence headquarters in Pretoria announced today that two more servicemen had been killed in the border operational area. Eleven South African troops have now been killed in that area this month.

The announcement came shortly after Mr Botha, Admiral Biermann and other senior officers had returned from a brief visit to the area.

Last night the minister denied reports "giving the impression that the defence force was not in full control of the border area".

Iraq combines generosity with tough security measures in dealing with defeated followers of Mullah Barzani

Kurds sent to arid southern plains

From Edward Mortimer
Baghdad, Nov 27

The Iraq Government's policy of assigning large numbers of Kurds from the mountainous and fertile north to compulsory residence in the arid plains of the south has never been officially announced. But the authorities admit to it quite readily when questioned by a foreign journalist.

However, they are not willing to be precise about the numbers involved. Nor is it clear how far the policy is seen as a temporary measure and how far as a permanent resettlement of the population.

Mr Tariq Aziz, the Information minister, and a senior figure in the ruling Baath Party, told me that the main category of people who had been moved out of Kurdistan to other parts of Iraq was "the people closely connected to the Barzani group and especially members of its intelligence service."

Many of these people, he said, were employees who had simply been transferred to different branches of their companies or Government department. "They will not be allowed back in a short time, for security reasons.

"The rebellion has collapsed," Mr Aziz went on, "and I think we've been very generous with it. But generosity has to be combined with the prevention of future disturbances."

The security measures affected only small numbers of people, whereas "95 per cent of the people involved have come back, are settled in their places, are dealt with by the Government as ordinary citizens, given medical help, and restored to their jobs and lands."

He added, however, that "some areas in our borders have to be totally secure. We're not going to allow people involved in the rebellion to settle in those areas. We have moved them either to other governorates in the north of Iraq, or to other parts of Iraq, and have settled border guards in their place.

"But everybody who has been moved has been generously compensated for his house, his land, and anything that has been taken from him. For instance some have been given 1,000 dinars (£1,660) for a 500-dinar house. Some have had new houses built for them by the Government. They have been given either land or Government jobs, and those who have neither are being helped financially by the Government."

Mr Bakr Mahmoud Pishdari, chairman of the Legislative Council for the autonomous area, also referred to "security measures" in this context. "In some areas near the borders with other countries we try to take them [the Kurds] away", he said.

He was unwilling to be more specific. But Iran and Turkey —countries with large Kurdish populations of their own—are likely to be the ones he had in mind.

Some sources in Baghdad mentioned Khanaqin, near the Iranian frontier, as an area where they had heard of Kurds being deported to the south. Others even claimed that the Government was systematically removing all Kurds from the lowland areas and sending them to the south.

The object of this would presumably be to settle the long-standing demographic argument about the oil-rich province of Kirkuk. The insistence of Mullah Mustafa Barzani's Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) that this should be included in the autonomous area was one of the points on which negotiations with the Government finally broke down last year before the fighting resumed.

But if there is any such policy, it is certainly far from complete. I saw quite a number of Kurds in traditional costume in villages along the main road in Kirkuk province.

Mr Pishdari also mentioned another category of Kurds who are being kept in the south, and this was confirmed by other officials. These are the refugees who have returned from Iran since the Government's amnesty officially expired at the end of May.

He estimated that they totalled about 50,000 people. Each family received a grant of 100 dinars (£160) until a job was found for them in the south.

The new Kurdish population in the south is said to be concentrated in the areas of Nasriya and Diwaniya, and to be working mainly on agricultural projects. There are also plans to import Egyptian farmers into these areas, although as far as is known none have yet arrived.

Some officials said that the Kurds were making a valuable contribution to the development of the south because they were better workers than the Arab inhabitants. But it seems doubtful whether their agricultural experience can be much use in a completely different climate from the one they are used to.

Mr Ford hopeful on nuclear arms rift

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 28

President Ford, who leaves for China on Saturday, said last night that differences with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms had not been narrowed sufficiently to warrant new meetings.

Answering questions at his news conference, which dealt primarily with aid to New York, he said it was worthwhile to continue trying to reconcile the Soviet and American positions. Headway was being made in the deadlocked strategic arms limitation negotiations. Visits to Moscow by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, or himself would not be justified, however.

The dispute in the strategic arms negotiations concerns the Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber. Neither of them was included in the ceilings on nuclear delivery systems agreed by Mr Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, at Vladivostok a year ago. The two sides disagree about how they should be counted.

Mr Ford endorsed Dr Kissinger's criticism of Soviet intervention in Angola. Asked if he had planned to do anything beyond making statements, Mr Ford said that he did not want to "get into method or procedure". The Soviet Union was not helping détente. "I hope the message comes across", he said.

Mr Ford, in discussing his journey to China and South-East Asia, had some difficulty in satisfying a reporter who wondered if the visit could amount to anything more than keeping the date that had been fixed.

"There is always an advantage for the heads of Government . . . of two nations to sit down and talk", he said. "It is vitally important to consult rather than confront. I can not tell you particularly what the outcome will be on a substantive basis. It will depend on how the talks go."

In answer to a question whether Dr Kissinger had complained of lack of support over the congressional move to cut him for contempt and other issues, Mr Ford was again moved to a ringing testimonial.

"Secretary Kissinger has not spoken to me about resigning", he said. He was "one of the finest secretaries of state this country has ever had". Mr Ford added that he knew of no criticism within the White House of Dr Kissinger's performance.

This is tiresome and repetitious business for a president. Where it does not pall, it is bedevilled by analysts who now think Mr Ford did not say this time, that Dr Kissinger would stay until the end of his term.

Dr Cassidy placed 'in the hands of Chilean justice'

Colonel Enrique Valdes, the Foreign Affaires Under-Secretary, said yesterday that the Chilean Chancellery did not have any knowledge about a new demand by the British Government to free Dr Sheila Cassidy, a British physician.

Dr Cassidy was arrested almost a month ago for having allegedly given medical treatment to Señor Nelson Gutierrez, a leader of the Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR), who was fleeing after an armed clash with the security forces.

The Under-Secretary stated, however, that "she had been put in the hands of justice so that it is necessary to wait for a decision in this respect".

He added: "We have not received a new protest Note or a petition. It has not been presented by the British Ambassador here, nor has this information been sent to us from London."

The Under-Secretary's statement caused great surprise in the British Embassy in Santiago, since the embassy has been urging daily, ever since her arrest, that the Chilean authorities either free her or bring formal charges against her.

In response to Colonel Valdes's statement, the Embassy sent a Note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a summary of the representations it has made so far on behalf of Dr Cassidy.

Total transport shutdown in Japan averted

Tokyo, Nov 27.—An almost total national transport shutdown in Japan was averted today when unions of private railway workers called off a 24-hour strike due to take place tomorrow.

But there were no prospects of an early settlement in the 10-day national strike by public railway, bus, posts and telecommunications workers, now in its second day. They are demanding that the Government restore their legal right to strike, withdrawn 27 years ago.

The Cabinet and a panel of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party met separately today without reaching any decision on whether to give way.—Reuter.

Delhi expects approach by Dacca

By Richard Harris

It was reported from Delhi yesterday that Bangladesh would soon send a high-level delegation to India to discuss relations between the two countries. These have been subject to rumours and mutual allegations of intervention since the first of the three coups that have shaken the Army and Government in Dacca. In all three personal ambition and vendettas have confused supposed political motives.

The August 15 coup was the work of young army officers, including notably Lieutenant-Colonel Farook Rahman. He was incensed at having been passed over for promotion by Shaikh Mujibir Rahman and personally insulted by a member of Shaikh Mujib's family.

The Shaikh and his family were all killed and four pro-Indian ministers and former ministers were put in jail. Mr Mushtaq Ahmed's appointment as political leader confirmed the anti-Indian colouring of the movement.

For more than two months the tanks that had effected this coup remained parked round the presidential residence with the officers and the confined Mr Mushtaq Ahmed.

The November 3 coup was supported partly by other junior officers dissatisfied with the performance of the first group for not having dismissed corrupt ministers. Its leadership was quickly seized by Brigadier Khalid Mosharraf as a representative of the senior officers who had been helpless in face of the first coup.

But Brigadier Mosharraf was known for his pro-Indian sympathies and was suspected of aiming at restoring the jailed pro-Indian ministers to power. They in turn were killed to forestall this restoration while the defeated junior officers arranged their escape to Bangkok.

The third coup was carried out on November 7. It began with an army mutiny against Brigadier Mosharraf who was killed together with about 30 other officers. Major-General Ziaur Rahman, who must now be accounted the chief holder of power in Dacca, was released and took over. The anti-Indian character of this coup was again marked and disturbing to India whereas Brigadier Mosharraf's brief ascendancy had been much applauded in Delhi.

Much confusion still survives in Dacca. The senior army staff are divided between those who were in Bangladesh and took part, with Indian training and arms, in the struggle against the Pakistani Army in 1971 and another group who were all stationed in West Pakistan at the time and returned later to an independent Bangladesh. Within both groups, pro-Indian or anti-Indian feeling is a factor allied to sympathies for Pakistan.

The political scene is scarcely less confused than the military, though the politicians are relatively powerless. Shaikh Mujib's Awami League is divided. Most other left-wing parties welcomed his overthrow and are satisfied with the latest turn of events.

However, the Jatiya Smatantrik Dal, or National Socialist Party, has played a part by infiltrating the Army. Some of its sympathizers were behind the recent mutiny.

King Husain sees Dr Waldheim on London visit

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, called on King Husain of Jordan in London yesterday, to report on his recent talks in Damascus. The King is on a private visit to London.

Dr Waldheim, who was on his way back to New York for a Security Council meeting today, has been very guarded about Syrian intentions of renewing the United Nations peace-keeping mandate on the Golan Heights,

Israel troops raid south Lebanon village

Beirut, Nov 27.—Israel troops today raided southern Lebanon for the second time in two days, killing one man and leaving behind one blood-stained, bullet-riddled uniform.

Both raids, which were brief, occurred near the border village of Kfar Kila, across the upper Jordan valley from the Golan Heights.

The dead man, whose house was destroyed in the 90-minute attack, was identified as Abdul-Amir Halawi, a political and military officer of the pro-Iraq Baath Party and a figure of some stature locally.—Reuter.

Callaghan praise for Gulf cooperation

Bahrain, Nov 27.—Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, said today that regional cooperation was the best way to maintain the security of the Gulf states.

He was speaking at a press conference here at the end of a brief visit to Bahrain, part of a tour of Arab oil countries that has included Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and took him on later today to Qatar.

Mr Callaghan also commented on Bahrain's request that the United States give up naval docking and supply facilities here by mid-1977.

"The Americans are withdrawing from Bahrain in the near future. That is wise. There is no real justification for maintaining an American presence in the Gulf, especially if the Gulf can cooperate to protect its own areas," he said. He went on to praise the Middle East mediation efforts of Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State.

During his visit here, Mr Callaghan held wide-ranging political and economic talks with Bahrain's leaders.

Mr Callaghan joked at his press conference today that with the introduction of Concorde early next year, Bahrain could become a resort like Brighton, with Britons flying in for the weekend. "It will take just about as long to get to one as to the other."—Reuter.

24 hurt as pilot avoids mid-air collision

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 27

Twenty-four people were injured last night when the pilot of a DC10 had to put his aircraft into an abrupt dive to avoid a collision with another aircraft. The incident took place a few miles south of Detroit at a height of 35,000 ft and involved two internal American flights.

The pilot had received an urgent message from a flight controller on the ground, warning him he was on a collision course. Passengers and crew were hurled against the ceiling and food was scattered all over the cabin.

The DC10, which belonged to American Airlines, was on a flight from Chicago to Newark, New Jersey, and had 190 people on board. Fourteen passengers and 10 stewardesses were injured, and were taken to hospital after an emergency landing in Detroit.

The other aircraft was an L1011 belonging to Trans World Airlines with 113 people on board, on a flight from Philadelphia to Los Angeles. The pilot was unaware of the action by the DC10 pilot and continued to Los Angeles.

THE SCOTCH. THE GIN. THE SHERRY. THE GINGER WINE. THIS CHRISTMAS ADD A LITTLE DIFFERENCE TO YOUR DRINKING.

THE PIMM'S.

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But all this tradition can sometimes wear a bit thin when you want a different drink.

May we suggest Pimm's.

We don't ask too much of you. Our bottle costs about the same as a bottle of spirits. Yet that's enough to make sixteen sparkling, golden thirst-quenching Pimm's.

It is easy to make, too. A good measure in a tall glass, three to four times as much lemonade and just a slice of lemon and a strip of cucumber.

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Soon after Mr. Pimm first mixed his marvellous brew in 1840, it became quite the thing at Christmas. So why don't you add a bottle or two of Pimm's to your Christmas drinks order?

It's nice to know you can be different and traditional both at the same time.

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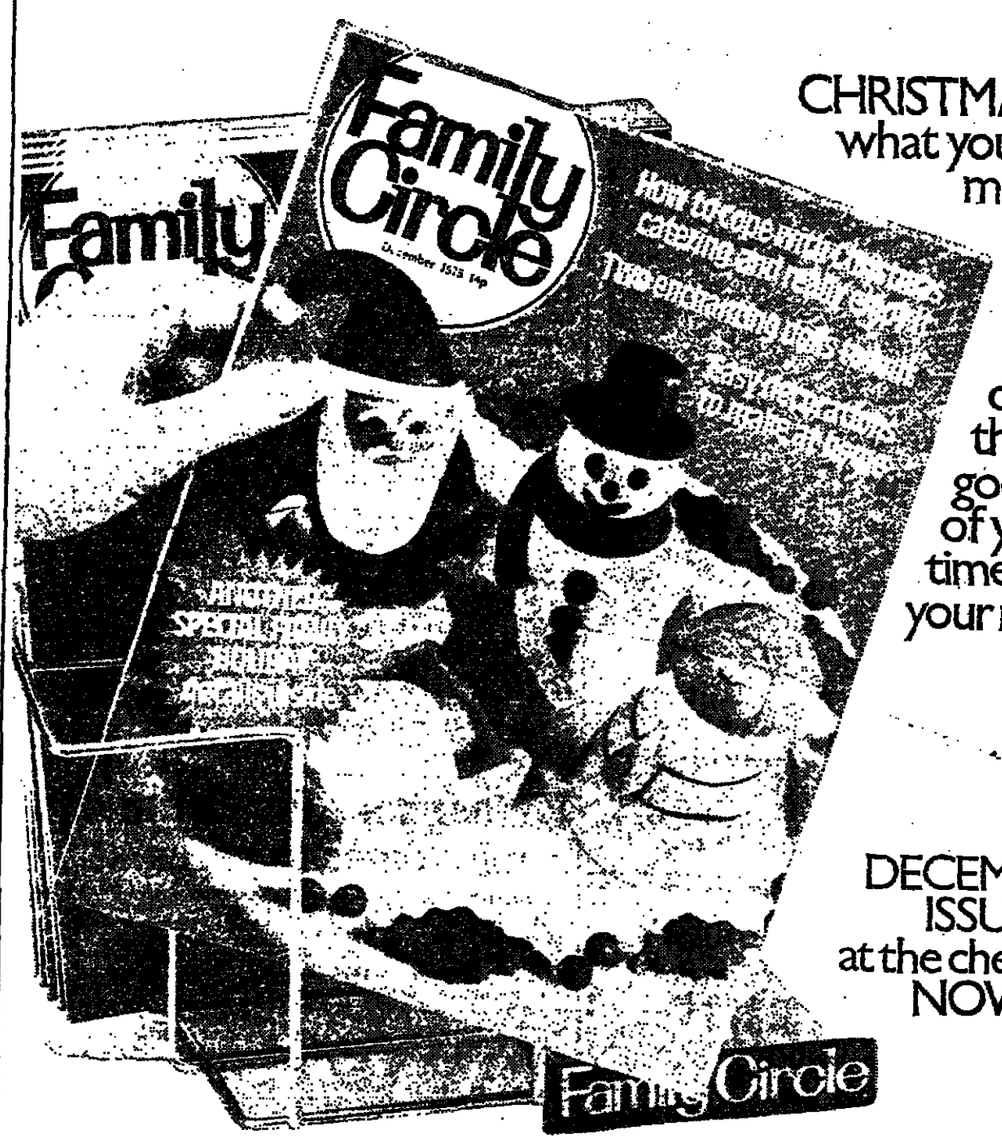
You've heard of Pimm's. Isn't it time you drank a Pimm's?

The last 14p you spend in your foodstore will make your housekeeping go further.



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Relief but little praise for the President over rescue of New York from bankruptcy

From Peter Strafford
New York, Nov 27

New Yorkers have reacted with relief to the news that President Ford is now prepared to help the city to avoid bankruptcy. But no caps are being thrown in the air and Democratic politicians, at least, are not giving Mr Ford much praise for his last-minute change of heart on federal assistance.

Warnings are being given that New York is not out of its troubles yet, even on the assumption that the elaborate complex of federal, state and institutional measures holds together. A city which is already one of the most heavily taxed in the United States has just had new taxes imposed, and further budget cuts will be necessary.

Supervising the process will be Mr William Simon, the Secretary of the Treasury, or any successor of his, with the power to cut off the federal loans if New York City officials are not felt to be doing their best.

Mr Ford's move, however, has lifted the threat of immediate bankruptcy, and of the even worse situation that that would have brought about. Mr Hugh Carey, the Governor of New York, said last night that he was pleased with the decision, and declared: "Bankruptcy is now behind us.

"Talk of collapse and chaos now should disappear. In its place we shall talk of the work of rebuilding and restoring confidence in New York City."

Mr Abraham Beame, the Mayor, described the decision as "a crucial turning point in our continuing struggle to resolve the city's fiscal crisis". He had words of praise for Mr Carey, the municipal unions and the members of the state legislature in Albany, but none for Mr Ford.

The President, at his press conference last night, proposed that up to $2,300m (£1,100m) in short term loans should be made available to the city, via New York state, each year until June 30, 1978. They could be used to cover the borrowing that any city has to do in the course of its normal operations, and would have to be repaid in full at the end of each fiscal year.

By themselves, therefore, they could not solve New York's problems, and the immense debts that it has run up. But they were the final, crucial element in the package of measures that had already been worked out in New York and Albany, to a great extent under the prodding of Mr Ford.

These measures include a new set of taxes for New York City, voted this week, a moratorium on the principal of city notes held by individuals, and several steps by the city's municipal unions. Both the banks and the union pension funds have agreed to extend the term of notes they hold, the funds are to buy more city bonds, and all employees will now have to contribute to their pensions.

Fred Emery writes from Washington: President Ford's Thanksgiving Day gift to a largely snow-covered continent is the "bail out" of New York City he vowed never to give.

He denies it of course. In his extraordinarily convoluted statement last night he implied that it was his strategy of withholding any "give" until one minutes to midnight that forced New York's state and city leaders to take all the harsh measures they have now inflicted on their people to get their budget eventually into balance.

The result is party true. But the explanation is unconvincing. Far more obvious is that Mr Ford finally has noticed that public opinion, as seen through the polls, swung more firmly against allowing the city to go bankrupt the more Mr Ford favoured it.

The initial small town jeer against the big city was a bad miscalculation. It was promptly replaced by the more commonsense reaction that it was folly, or at least unsettling, to let New York go bankrupt and then help pick up the pieces.

In reversing himself, Mr Ford unavoidably has raised anew the questions of his competency which now overshadow his campaign for reelection. He has also dismayed the minority which had set its face against the government helping out state or city governments.

For all that there will be some relief that worse was averted.

Woman is guilty of trying to kill Mr Ford

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 27

Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, one of the followers of Charles Manson, the convicted murderer, was found guilty last night of trying to assassinate President Ford in Sacramento, California, on September 5.

The jury reached its decision after more than 19 hours of deliberation. It rejected the contention of Mr John Virga, the lawyer appointed to defend Miss Fromme, that she had not really intended to kill Mr Ford, but simply to draw attention to Mr Manson's cause.

On hearing the verdict, Mr Virga asked Judge Thomas MacBride to ask each member individually whether they agreed with it. All of them, eight women and four men, said that they did. Mr Virga later announced that he would appeal against the verdict.

The trial was an unusual one, because Miss Fromme began by insisting on conducting her own defence. Later, after clashes with Judge MacBride, and several refusals to keep quiet when he told her to, she was banished from the court and the proceedings went on without her. She remained in a neighbouring room, with closed circuit television.

Her main interest seemed to be in trying to get agreement for Mr Manson to appear in court. When this was consistently rejected, she refused even to give evidence in her own defence and this, Mr Virga said last night, must have hurt her in the eyes of the jury.

Miss Fromme's attempt on Mr Ford was made as he was walking towards the state Capitol during a visit to California. She made her way through the crowd and pointed a gun at him. After she was overwhelmed by Secret Service agents, it was found that there was no bullet in the actual firing chamber, and Mr Virga used this as evidence that she had not meant to fire.

The conviction of Miss Fromme is the first under a law passed after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963. It provides for a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Judge MacBride said he would pass sentence on December 17.

Sacramento, California, Nov 27.—President Ford testified at the trial, making him the first American President ever to speak to a criminal court jury. His testimony was recorded on videotape and shown on television sets in the court.

Only a few spectators were in court to hear the verdict. Among them was another Manson follower, Miss Sandra Goode. Outside the court, Miss Goode said: "Once again you have judged a reflection of yourselves. Your children will rise up and kill you. Los Angeles will burn to the ground."—Reuter.

Miss Fromme is taken from the court in Sacramento after hearing the jury find her guilty.

Opinion poll gives advantage to Mr Fraser

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Nov 27

Today was the first good day in the election campaign for the caretaker Government. Mr Fraser, the Prime Minister, at last delivered his policy speech and a poll showed his coalition to have a distinct advantage.

The Gallup poll, published in the *Melbourne Herald*, showed that 51 per cent of the votes would have gone to the coalition if a House of Representatives election had been held last weekend, with 42 per cent voting Labour.

Mr Fraser seemed fully recovered from his influenza attack and delivered a competent if predictable policy speech in Melbourne.

He made a point of saying that there would be no signs of an economic recovery for at least six months after his party took over government. Mr Fraser had tended to suggest that the country's economic ills would begin to cease as soon as he took office and commentators tonight suggested that he should have taken the line of gradual recovery from the start.

Mr Fraser began by saying the election had been caused by the dishonesty and incompetence of the Whitlam Government and labelled Mr Whitlam "the man who took Australia the first significant step on the road to dictatorship."

He said his party's main strategy would be to bring about growth in the private sector. He would put an end to government extravagances.

The Liberal-Country Party coalition Government would reward initiative and encourage achievement.

"We will fully index personal income tax for inflation over three years", he said. "This will reduce the pressure for excessive wage demands." His Government would introduce a new and improved home savings grant to assist first home buyers. This was abolished by the Labour Government.

In brief

Olympic village raids by police

Montreal, Nov 27.—Police say they have seized many documents in raids they carried out this week in connexion with alleged fraud in the construction of the Olympic Games village here.

One of the places raided was the offices of the Olympic Organizing Committee.

Mr Short for Egypt

When Mr Edward Short, Lord President of the Council, makes an official visit to Egypt from November 30 to December 7, he will be the first British Cabinet minister to do so since the Labour Government returned to power in October last year.

Comoros takeover

Moroni, Comoro Islands, Nov 27.—The islands' Government today ordered the nationalization of all French Government property in the archipelago which unilaterally declared its independence from France last summer.

'Scented nuns' protest

Iraklion, Crete, Nov 27.—Villagers of Voni who demonstrated outside the archbishop's palace today, alleged that two nuns at a convent near their homes wore perfume, listened to popular music and went hitchhiking.

Plane bombs defused

Miami, Nov 27.—Two bombs found on board a Bahamas Airlines airliner about to begin loading Nassau-bound passengers at Miami international airport today, were defused.

Naval visitors

Athens, Nov 27.—Two Royal Navy ships, the guided missile destroyer Norfolk and the frigate Ariadne and two fleet auxiliary ships, have arrived in Piraeus on a five day visit.

Gatt's new chairman

Geneva, Nov 27.—The annual meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade today elected Mr Geoffrey Easterbrook Smith, of New Zealand, as chairman.

Bermuda jury names governor's murderers

Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov 27.—A coroner's jury today named two convicted armed robbers as having murdered Sir Richard Sharples, Governor of Bermuda, and his aide-de-camp in March, 1973.

The men are Erskine Burrows and Larry Tacklyn, both black Bermudians serving long sentences for the robberies which also took place in 1973. The verdict came after three days of evidence at the reopened inquest on the deaths of Sir Richard and his aide, Captain Hugh Sayers.

It was alleged at the hearing that Mr Tacklyn shot Sir Richard and Captain Sayers as they were walking the governor's dog.

Last June another coroner's jury found that Mr Burrows murdered Mr George Duckett, the Bermuda police commissioner, in 1972.—Reuter.

Mr Nkomo in talks with Mozambique President

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Nov 27

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the African nationalist leader, said today he had had a successful five-hour meeting this week with President Machel of Mozambique and his five closest advisers.

Talking to journalists at a press conference in Salisbury, Mr Nkomo was in a typical ebullient mood. He said he was well received when he went to Lourenço Marques to see Mr Machel yesterday to inform him of his recent meetings with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, on Rhodesia's constitutional future.

In recent weeks Mr Nkomo, who leads one faction of the African National Council, has also had talks with the Presidents of Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania.

Mr Nkomo said he was due to meet Mr Smith again in the next few days but would not reveal the date. Mr Smith has extended his South African holiday until the weekend and informed sources now believe they will meet on Monday. Mr Nkomo said he hoped the outcome of his talks with Mr Smith would be an immediate interim government that would reflect majority rule.

Mr Nkomo was evasive when asked about his views of any positive transitional period to African majority rule should he get Mr Smith to agree to the principle.

He would only say that the actual mechanics and the constitutional changes that needed to be drawn up by legal experts might take a year but he was not saying majority rule would come in a year.

Peronist workers on the march

From Jane Monahan
Buenos Aires, Nov 27

More than 50,000 Peronist workers marched through the centre of Buenos Aires yesterday, paralysing traffic and all normal commercial activities for over an hour.

Wearing factory overalls and some stripped to the waist, they chanted "Long live Perón", and denounced Señor Lorenzo Miguel, official head of the Peronist trade unions, as a traitor and a bureaucrat. Señor Miguel is the last bastion of significant support for the Government of General Juan Perón's widow, President Isabel Perón.

The workers were all members of the motor mechanics' union (Smata). Their demonstration, coupled with illegal nationwide strikes in the car industry, is the latest to a head long-standing conflicts between Smata and the metalworkers' union (UOM), which is the most powerful in the country and is led by Señor Miguel.

The Ministry of Labour decided last week to fix separate wage rates for members of UOM who happen to be employed in the car industry. The move was immediately interpreted as divisive by Smata workers. They feared that Señor Miguel, with strong Government backing, was out to incorporate all motor mechanics in the UOM under his leadership.

As well as being under attack from the motor mechanics, Señor Miguel finds his position within his own union being undermined by Señor Victorio Calabro, the Governor of Buenos Aires province.

Señor Calabro has been expelled from the UOM for an anti-Government rally he held two weeks ago, and before that he was expelled from the official Peronist party. But these expulsions come at a time when it is almost an advantage to be outside the official Peronist stream, while Señor Miguel has closely identified himself with Senora Perón's Government, which is now opposed by politicians, workers, landowners, businessmen, the Roman Catholic Church and the armed forces.

More immediately important than the UOM-Smata dispute and its repercussions is the impact of mobilized workers in Buenos Aires again.

After the huge Peronist rally in the Plaza De Mayor on June 27 that brought about the downfall of Señor López Rega, President Perón's right-wing strong man, the march yesterday provided further proof that Peronism as a popular movement remains the most powerful and important ever in South America.

The Smata demonstration took place at a time when all demonstrations and strikes are banned under state of siege regulations. Yet no policemen or soldiers were to be seen in the streets during the rally.

It was as if Peronism, having suffered first the blows of a military coup against it in 1955, then the long exile of its leader and his death in July last year, and the subsequent confusions, divisions and distortions, was suddenly asserting itself in much the same way as when it was born in 1945: as a mass movement by Argentine workers demanding a better standard of living and recognition in national affairs.

Prince swims river in flight from Laos

Bangkok, Nov 27.—Prince Panya Phouma, son of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Prime Minister, asked the Thai authorities today to allow him to stay in Thailand. He swam across the Mekong river yesterday while fleeing from Laos. He wants to remain briefly before leaving for France.

The prince, who is 32, is a director of Royal Air Lao and of the Laotian Waterworks Department. Looking none the worse for his swim he refused to talk to reporters.

Reporters for Bangkok newspapers in Nong Khai, the scene of last week's clash with Laos over a Thai patrol boat, quoted Prince Panya as saying that he had decided to flee Laos, with the approval of his father, after being summoned to a Pathet Lao "reeducation seminar" at Vieugsay.

"I will not return to my country until there are some major political changes". *The Bangkok Post* quoted him as saying.

He said that conflicting leftist factions in Laos "are heading for war to fight for absolute control".—Reuter.

Amnesty for 535 in Yugoslavia

Belgrade, Nov 27.—President Tito today signed an amnesty affecting 535 prisoners to mark Yugoslav Republic Day on Saturday. Eighty-seven were freed and 448 had their sentences reduced.—Reuter.

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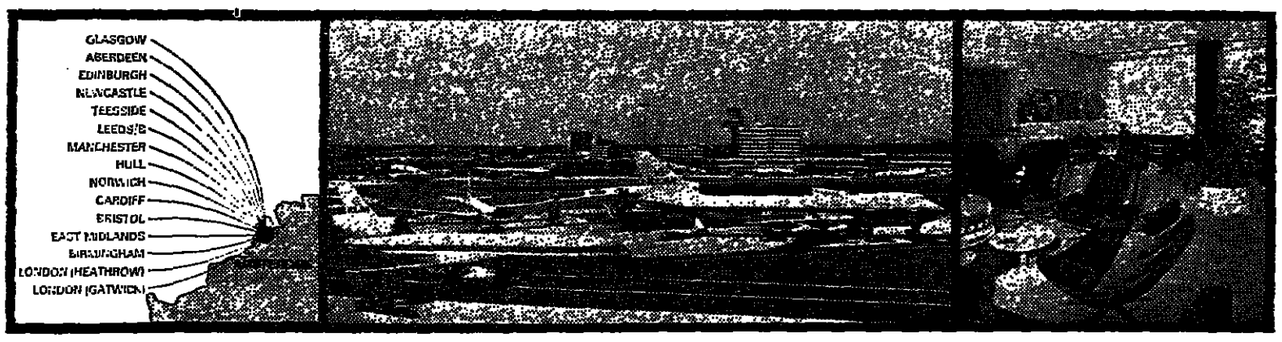

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PARLIAMENT, November 27, 1975

'Selsdon woman makes Selsdon man look like raving anarchist'

House of Commons

During questions to the Prime Minister on the economy and contacts with the TUC.

SIR DAVID RENTON (Huntingdonshire, C) asked: Will Mr Wilson ask the TUC to accept as a principle that a man should have the right not to strike as well as the right to strike? Will he ask them to ensure that their constituent unions do not victimize or penalize those men who prefer to work than to strike?

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab)—The TUC have no power of direction over individual unions. There is industrial democracy as well as political democracy in this country. The Conservative method of dealing with this nearly proved to be a national disaster. Nevertheless, he will be pleased to see the significant reduction in stoppages since this Government came to power.

MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—*The £6 pay policy* could be destroyed if any group of people—whether dentists, dustmen or doctors—were to breach it. Can Mr Wilson confirm that the policy is not simply a policy of one minister but the whole Government, and that anybody who challenges it are challenging the Government?

MR WILSON—Yes. This is the policy of the whole Government and the policy of the House of Commons, however the votes might have been counted. I also believe it is the policy of the whole country.

We have made clear that however strong the case there can be no deviation from it. When the word "miners" so thrown across the floor of the House, their conference last July in Scarborough accepted this. They had a pithead ballot showing a three to two majority in favour of the policy and it is the policy of their executive. They have showed more courage than the Opposition over this matter; they did declare their position.

On the other hand, I think it only fair of this House to compliment the official Opposition spokesman (Mr Norman Fowler) in the debate on the health service in saying the Opposition believed it right the counter inflation policy should be observed.

MRS MARGARET THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—Would Mr Wilson accept that after the difficult economic circumstances that face us, what our people are most concerned about is the power wielded by a minority of left wing extremists. (Labour interruptions.)

Will he tell the TUC that he and the majority of his colleagues will do all in their power to assist the commonsense majority to prevail, whether by means of postal ballot or such other methods he suggests? If he does so, he may be assured of our support.

MR WILSON—I know she would not wish her words—I am talking about left wing militants—as referring to junior hospital doctors. But they are currently challenging the wage policy accepted by this House and by the country. They are challenging, and the Government and Opposition are resisting the challenge. In the health service dispute, we have all said the policy must be carried through.

Mrs Thatcher referred to the danger from the left wing militants. I have made clear my anxiety about the threat to our community of left wing and right wing militants, with only one group of whom she tends to associate herself, but only in the United States and not in this country.

With regard to postal ballots we have welcomed the success of the AEUW ballot and there are others in question. I am still not persuaded it is right to force postal ballots but the move towards it is something I welcome.

MR ATKINSON (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—*Is it not the case* that Selsdon woman makes Selsdon man look like a raving anarchist? (Laughter.)

MR WILSON—It would entirely be inappropriate, not to say indelicate, to talk about relationships between Selsdon man and Selsdon woman. I resist the temptation.

Keeping prisoners off the roof

MR STEPHEN ROSS (Isle of Wight, L) asked whether the Home Secretary was satisfied that all possible steps were taken at prisons to prevent inmates from gaining access to roof tops to demonstrate.

DR SHIRLEY SUMMERSKILL, Under Secretary (Halifax, Lab)—*Precautions* are taken in every prison to prevent inmates from gaining access to the roof and these are kept under continuous review. Any case where the precautions are found to be insufficient is specially investigated to see what further measures are necessary.

MR ROSS—Could she confirm that in the recent demonstration in Wormwood Scrubs, prisoners got on the roof by way of scaffolding, and in my constituency at Parkhurst about a year ago?

This is an expensive exercise when slates are thrown down and cost a lot to replace. We could roof our prisons with less expensive material.

DR SUMMERSKILL—A scaffold was inside D block of Wormwood Scrubs for essential building work and three prisoners used it to break through the security net of a window which would not normally have been accessible. Although precautions are taken and new measures introduced when necessary, it will be necessary to have building repairs done but obviously every effort will be made to see that this will not make it possible to gain access to the roof.

MR LIPTON (Lambeth, Central, Lab)—*Short of having one warder* watching every prisoner or each prisoner for 24 hours a day it is impossible to guarantee that now and again something untoward will not happen.

DR SUMMERSKILL—That is true. There is pressure on staff and every effort is made to see that when building work is going on there is special surveillance. There are special security measures. All interior doors and doors giving access to the roofs of prisons are secured and special wire is used to protect vulnerable areas.

MR MAXWELL-HYSLOP (Tiverton, C)—Since scaffolds are not erected where they should be and are erected where they should not be, and using them prisoners gain access to roofs, will the Home Office see to it in future that prisoners who gain access to the roof are cleared off with fire hoses quickly rather than being left there for a long time to do immense damage for which taxpayers and not the prisoners have to pay.

DR SUMMERSKILL—There have only been six incidents of this throughout prisons in this country in 1975.

The practice is to ensure that there is no threat to security and that there is no danger either to staff or prisoners. The method had been found successful. Prisoners should be left to come down voluntarily, which has happened in every case.

MR ROSS asked what had been the estimated cost of repairing roofs of prisons damaged by inmates during the past two years.

DR SHIRLEY SUMMERSKILL, in a written reply, said: £17,500 in 1973-74; £3,500 in 1974-75; and about £26,500 so far in the present financial year.

Cases that give cause for doubt about such an ultimate penalty

MR PETER MORRISON (City of Chester, C) asked whether the Home Secretary would bring forward legislation to reintroduce capital punishment for those who were found guilty of acts of terrorism.

MR ROY JENKINS (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab)—No.

MR MORRISON—There is respect for his own personal point of view in this matter. Due to the deterioration in the situation in this country the overwhelming majority, which includes erstwhile abolitionists, believe that the return of capital punishment for terrorism is not just desirable but essential. (Some cheers.)

MR JENKINS—This is in no way a question of my own personal point of view. It is a question of the decision of the House taken with great responsibility in the early aftermath of the worst of the incidents we have had, the Birmingham incidents, by a large majority and taken, I believe, because the majority of the House took the view, as I still do, that this is not a matter in which one should allow our prejudices and traditional views to sway us.

In present circumstances we should consider in the hardest and most objective way possible whether the return of the death penalty would reduce the danger from terrorism. It is my judgment that it would not so do.

MR CHRISTOPHER PRICE (Lewisham, West, Lab)—The recent quashing of the verdicts in the Confait case is an uncomfortable reminder that guilty murder verdicts in our courts do not always correspond to the truth. This scandalous case should cause us to go rather slowly in returning to a penalty which is quite irreversible even if it is discovered a mistake has been made.

MR JENKINS—It is the case that in two periods as Home Secretary I have had to deal with an uncomfortably large number of capital decisions in which there was doubt or doubt was shown to be there. This is bound to give one cause for doubt about such an ultimate penalty.

MR FAIRBAIRN (Kinross and West Perthshire, C)—Would the Home Secretary, leaving aside the question of the death penalty which has immense difficulties regardless of the crime for which it is considered appropriate, nevertheless gives confidence to the public by invoking the fact that life imprisonment which is the penalty prescribed in the Felony Treason Act 1848 as appropriate for these crimes, shall be imposed in such matters and shall mean life imprisonment and nothing less?

MR JENKINS—I will reiterate the words I used a year ago. While no Home Secretary can bind his successor and no Parliament can bind its successor it is my view that anybody who is imprisoned for life or long terms of imprisonment for terrorist offences and believes that he is going to be nine years or anything like it or that an early amnesty is in prospect, is gravely mistaken.

In my view people who commit such crimes should expect to serve for long periods indeed.

Ex-gratia payment when bond prize delayed

MR EDMUND DELL, Paymaster General, in the course of a long written reply to Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke, C), who had asked a series of questions related to Premium Savings Bonds, said that out of a total of over 7,000 bond purchases by persons whose names and addresses remained to be identified, 34 were made through banks. The remainder were made through post offices which handled 90 per cent of the sales of bonds value £10 or under. The 150 prizes won by bonds recorded as sold to, as yet, unidentified holders were purchases across the country.

The Department for National Savings went to considerable trouble and expense to trace Premium Saving Bond winners who had changed addresses. There was no time limit for claiming prizes.

Interest is not normally paid (he said) on unclaimed prizes where the bondholder has failed to notify the Department for National Savings of a change of address. The bondholder is asked to do this on his bond and again, if he makes a subsequent purchase, both on the application form and on the new bond.

The regulations governing the Premium Savings Bond scheme do not allow for the payment of interest in such cases. However, the Government has reviewed the situation and accepts that, where a bondholder suffers possible loss because a prize payment is delayed through no fault of his own, an ex gratia payment should be made.

This arrangement will include prizes won by bonds sold to holders whose names and addresses remain to be identified.

The payment will be calculated at a rate of interest equal to that paid on a National Savings Bank Investment Account less tax deducted at source at the basic rate. The current gross rate of interest payable on this form of saving is 9 per cent.

Rape report by Christmas

MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) asked if the Home Secretary had received the report of the Heilbron Committee and intended to introduce legislation to amend the law relating to rape.

MR ROY JENKINS—I have received the report of Mrs Justice Heilbron's advisory group and I hope to publish it before the Christmas recess. I will report to the House when the Government have considered its recommendations.

Privacy White Paper soon

MR LYON, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a written reply: The Government hope very shortly now to publish a White Paper on computers and privacy which will contain an account of their intentions on that subject. Their conclusions on other aspects of privacy will follow later.

Barrister whose clients always believed they were wrongly convicted

MR STONEHOUSE (Walsall, North, Lab) asked how many applications the Home Secretary was considering for appeals to be heard against allegedly unfair sentences.

MR ALEXANDER LYON, Minister of State, Home Office (York, Lab)—On the assumption that the means cases in which representations have been made to me alleging wrongful conviction. I regret that this information could not be provided without disproportionate effort.

MR STONEHOUSE—There is intolerable delay in considering appeals. For instance, in the Confait case the boys' families and friends had to wait two years before an appeal was heard. These delays cause considerable anguish. What has been done to improve the speed with which these appeals are considered?

What in particular is being done to speed up the appeal in the George Davis case?

MR LYON—He seems to be labouring under some misapprehension and confusing the difference between an appeal to the Court of Appeal and representations to the Home Secretary that there has been a miscarriage of justice.

The Davis case is subject to the normal laws relating to appeals to the Court of Appeal. The appeal is sub judice. When it is heard that will be the first time the Home Secretary would have any right to make any representation about it.

In the Confait case, it took a long time for the department to consider the various representations because they went into every detail of it exhaustively.

Although we cannot give an accurate estimate, we receive something of the order of 4,000 representations a year to deal with cases of alleged wrongful conviction. That is bound to put a strain upon the staff of the department.

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—Can he confirm my experience, judging from the large number of letters I receive from prisoners, that some 90 per cent believe they are suffering an unjust sentence? Will he accept my sympathy in the administrative problem involved?

MR LYON—I agree. When I was at the Bar I never had a client convicted who did not think he was wrongfully convicted. (Laughter.)

New policy committee on sexual offences

MR STEEL (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) asked when the Home Secretary expected the Criminal Law Revision Committee to report on its review of the law relating to sexual offences, and if he would report on his progress in setting up a policy advisory committee on sexual offences.

MR ROY JENKINS—The review of the law on sexual offences in England and Wales has only just begun and it is far too early to forecast when the committee is likely to report. I am now setting up a policy advisory committee and hope to announce the names of the members shortly.

MR STEEL—After the publicity given to the recent tragic case of a bishop, does he agree that, pending these reports, it would be a sound principle if prosecutions took place only where some member of the public had been offended and a complaint made? The police have better things to do than spend time seeking out these rather pathetic cases of elderly men misbehaving themselves.

MR JENKINS—While the criminal law is a matter for me, the prosecution process is not such a matter and I should not fall to the temptation to comment.

MR WINTERTON (Macclesfield, C)—What talks has Mr Jenkins had recently with Mrs Castle, the Secretary of State for Social Services, about the tragic incidents which have hit the press in recent days, relating to people released, wrongly in my opinion, from psychiatric hospitals?

MR JENKINS—This hardly arises here. We have had the benefit of the Butler Committee report which has been delivered to Mrs Castle and me and this will be of assistance in avoiding difficulties such as those which have come to public notice and which we are anxious to avoid.

It is not possible to proceed without risk without having not one Broadmoor but a new Broadmoor every few years to supplement the existing one. A balance must be struck and we will try to strike a better one than has been struck by successive governments and ministers in recent years.

Tory support for Bill in Crown Agents

MR PRENTICE, Minister for Overseas Development (Newham, North-East, Lab), moving the second reading of the Moneylenders (Crown Agents) Bill, said it should be considered in relation to his statement on October 16 which had described the current situation of the Crown Agents. It reaffirmed that the Government stood firmly behind the Crown Agents, reported the confidence the Government had in the new board and explained the basis of the future relationship between the Government and the Crown Agents, on which he hoped to lay a White Paper before the House in a matter of a few weeks.

The purpose of this shortest of Bills was to establish that the Moneylenders Acts did not apply, and had never applied, to loans made by the Crown Agents for overseas governments and administrations either directly or through companies wholly owned by them.

The Bill involved no public expenditure and did not affect public service manpower.

MR ELDON GRIFFITHS, for the Opposition (Bury St Edmunds, C), said they wished to see confidence maintained in the Crown Agents at home and overseas. They wanted to protect the public purse and the taxpayer from raids that might arise from the unintended technical loophole that the Crown Agents might not have, or might not have had, the status either of moneylenders or of a bank for the purpose of the Moneylenders Acts.

There was no certainty that the Crown Agents would be unable to recover their outstanding loans. They might be able to claim exemption from the Moneylenders Acts on the grounds that they were Crown servants, but there could be doubt about this.

In view of the large sum involved, £405m, he would give general support to the Government's decision to ask the House to do something rather painful: to provide a retrospective declaration that the Crown Agents were not, and never were, at risk on this particular account.

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab) said the issue had been one long tragedy and one long scandal. The White Paper should clear up some of the doubts that the directors who had been involved would get the full justice of the way they had handled the affair.

The main question was whether retrospective legislation should be accepted in the knowledge that it might be possible to recoup something for the taxpayer.

MR VIGGERS (Gosport, C) said the Bill could save the British people £100m and the case for passing it was powerful for that reason. But hard cases made bad law and there ought to be other ways of approaching the problem.

MR PETER REES (Dover and Deal, C) said this was a short squalid Bill. It was the product of those who believed that the Government and their agencies must be protected at all costs. That protection could sometimes be bought at too high a price. It was not part of the duty of the Commons to protect government or government agencies from the consequences of their lack of judgment.

MR JOHN GRANT, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development (Islington, Central, Lab), said it was essential to ensure there was no repetition of this unfortunate saga, and it appeared the Crown Agents had turned away with perhaps a belated shudder from the unacceptable face of capitalism. In the interests of the confidence of overseas principals and the taxpayers in the Crown Agents, there should be no doubts about the position and this Bill dispelled any doubts.

The Bill was read a second time.

House adjourned, 10.30 pm.

Not obliged to prolong life of man like Brady

MR WHITEHEAD (Derby, North, Lab) asked the Home Secretary under what instructions Ian Brady had been force-fed while on hunger strike in prison.

MR ROY JENKINS—The responsible medical officer has decided on the basis of his professional judgment that Ian Brady should be fed artificially. The use of force has not arisen.

MR WHITEHEAD—Most of us thought after his courageous decision in the case of the Price sisters that the practice of artificial feeding in response to hunger strikes was ended.

As this man knows his crimes mean that he cannot be released for many years, if ever, can it not be made clear to him that his requests for better treatment in prison must be considered on their merits and in terms of his safety from other prisoners and that the response to a hunger strike will not be artificially prolonged life?

MR JENKINS—His requests for privileges will be considered on their merits and not in relation to any hunger strike activity.

On the wider point, in my statement in July last year I made it clear that there was nothing in the prison rules or in the expectation of the Home Office that medical officers should feed prisoners artificially when they went on hunger strike.

I also made it clear that I could not interpose myself between the clinical judgment of the doctor and his patient. I ended by saying: "Perhaps the best way to sum it up is that I hope that in future a medical officer confronted with a prisoner on hunger strike will treat him in the prison as nearly as possible in the way that a doctor would treat a free man or woman outside prison". That remains my position.

MR BEITH (Berwick upon Tweed, L)—Those of us who supported his announcement feel that it is implicit that neither he nor the prison authorities have any obligation to seek to prolong the life of a person like Brady against his determined wishes to be on hunger strike.

MR JENKINS—That is exactly the position as I see it. I agree, but I cannot interpose a clinical judgment between a doctor and his judgment, whether the patient is in or outside prison.

Mr Benn suggests broadly-based talks on future of coal for generating electricity

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Energy (Bristol, South-East, Lab), moving the second reading of the National Coal Board (Finance) Bill, said it was a further step in the Government's honouring of the commitment made in last year's tripartite examination of the industry. Much remained to be done and this was an interim measure. They would need to consider whether further legislation should be introduced next year to provide a longer term framework within which the commitments of the coal industry examination could continue to be carried out.

The aim of the NCB's plan for coal was to provide 42 million tons of new capacity by 1985, 22 million tons by expanding existing capacity and 20 million from new pits. The NCB had set in hand 60 major projects which would yield about 12 million tons of that new capacity. Their proposals for a major new mine at Selby producing 10 million tons a year had been the subject of a public inquiry and the inspector's report was expected shortly.

The Bill substantially increased the statutory limit of NCB borrowings and would enable the NCB investment programme to continue according to plan. Those borrowings were already close to the existing limit. Pending the enactment of the Bill and to prevent a breach of the limit which would occur in December, the Treasury had agreed to make payments of up to £50m in December and an additional £25m in January from the Contingencies Fund to be drawn in tranches as required. Repayment of any sums drawn would take place when the Bill was enacted.

In April this year the board revised the pension scheme to bring it more in line with modern practice and that scheme was well received by the National Union of Mineworkers. It applied to men who were serving mineworkers on or after April 6, 1975. Each man would receive a pension of half his final wages at the end of 45 years' service.

To help the board with the burden of the past, the Government undertook, subject to parliamentary approval which he was seeking in this Bill, to assist in meeting the existing deficiency in the pension fund so far as it related to beneficiaries and prospective beneficiaries under the pre-April 1975 rules.

There was no precise way of determining how much of the total deficiency in the fund was related to beneficiaries and prospective beneficiaries under the pre-April 1975 scheme but in making a generous contribution of £250m, the Government had aimed to match the broad order of magnitude of that part of the deficiency. They proposed to spread the payments forward over 20 years during which most of the liabilities to the existing pensioners would be discharged. That meant a payment of £18m a year.

That £250m with the £100m which the Government had already contributed to the pneumoconiosis compensation scheme was a generous contribution to solving the enormous problems connected with the immediate past of the coal industry.

It was prudent to make provision for taking account of the effects of inflation and the possibility that the rate of pension paid to pre-April 1975 pensioners and their dependants might from time to time need to be revised by negotiation.

It was not possible to consider the coal industry as if it was in an isolated relationship with the Government of the day.

He had in mind—and he had begun preliminary discussions and had good will for it—a meeting in which the Electricity Board and the mining industry, the Electricity Council including the CEGB, and the NCB, and the unions on both sides might sit down together and discuss the inter-relationship between coal mining and the demand for coal in electricity generation. He hoped that in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence some of these problems could be discussed together.

It involved not only the ordering of coal fired stations. It involved an examination of the coal import position and the export possibilities they were trying to explore.

When they had the tripartite meeting both sides of the coal industry were concerned that the possibility should be explored of conversion from oil or gas to coal burning. Various other points had been brought to his attention.

It was not meaningful in energy policy terms for a minister to have self-contained discussions with the coal industry without regard to the market possibilities that might exist for the product. He had found discussing this, with the miners and electricity authorities, that this concept of a broader look at the inter-relationship between supply and demand made sense to them as well.

MR PATRICK JENKIN, Opposition spokesman on energy (Reddbridge, Wanstead and Woodford, C), said the atmosphere that was almost euphoric a year or 18 months ago had given way to something a little more realistic. Some of the optimism had evaporated and people must recognize that the industry had a fairly stiff task in front of it.

It was faced with industrial recession, inflation, soaring energy costs worldwide which reflected on mining costs and the pressures to save energy both through the Government's propaganda campaign and the reduced demand effect of higher prices. All this was creating a new situation to which the industry had to adapt.

Bearing in mind that the coal board's profit on mining activities as opposed to ancillary activities was one tenth of 1 per cent of turnover or almost exactly a penny a ton, and that this was struck after revenue subsidies of £68m, representing over 50p a ton, the industry would have to work hard to fulfil the promise held out for it in the tripartite examination. This was the situation in spite of the sixfold increase in oil prices.

But the Opposition supported wholeheartedly the commitment to the plan for coal. The industry had an essential role to play in the energy strategy of the United Kingdom and of Europe. Britain's coal resources were huge. The industry was skilled and sophisticated and British mining equipment and techniques were marketed all over the world. Nuclear power, though vital in some areas, could not possibly replace coal for many years.

Coal uses were largely based on the technology of 50 years ago, with few major innovations since then. But the longer-term prospects were good, with improved combustion technology. Coal could be regarded to metallurgical coke and also used as a source of material for industry.

Much good work was being done at the Stoke Orchard Coal Research Establishment, including a major breakthrough on fluidized combustion for Britain which gave a much higher thermal efficiency and improved pollution control.

Cautionary provisos on the future of coal were that sufficient output had to be achieved, with assured continuity of supplies and at a cost to meet competition from other energy sources. It was hard to believe a proper production incentive scheme based on output at each coal face or colliery could not be worked out.

MR GEORGE GRANT (Morpeth, Lab) said that miners' pensions were inadequate. Men should be allowed to retire from the mining industry at 55; miners who stayed until they were 65 were crawling to work. Joint consultation in the industry was a farce and could not be described in any way as workers' participation.

MR HARDY (Rother Valley, Lab) said what they were seeing in the industry was an improvement in relationships. They could well see, unless there was mischievous comment in the national press on agitation for party political purposes by Conservative MPs, the NCB and the miners establishing a model in cordial industrial relationships.

MR CROUCH (Canterbury, C) said the Bill had as its objective the need to put more money into the NCB partly because the auditors did not like what they saw in last year's accounts and partly because the board did not earn enough to fund its stocks. They must turn over a new leaf. The board must be told to earn a bit more.

MR HUNTER (Dunfermline, Lab) said he wondered where the NCB would do its borrowing. Would it not be in the interests of the industry and in the long-term interests of the country for substantial borrowing to be available from the Government at special interest rates? Heavy interest charges would militate against achieving the desired aim of remaining competitive with other fuels.

Much concern was being caused by the extent of stockpiling at some of the Yorkshire pits. It was feared that some day there would be unemployment in the industry in that area. Exporting coal and producing more coal-fired power stations was the solution to the industry's problems.

MR HANNAM (Exeter, C) said he was concerned at the erosion in recent years of the price lead which coal had over oil. It was essential to use productivity to regain that lead. Coal importations, which had increased dramatically, should be replaced by exports.

MR CRONIN (Loughborough, Lab) said the pension scheme was far from generous and the Government should consider, too, increasing the £100m established to provide benefits for pneumoconiosis sufferers. It was also time that bronchitis among miners was considered an industrial disease.

The Government should think about giving miners much higher wages when the economic climate justified it. Miners had given a lead in accepting the £6 pay limit.

MR LESTER (Beeston, C) said the NCB should consider borrowing from Europe for its investment programme and developing steam coal exports to Europe where new coal-fired power stations were being built.

MR PETER REES (Dover and Deal, C) said he was concerned that the Bill provided for inflation-proofed pensions, with a degree of comparability with the Civil Service. The country would want to know whether it was right that the areas of the public sector enjoying such pensions should be expanded when there was no such provision for people employed in the private sector or self-employed.

MR PATRICK McNAIR-WILSON, an Opposition spokesman on energy (New Forest, C), said it was tragic that 30 per cent of the coal imported into the EEC countries was from the iron curtain. It could not be right to have that situation coupled with stockpile problems. He hoped the Bill marked another step in recognizing that that essential energy source was there to be used. It should be used wisely.

MR EADIE, Under-Secretary for Energy (Midlothian, Lab), said few people who had been connected with the industry as long as he had been could fail to rejoice at the introduction of an earnings related pension scheme for miners. Not long ago the reward for a life's work underground was a flat pension of £1.50 a week.

He spent more than a quarter of a century in the mining industry and his pension when he retired would be 8p or 10p a week. He had not made up his mind whether to take it weekly, monthly or quarterly. (Laughter.)

Up to the first week in November the NCB's deep mined output was 67,500,000 tons for the financial year 1975-76. This compared with 69,900,000 tons in the year for a similar period.

It was expected that total deep mined output for 1975-76 would be about 114 million tons, compared with an output of 114,600,000 tons for 1974-75. Overall productivity for the first week in November was 44.1 hundredweights which was identical to the figure for a similar period last year. After taking account of seasonal variations there had been a welcome improvement in productivity recently compared with the summer months. There had been an upturn in productivity and he had a feeling would continue.

The Bill was read a second time.

Next week's business

Business in the House of Commons will be:

MONDAY: Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, second reading.

TUESDAY: Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill, Motion on financial assistance to Alfred Herbert Ltd, OECD Support Fund Bill, and Consolidated Fund (Forestry) (Crown Lands) Bill, remaining stages.

WEDNESDAY: Debate on EEC Northern Ireland Loans) Bill, remaining stages.

THURSDAY: Debate on House of Commons Administration Civil List Bill, second reading.

FRIDAY: Border Bill, second reading.

Business in the House of Lords will be:

TUESDAY: Debate on ELC committee report on EEC energy policy strategy; Debatable question on training and recreational facilities for the unemployed.

WEDNESDAY: Debate on the NHS.

THURSDAY: Employment Bill, Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Bill and Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, second readings. Debatable question on the Falkland Islands.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: OECD Support Fund Bill and Northern Ireland (Loans) Bill, second reading.

Call for coordination of aid from EEC

House of Lords

The EARL of SELKIRK (C) opened a short debate on the reports of the EEC Committee on the Lomé Convention and Lomé Unit of Account.

He said this was yet another multilateral aid organization. Britain belonged to perhaps a dozen or two dozen such organizations. Were they properly coordinated and should something more be done to see that each knew what it should be doing?

There should be a director general of Lomé, someone who was personally responsible for seeing that the whole thing worked as one.

LORD ROBERTHALL said the unit of account used for transactions between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries in the Lomé Convention was different to that used within the Community.

The unit of account used within the Community, which was favourable to Britain, was an outdated one. Other units of account might be used on but it would be a great mistake to multiply the units of account. If there was going to be one, there should be only one.

LADY ELLES (C) said the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, in relation to the Convention, had confirmed what was repeatedly said by those in favour of joining—that through membership the United Kingdom would be able to assist its former dependent territories to find a market in the biggest trade block in the world.

The United Kingdom should take the lead and follow Denmark, the only other country that had ratified the Convention, as soon as possible.

LORD BANKS (L) said that the biggest criticism of the Convention was that it covered only 14 per cent of the developing world, even though that 14 per cent had some 310 million people, and that it was not all-embracing.

Perhaps in a perfect world it would have been, but it was not a perfect world and he and his colleagues welcomed what had been achieved.

LORD WALSTON said that the welcome being given to this Convention was shared by many of the ACP countries. At present there were 46 member countries of the ACP and five more countries were about to apply to join.

LORD GARNER said the Convention would never have come about in its present form had there not been British participation. It was increasingly necessary for Britain to use her experience and skills if this venture was to be made a success.

EARL COWLEY said the Convention did not cover some of the poorest countries, such as India and Bangladesh, and there was a danger that the Convention might actively discriminate against them.

LADY LLEWELLYN-DAVIS, Captain, Gentlemen at Arms, said the Convention was an achievement of great psychological as well as political value. It demonstrated, in concrete form, the EEC's concern with the difficulties of the developing world.

The Government hoped that Britain would ratify the Convention in the early future. The Government would certainly give a lead on this to other countries and expected very early ratification.

The Government saw the Convention as a first step towards a worldwide policy extending the Community's assistance to developing nations.

Two more oil companies 'on the hook'

During questions on British National Oil Corporation participation in oilfields on the United Kingdom continental shelf,

The EARL of LAUDERDALE asked how proceedings were advancing with regard to participation. Had any more major oil companies accepted the principle of participation?

LORD BALOGH, Minister of State for Energy—The opposition was extremely careful to tell us not to breach confidentiality, and I am not willing to do so now.

The EARL of LAUDERDALE—Surely he might say whether a dozen, or half a dozen, or the famous "Seven Sisters" have agreed on the principle.

LORD BALOGH—I do not take anything for granted. I can assure Lord Lauderdale that we have two very nice fish on the hook, but I shall not say who.

Hare coursing

A Bill to make hare coursing matches illegal was read a first time.

Peer suggests postal services and telephones should be separated

LORD ALPORT (C) asked the Government to consider reconstituting the Post Office, comprising the postal and parcel services, as a department of state and establishing the telephone and telegraph services as a separate Telecommunications Corporation.

He said to expect the postal service, to operate as a national corporation responsible to market forces was as unrealistic as it was to expect the Army or the social services to make a profit.

The postal and parcel services should be separated from the telecommunications services. They were different in kind. The postal services were labour intensive and technology only played a limited part in them.

The financial basis on which the present corporation was established was unfair to the post office. It had had the effect of having financial liability for £1,000m transferred from the taxpayer to the people who depended on the postal services for communication.

The fact that so many inquiries into the Post Office had been necessary was evidence that the present organization was unsatisfactory and that the Government had not been able to make up their mind what should be done to put it right, or to own up to the fact that what was done in the 1960s was wrong.

The telecommunication service, with its high technology content, should be given its head and allowed to earn its keep as an independent operation.

LADY BURTON of COVENTRY (Lab) said it was entirely unrealistic to expect the postal services to contend with market forces and make a profit.

It had been estimated that following the two price increases this year, postal traffic had fallen by up to 13 per cent. Since the fixed costs of the Post Office did not reduce, the end result of this process must be disaster.

LORD DENHAM (C), for the Opposition, said he wondered whether the Government was aware of the extent to which British public was becoming saturated, not only with the charges for postage and telephone calls, but with the poor service they received in return.

LORD LOVELL-DAVIS, Lord Waring, said the forthcoming review would be thorough and wide-ranging. The Post Office faced difficult problems in these inflationary times, but the Government did not intend a witch hunt on one hand, or a white wash on the other.

It would be wrong to permit investigators to embark on fundamental changes before the committee had completed the terms of reference would permit the difficulties to be considered, namely the postal and telecommunications business, and if this was recommended, the Government would consider this.

The Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act (Continuance) 1976 Order was approved.

House adjourned 7.3 pm.

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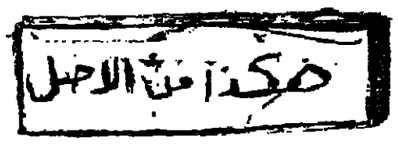

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£6,000 plus appointments

Salesmen feel the pinch

It was to be expected perhaps that marketing men and sales personnel should be among the worst sufferers in the unprecedented executive "shake-out" of past months.

While the recessionary cull has claimed its victims in all sectors, the company front men have been further affected by the telescoping of product range as companies fall back on tried and trusted high-volume lines with proven markets.

The sales and marketing heydays of the 1960's are undoubtedly over and as yet there are few signs of stabilization let alone a turn-round in the rapidly declining fortunes of the marketing world.

But just how bleak prospects have become could hardly have been predicted by the most pessimistic of forecasters, and the gloomy findings of the latest survey on pay and conditions in this sector come as a chilling surprise.

The study carried out by the Incomes Research Unit of consultants, Lloyd Executive shows vacancies for marketing and sales personnel as having fallen a full 50 per cent in the past year.

Based on information supplied by 116 British companies and covering 91,000 employees, Lloyd's second annual *Marketing Personnel Survey* reports that while employment of most staff categories is depressed, the opportunities for marketing and sales employees is at an exceptionally low ebb.

By comparison a similar survey of accountancy and financial personnel carried out by the same group last month showed that demand in this category had fallen 34 per cent. The difference between the two figures is more disturbing when it is taken into account that marketing personnel are a traditionally mobile group.

The new study shows that the 65 manufacturing and service companies covered are currently recruiting only 108 sales and marketing staff compared with the 189 required by 57 organizations in the 1974 study.

Also, half the agencies in the study had been forced to reduce staff numbers by an average of 6.7 per cent during the year.

While marketing and sales men had received pay rises averaging only 20.8 per cent compared with the national average of 27.4 per cent during the year, a special analysis of personnel who had taken up new opportunities shows that those executives secured advancements averaging only 16.1 per cent.

The study also reported that young people wishing to embark on a marketing career would find the initial breakthrough very difficult at the present time. Of the 108 vacancies mentioned in the manufacturing/service companies analysed no more than 10 would be suitable for young graduates.

Obtaining a sales position would be easier because 72 of the vacancies were for representatives. But Lloyd points out that the aspiring marketing executive would then need to switch into product management within two years or probably find the financial incentive of developing a sales career overriding the desire to make a virtually new start in marketing.

The average starting salary offered by companies in the survey to new graduates joining a marketing team is currently £2,367. The median salary for management trainees in the head offices of retail groups surveyed is £2,350 while assistant account executives employed by the agencies have a median salary of £2,500.

Carrying on up the career ladder the survey shows that 85 per cent of product managers are earning over £4,000, 33 per cent over £5,000 and 16 per cent over £6,000. Some 39 per cent of the total also receive a company car.

Meanwhile on the first rung up on the sales management ladder, 59 per cent of area sales managers earn over £4,000 and 13 per cent over £5,000, though 92 per cent of the total have company cars. Agency Account executive salaries also lag a little behind the product managers with 52 per cent earning over £4,000, 24 per cent over £5,000 and 9 per cent over £6,000. None of these executives has a company car.

These salaries compare unfavourably with the earnings of newly qualified accountants surveyed by the group the previous month when it was found that 50 per cent of management, financial and cost accountants were being paid over £5,000.

Richard Allen

* *Marketing Personnel Survey, Lloyd Executive* £38.

Scottish Prison Service

MEDICAL OFFICERS

£6,987-£9,562

As a Medical Officer in the Scottish Prison Service you are responsible for the general medical care, hygiene and nutrition of the inmates of the establishment to which you are attached; the current vacancies are at Barlinnie Prison, Glasgow.

A proportion of the work lies in making medical and psychiatric assessments for the Department and the Courts, and the post provides a unique opportunity to research into mental and physical disorders. Use is made of the facilities available in NHS hospitals for consultations and special investigations.

You must be fully registered as a medical practitioner in the UK and have had good all-round medical and surgical experience. Experience in psychological medicine would be an advantage.

Starting salary within the range £6,987-£9,562 according to qualifications and experience plus £189 environment allowance. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 12 December 1975) write to Scottish Home and Health Department, Scottish Prison Service, Personnel Management, Room U1/358, Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh EH11 3UY. Please quote S(Y)630.

SCOTTISH HOME & HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Financial Managers

The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited administers a number of large gold mining companies in South Africa each publicly quoted on the Stock Exchange. The mines are reorganising to place greater emphasis on profit planning. In order to help achieve this, the post of Financial Manager has been created.

The incumbents will be men with experience of modern management techniques in a productivity conscious environment. They will be either qualified accountants or industrial engineers with broad exposure to financial considerations and who have had experience of installing and developing integrated management accounts and controls. They will be required to oversee the expression and evaluation of plans in financial terms and to direct far reaching resource controls which will have considerable impact on these major mine organisations each employing many thousands of people. In order to achieve this they will need to liaise with operations research and work study departments on whose services they will require to call and to inter-relate such service with those of a management accounting department, the latter requiring to be developed. The development of staff will also be a key factor.

These are outstanding opportunities for mature business-orientated accountants or industrial engineers with well-developed abilities and creative minds. Men of under 35 are unlikely to have developed the qualities which will be required to successfully fill these positions.

The mines are located in pleasant, provincial towns with all modern facilities, enjoying excellent climate and readily accessible to the country's major cities.

The remuneration package is based on executive status and includes a company car, a modern six roomed house, generous vacation leave, pension and medical aid facilities and will provide a very high standard of living and enable generous provision to be made for the future.

First interviews in London will be arranged for January. Adequate time will be allowed for the successful candidates to clear their affairs in the U.K. before being expected to report for duty in South Africa.

In the first instance, please submit in confidence your written application to:

Anglo Charter International Services Ltd., Appointments Division, Dept. ST12811 7 Rolls Buildings, London EC4A 1HX

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JAMAICA

Group Financial Controller

£11,000 plus

A major property development group of companies which also owns and operates/leases a number of hotels requires A GROUP FINANCIAL CONTROLLER immediately.

Group assets total £75 million. The successful candidate will be responsible for provision of appropriate and timely financial planning and control information and advice to the General Manager and Senior Management. Key tasks include the interpretation of achieved results against plan and giving assistance with the development of long range corporate planning within the organisation.

The successful candidate must be assertive and highly motivated and must possess a proven record of success with a profitable company. Applicants should be Chartered Accountants preferably with a degree in business administration. A minimum of 7 years post qualification experience is necessary.

Salary will not be less than £11,000 per annum. A car and other employee benefits are provided.

Send résumé including salary history initially to Leech Peirson Evans & Co., Chartered Accountants, Park House, Station Square, Coventry CV1 2NS.

Scientific Advisers

£9,060–£10,208

The Agricultural Research Council invites applications for one or more posts of Scientific Adviser at its Headquarters office in London.

Scientific Advisers assist in the formulation of agricultural research programmes and in planning their execution, and advise on the staffing and equipping of agricultural research Institutes and Units. They help in the conduct and reporting of Visiting Groups to the Institutes of the Agricultural Research Service. They take part in the work of the Boards and Committees of the Joint Consultative Organisation for Agricultural Research and Development set up jointly by the Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. They are concerned with the Council's own programme, and with the work commissioned by the Agricultural Departments.

The duties call for the ability to establish and maintain regular working relationships with the Directors and scientific staff of the research Institutes and Units and with other organisations concerned with agricultural research and development. The work calls for scientific expertise and, in a high degree, for the ability to express ideas clearly both orally and on paper.

A good background of scientific studies and a proved record in research would be required. In addition, applicants should have studied in depth one or more specialised fields relating to agricultural research.

Preference would be given at the present time to candidates qualified in Plant Biochemistry or Animal Physiology, but applicants from other scientific disciplines relevant to agriculture, or in agricultural science, or in engineering are encouraged to apply.

The appointments will be at the level of Senior Principal Scientific Officer £9,050-£10,208 per annum, according to experience. The salary scale is inclusive of Inner London Weighting. There is a non-contributory Superannuation Scheme.

Applications should be sent to the Chief Personnel Officer, Agricultural Research Council, 160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6DT by 31 December 1975, from whom further particulars about these posts can be obtained.

ARC

Agricultural Research Council

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUDGETS—INVESTMENTS SECTION

CHIEF LOANS OFFICER

(Quote ref. B411 T)
GRADE PO2(H) £6,396-£7,074 p.a.

The City of Leeds is the largest Metropolitan District in the area and the second largest in population (750,000). The City has a loan debt of over £300 million.

The Chief Loans Officer is the Head of the Section dealing with all aspects of Local Authority borrowing.

The Council is its own Registrar.

Experience is desirable in Stock Exchange issues and procedures, Government loans, Bills of Exchange and all aspects of dealing daily and extensively in the London Money Market for both short and longer term loans.

A strong personality is needed and the ability to talk to and negotiate powerfully with bank lenders and moneybrokers. The Council has established connections and reputation with all the main operators in the market.

The Section is organised for speed of operation and is computerised for half yearly interest payments.

Written applications with details of age, experience in Local Government and/or Commerce and/or the City with professional qualifications to Director of Finance, Leeds City Council, Civic Hall, Leeds LS1 1JF.

Closing date : 19th December, 1975.

LEEDS

LANARKSHIRE HEALTH BOARD

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to the Lanarkshire Health Board, which will fall vacant early next year, owing to the appointment of the present incumbent to Tayside Health Board.

Candidates for the appointment should:

(a) have had substantial experience at a responsible level in the administration and management of health services, or considerable management experience in other branches of Public Service.

(b) hold professional qualifications appropriate to the duties of the post.

The current salary scale for the post is £9,363, rising by four annual increments to £11,436.

Further particulars of the post and forms of application can be obtained from the:

SECRETARY, LANARKSHIRE HEALTH BOARD, BOARD OFFICE, HARTWOOD, SHOTTS, LANARKSHIRE ML7 4JZ, AND SHOULD BE RETURNED BY 15TH DECEMBER 1975.

Challenging Controller Opportunity

International multi-market growth oriented organisation seeking a highly motivated self-starter to take charge of corporate accounting, control and systems, provide back up as a key member of the senior management team. Will appeal to a Chartered Accountant or equivalent, with 3-5 years industrial experience, 2 years in a senior financial capacity in a medium to large company. Sound accounting and analytical capabilities are important, as is the ability to communicate well and motivate staff. Remuneration will be fully commensurate with experience. Box 1593 S, Send resume to The Times.

Durham County Magistrates Courts Committee

Whole-Time Clerk to the Justices

Easington Petty Sessional Division

Applicants should be qualified in accordance with the Justices of the Peace Act 1949 for appointment to this post. Salary on the scale £7,323 by £219 (3) to £7,980 p.a. and subject to the usual conditions of service.

Housing may be available in appropriate circumstances for the successful applicant in the New Town of Peterlee where the Justices Clerks Office is situated. Peterlee has all the modern facilities associated with a New Town, close to the shopping centres of Sunderland, Newcastle and Teesside and the historic city of Durham.

Application forms, which must be returned by 15th December, 1975, and further particulars from J. Procter, Clerk to the Magistrates Courts Committee, County Hall, Durham, DH1 5UL.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

ASSISTANT CITY SOLICITOR

P.O. 3(d) £7,704-£8,718

This important third tier post offers a wide range of work and responsibility in the legal department of the largest Metropolitan District Council.

Applications are invited from Solicitors with substantial local government experience and they should be submitted by the 17th December, 1975 on forms obtainable, together with further particulars of the duties involved, from the

Administrative Officer, City Solicitor's Department, Paradise Circus Queensway, Birmingham B3 3EH

Birmingham CITY COUNCIL

COUNTY SURVEYOR

£11,787 x £294 (3) to £12,669

The present County Surveyor, Idris Jones, C. Eng., M.I.C.E., F.I.Mun.E., will retire in March, 1976. The County Council is seeking a successor who is able to demonstrate that he possesses appropriate qualifications and experience in the organisation and development of a County Highways and Transportation Department.

Northamptonshire is a rapidly growing County with a substantial programme of development in Northampton and in the new town of Corby and the expanding towns of Daventry and Wellingborough. Much of the remainder of the County has retained its rural character.

Application forms and further particulars for this post are available from the Personnel Officer, Northamptonshire County Council, County Hall, George Row, Northampton, and should be returned not later than 12th December, 1975. Interviews will be held on 16th and 17th December.

JEFFREY GREENWELL, Chief Executive.

Northamptonshire
Highways & Transportation

ASSISTANT CLERK

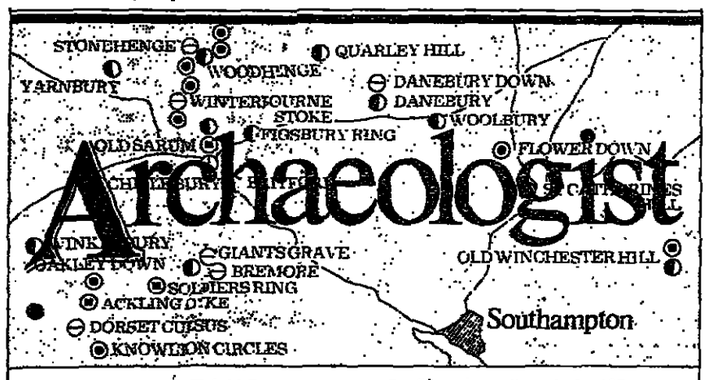
WILTSHIRE

£8,220-£8,805

Applications invited for one of three SECOND TIER posts in the County Solicitor & Clerk's office of Wiltshire County Council. Applicants must be practising solicitors with sufficient ability and experience to play a prominent role in the conduct of the Council's business.

Generous assistance with relocation, and an essential user car allowance is payable.

More information about the post is available from the County Solicitor & Clerk, Denis Butler (tel: 02214 3641, extension 3001). Application forms can be obtained from the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 8JN, and should be returned by 22nd December, 1975. Please quote reference NA.75.379.



Archaeologist

£6625 – £7150

This Southampton-based post carries responsibility for the direction and management of the extensive archaeological activities of the Ordnance Survey. These currently include the identification and representation of antiquities of modern maps, the compilation of special archaeological and historical maps for publication and the maintenance of comprehensive records of all known antiquities in Great Britain. The successful candidate will head a Division of some 45 people, ensure professional standards, and be responsible for efficient organisation and integration with the survey and mapping programmes.

Candidates (normally aged at least 35) must have a wide knowledge of field archaeology in Great Britain from the Palaeolithic period to the Industrial Revolution, the ability to apply such knowledge to map production, and a knowledge of modern management techniques. They should normally have a relevant degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or post-graduate degree.

Starting salary may be above minimum of quoted scale. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 December 1975) write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref G/9174/1

ORDNANCE SURVEY

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY ARCHITECT

£13,629-£14,511

Candidates for this post must be architects with first class design ability and proven managerial experience. They must be members of the R.I.B.A.

The population of the County is 1,415,000 and the current workload amounts to approximately £3 million covering buildings for the whole range of local authority services. The establishment of staff of the department is over 500.

Application forms (returnable by 19 December, 1975) and further information from the Chief Executive and Clerk, County Hall, Chelmsford.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE
CANTERBURY

DEPUTY PRINCIPAL

...ions are invited from men and women for the ...EPUTY PRINCIPAL to take effect at the beginning ...Summer Term 1976 or as soon as possible after ...

...ary will be according to the Pelham Scale for a ...College of Education.

...details are available from the Principal to whom ...ons are to be sent not later than 5 January, 1976

...ner Appointments on page 29

Brooks International

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

£18,093-£18,975

GMC
Greater Manchester Council

Applications are invited for the above appointment to succeed the present holder of the office who will retire on 30th June, 1976.

No particular professional discipline is required but candidates must demonstrate successful achievement in higher management and relevant experience either inside or outside local government.

The conditions of service will be those prescribed by the JNC for Chief Executives of Local Authorities. Application forms (returnable by 9th January, 1976) and a statement of duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the

County Personnel Officer, COUNTY HALL, PICCADILLY GARDENS, MANCHESTER M60 3HP

THE ARTS

Flounder, flounder, little star

The Super Stars
BBC 1

Alan Coren

We must not rush into our analysis of *The Super Stars*. We must sidle up on it, we must savour it, for it is very great rubbish indeed, and as such deserves everything we have to give it, except our admiration.

Now, the two top-audience programmes of 1974 were the final of *Mastermind* and the *Miss World Contest*, and since more than 80 per cent of the country's sets were tuned to each it is safe to assume that well over half were tuned to both. Do we deduce from this that the watching world is as interested in the dates of Isambard Kingdom Brunel as it is in the bust measurement of Miss Gobi? We do not. What we deduce is that viewers will watch any competition, no matter who is competing, no matter what they are competing for, no matter what they are competing about.

It is the secret behind *It's a Knockout*, it will be the secret behind *Rollerball* when it comes, and it is the secret behind *The Super Stars*.

With a unique and sense-defying twist. Which is that in *The Super Stars*, the competitors are actually competing in things they are bad at; they are not allowed to compete in those events in which they have made their names. *The Super Stars* is for professional footballers prepared to swim to the bottom in public, and for racing drivers willing to fall over hurdles for money. To turn this into public entertainment was a masterstroke of the order of signing up Arkle to play King Lear.

On Wednesday we watched an assortment of world champions floundering in alien spheres, each barmy bout interspersed with the mandatory David Vine interview; indeed it was very like *Miss World* itself. Any moment one expected Giacomo Agostini (being questioned on his rowing, of course) to say that his ambition was to meet people of all races the world over, and open a hairdressing salon with his prize money.

The Super Stars could have come from anywhere; need they have been sportsmen at all? Dare I point the way to even more wonderful televised competition? Could we not have an international field matching Lord Goodman, say, with Heinrich Böll, Count Basie, Federico Fellini, Giscard d'Estaing, Omar Sharif, and Emperor Hirohito? It could be a pole vault the world would never forget.

Moll Flanders
BBC 2

Leonard Buckley

I came on Wednesday to the box as is my custom. Whereupon I was entertained handsomely enough yet not extravagantly so by what I saw there. Mr Defoe's account of the fortunes and misfortunes of the famous Moll Flanders had been adated by Hugh Whitemore for our beholding and that right industriously. Whether the author himself would have endorsed the industry is a question I do not answer.

Mr Defoe was at pains to avoid all lewdness, preferring to leave to the mind's eye what went on in my lady's chamber rather than he should set it down on his page. Times have changed. If we are to have the morals of the farmyard we must go the whole hog. I doubt not therefore that many men who were apprised of what was afoot on Wednesday chose to forgo their victles lest they should miss any part. They were not disappointed. Though it was a prude in deed who did not delight in what he saw. Less pleasingly it seems that our language too must now be exposed. The ladies are not brought to bed nor are they with child in one of the first circumlocutions that sufficed for Mr Defoe. We must be told nakedly that they are pregnant.

Such matters are dismissed of quickly here for Moll Flanders. It is her character with which we should be concerned. Julia Foster who was set to portray her has an open and friendly countenance. One could suppose that her Moll would be a pure and gentle creature brought by circumstance to be a whore and a thief. Yet she was made to behave so naively at the start and to become so quickly mercenary that we could progress with her only from exasperation to indifference. She was lovely to watch but she did not engage our sympathies. Nor was she helped by a production that wavered between pantomime and farce.

I warrant these are ungallant cavillings. The whole was beautifully costumed and clothed. If the street scenes were sometimes perfunctory there was much else to send Sir Joshua running for his brushes. We have yet another instalment of my lady's adventures, and Miss Foster is a resourceful actress. So hope is not lost. Already this Moll Flanders is a feast to the eye. Pray heaven she may yet prove a cordial to the heart.

Choirs at Tours

Tours will be running an international choral competition next Whitsun between June 5 and June 7. Prizes will be awarded for both mixed choirs and choirs consisting of women and children below the age of 15. Additional prizes will be awarded for compositions designed for both the above categories.

Lenny Bruce without tears

Lenny (x)
Odeon, Haymarket

Elektreia (x)
Academy 2

Innocents with Dirty Hands (aa)
Studio 1

David Robinson

Lenny Bruce would have liked the irony. The career of the living Lenny was systematically harassed by a society which could only see his satirical criticisms as obscenity. The British Home Office turned him back at Heathrow when he tried to visit Britain in 1963. He died, wrecked and humiliated, at the age of 40 in 1966.

The shadow of the departed Lenny has had no warmer welcome. Fred Baker's excellent documentary portrait, *Lenny Bruce without Tears*, which collects together the best of the precious records of Bruce's own performances and dicta, has barely emerged from the movie underground in this country. Distributed by Fair Enterprises films, it was shown in London for a single Sunday performance at the ICA last year.

So much for the real Lenny Bruce. The irony is that Hollywood's hygiene-wrapped, life-size plastic imitation, *Lenny*, has been one of 1975's biggest prestige and box-office successes with the very audiences that delighted to be outraged by the real thing.

This is not to question the good faith and dedication of the people who made the film. There is no doubt of their own unqualified admiration of the Lenny Bruce myth. It is clear that they have painstakingly studied the surviving film documents. Nor have they modified his caustic sentiments and scabrous language (and why should they: the words and ideas that seemed so shocking then are relatively familiar on the screen nine years after his death).

The film-makers, indeed, have clearly been so impressed by the actuality of the film records that they have devised a style which combines the fragmentation of *Citizen Kane* with simulated cinéma vérité. In contrasty high-lit black and white, the film pretends to be a film reportage on Lenny Bruce. The actors who play the main figures in his life—his mother, his agent, the sad stripper-wife who entered all too readily into games of mutual destruction—are "interviewed" and recall, with all the hesitations, evasions and detectable untruths of real-life interviews, the past, which is shown in flashbacks. We follow Bruce's career through uncertain beginnings as a stand-up comic, the discovery of his own style of satire and insult, the growing harassment, which eventually produced an obsession in Bruce's mind which, along with recourse to narcotics, deprived him of the gift of being funny.

The film even touches on his death, and society's last dirty laugh. In life Bruce had always been shy of press photographers. At his death the police courteously let them in, two by two, along with the film and TV cameramen to photograph his naked body as it lay where it had fallen in his lavatory. Bruce had always been fascinated by the American association of lavatories and prurience.

In keeping with the pseudo-documentary style, Dustin Hoffman has conscientiously studied Bruce's style and diction and delivery; and though facial resemblances are only vague, his impersonation is so good at times that the real and the copy seem to merge into one.

The irreconcileable difference between the simulated Lenny and the reality, however, is a matter of sentiment. It is honourable that Bob Fosse the director should wish to dispel the fear that Lenny evokes in the innocent, to make him appealing to the audience; but the real Lenny never aimed to appeal: his whole object was achieved by resolutely displeasing the public.

Lenny (who said he would rather let his child see a stag film than *The Ten Commandments* or *King of Kings*) constantly inveighed against the lies that films purvey; and he would have been sensitive to this one. Fred Baker used the title of his film, *Lenny Bruce without Tears*, in a special sense. Seeing again the film of the real Lenny (as I did, immediately after seeing the Fosse-Hoffman version), you realize that whether he was the handsome, fast-talking young comic of his first appearances or the flabby, fogged, narcoticised ruin of the last TV interview, Lenny Bruce was only impelled by anger, never by tears. He never afforded his audience the easy release of sentiment or sympathy.

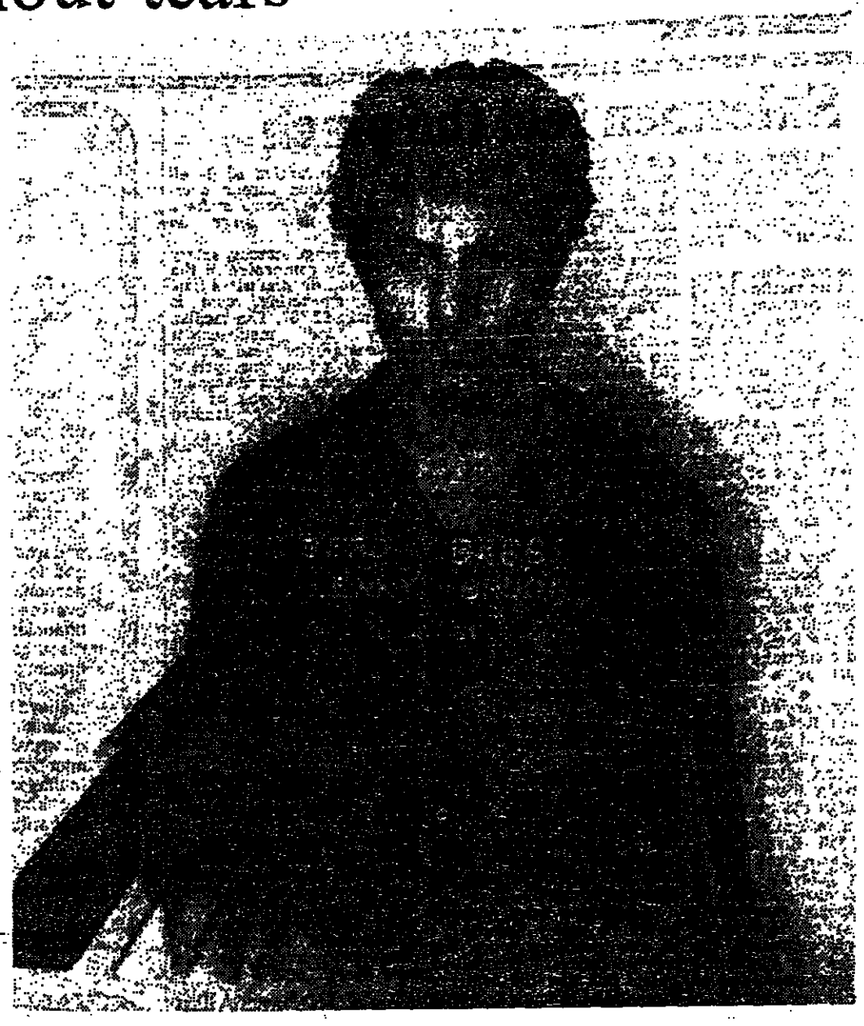
Hoffman, however, constantly adds sentiment to his expert impersonation, contriving through a hardening or softening of the eye, a cunningly effected facial tension, to hint at a soft and vulnerable being beneath the surface, loving his daughter, regretting the failures of his marriage, crushed by his sense of the sorrows of the world.

If there were this soft centre to Bruce, he would have denied its relevance to what he did and what he meant. He would never claim to be a moralist. He wanted only, he insisted, to earn a buck. He found that the truth that hurts could be a marketable commodity; and he sold it, with the honest fair weight of an honourable Jewish trader.

It came easily enough. He possessed an acrobatic intelligence, a highly articulate gift, creating his own expressive idiom out of the common contemporary vernacular, coloured with Yiddish and the argot of the jazz and show world. He had a clarity of vision which was bound to hurt. He was shocking, because he wanted to shock people out of settled attitudes and prejudices. He was accused of talking dirty, because he recognized, and tried to exorcise, the false magic with which arcane language (in which he included "nigger" and "spick") is invested. He said that the really dirty words were "kill", "hurt" and "maim".

He was a fierce, angry, highly intelligent moral satirist. He would have felt himself diminished and degraded to be turned into a suffering martyr; yet this is the ultimate tendency of the film. The martyr who dies for them makes a much readier appeal to the audience than the social critic who bites them.

There are considerable compensations in the film: in the performances (apart from Hoffman, Valerie Perrine as his wife, Jan Miner as his mother, Stanley Beck as his agent and Gary Morton as a synthetic "*Mr Entertainment*") and in Fosse's real feeling for the trumpery and fake of show business. But the film offers the spectator, in the other, and wrong sense, Lenny Bruce without tears, and easy to take.



Dustin Hoffman as Lenny Bruce

Miklós Jancsó, now generally resident in Rome, returned last year to Hungary and his beloved, endless, *puszta* landscape to make *Elektreia*. Stylistically it is the culmination of the method he has developed since *The Roundup*. Conventional film editing techniques are abandoned. The 65 minutes of the film consist of a bare dozen shots. The dynamic of the film is created entirely within the shots and within the frame. Actors and dancers move before and around the camera, forming and reforming as it prowls, darts, recomposes, leaves them and returns to pick them up again, itself a participant in the elaborate choreography.

Men and girls and children dance and gyrate round the white-washed walls of a group of barbaric buildings isolated on the plains. Behind the dancers horsemen pass and repass monotonously. The costumes seem symbolic (cloaks and whips for the tyrants, white tunics for the victims); the constant undressing is ritualistic. There are little knots of naked children; a group of dwarfs, one of whom is punitively married to Electra; a sword dancer; a guitar player; nude girls who stand in a pool, disconcertingly painted in psychedelic patterns.

Of his treatment of the Electra myth, as adapted by his regular scriptwriter Gyula Hernádi and László Gyurkó from Gyurkó's stage success, Jancsó has said, "The drama has been simplified to concentrate on the problem of tyranny. The element of love between Electra and Orestes has been omitted, and the motive of revenge after victory is given less extensive treatment than in the original play. . . . The film is a parable of the idea that a revolutionary must renew himself again and again; he must die every day and rise again the next".

If the dialectic upon tyranny which occupies the major part of the film, implicit in the dialogues and ever-shifting groupings of Aegisthos (Josef Madras), Elektra (Mari Törócsik) and Orestes (György Cserhalmi), seems somewhat generalized and if the image of the firebird of revolution—symbolized rather awkwardly in the red helicopter which descends into this timeless land to carry off and reincarnate Orestes and Electra at the end—seems somewhat simplistic it is only fair to recognize that the ideal of a permanent revolution is not readily adopted in the socialist world.

Whatever reservations there might be about the philosophical and political content, there is no doubt that *Elektreia* is the perfection of Jancso's idiosyncratic and inimitable style. In the past the method, however new and thrilling, has often betrayed effort and self-consciousness: you have never quite lost a sense of the complex camera tracks just out of view or the frantic unseen preparations for the next actors' entrance. In *Elektreia* for the first time everything falls naturally and effortlessly into place, as a brilliant and mesmeric spectable.

If Claude Chabrol's latest film, *Les Innocents aux mains sales* seemed marginally less foolish in the French-language version than in the present English-speaking one, it probably reflects no more than my personal insensitivity to the French language. Based on a novel by *Richard Neely* and scripted by Chabrol himself, it is an excess of ingenuity in providing a situation in which three people, linked in a marital triangle, are all guilty of murder where no one has been murdered. But Chabrol's heavy handling does nothing to save ingenuity from becoming simply absurdity (and in any case the alert will recognize serious plot flaws); the principal actors (Rod Steiger humming shockingly; Romy Schneider all too *fatale*) aren't much help; and the dubbed voices remove the slight compensations given to the French version by the supporting performances of Jean Rochefort as a comic lawyer and François Maistre as a comic policeman.

Somerset Maugham, by 'Quiz'

Artist's relish: period in caricature

"Quiz" was the apt pen-name of Powys Evans whose portrait caricatures gave a lively view of celebrities of the 1920s and early 1930s in such publications of the period as *The Saturday Review* and *London Mercury*. Their wit in characterization and elegance of style are recalled in his first exhibition for 40 years, which is also the first comprehensive collection of his work mainly as draughtsman though with some oils also, now to be seen at the Langton Gallery, 3 Langton Street, S.W.10.

As the exhibition shows, he was capable of "straight" portrait drawings executed with the care and refinement of one who had studied under Tonks at the Slade, but in bolder vein he departed into the brilliant exaggerations in black-and-white that seem most typical. Still placing likeness beyond doubt they emphasized the artist's relish of what was entertainingly and often amusingly personal in his sitters. It is easy to see the appeal of this approach to Max Beerbohm, who wrote the Preface to Powys Evans's first exhibition of caricatures at the Leicester Galleries in 1924.

There were few men and women of acte in that now distant period who failed to attract his quizzical attention. Shaw and Chesterton, Sybil Thorndyke, Rebecca West, Cunningham Graham, Somerset Maugham, John Masefield, C. B. Cochran, Dean Inge, pass in between-the-wars review, before the artist moved to Wales where he still lives. The linear quality comes freshly to the eye in the present exhibition, which continues until December 1.

William Gaunt

Some of the notices on this page were reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Remarkable American quartet

Composers' Quartet
Purcell Room

Stanley Sadie

The Composers' String Quartet from New York, calling in at London between tours of eastern Europe and India, seemed to have the scale of their performances curiously askew for the Purcell Room on Wednesday. They started with a Boccherini quartet, the fourth from his opus 58 of 1799.

There is not much point in playing Boccherini unless you are prepared to enter his leisurely, luxurious, exquisitely detailed world, and a rough and hurried performance like this serves him poorly. Nor was Stravinsky's Concertino much happier: energetic, to be sure, but lacking the necessary precision of ensemble and balance and fineness of line.

Mozart's last quartet, K590, was even less comfortable. Here again there was no want of energy, but it was misdirected; too much of it was squandered on sending the rosin flying in sforzandos. One waited in vain to hear a phrase rounded off, or to catch a hint of tenderness or delicacy in the slow movement, which was taken at something speedier than the Allegretto of the first edition, rather than the Andante that Mozart originally specified. In fact they played almost everything too quickly and too loudly.

The Ensemble specializes, of course, in modern American music, and was altogether more at home in Ruth Crawford Seeger's highly assured quartet. Written in 1931, it is remarkable music for that (or any) date, with its taut construction, its intensity and its freedom of language.

The first movement is elaborately but lucidly textured, essentially contrapuntal in its modes of thought yet supported by a strong motivic network; after a pointed and brilliant scherzo, the slow movement is in effect a lengthy crescendo of tension in a single continuum, built of a sustained, pulsating texture, with the instruments' swellings of sound carefully unsynchronized: an ingenious idea executed with imagination and power.

And the finale, a palindromic structure, has real rhetorical force.

Crawford's quarter was strongly and sympathetically played. Debussy's full-of-life and rich sonorities in the outer movements would have profited from more refinement in its Andantino. There was full-toned viola playing (the quartet has a strong middle register) but all the players need to listen to the quality of the sound they are producing. I fear it might sometimes surprise them.

King Saul
Southwark Cathedral

Paul Griffiths

It is hard to imagine why the young Canadian composer Alan Detweiler thought he wanted to compose an opera on the story of Saul, David and Jonathan. What he has produced in *King Saul* is something with all the dramatic flair and psychological depth of a Sunday School filmstrip.

Lasting for about an hour, the piece invites comparison with Britten's church parables, but it is an invitation I decline: Detweiler's standards are his own. His music shows the partial influences of Stravinksy, Walton and others, all diluted into a thin stream of innocuous religiosity, and the feebleness of the style is most glaring when formal convention is closest, as in Saul's recitative and aria of supposed fury, or the love duet for David and Jonathan.

In dramatic terms the opera is no less disastrously banal. The story is crudely and barely presented, the many short scenes are poorly developed, and the text's King James language often sounds ludicrous from the stage. Detweiler shows some skill in drawing his characters, but his means are fairly straightforward; David is recognizable because he turns up singing psalms.

Given such a piece, the producer, Peter Delaney, and soloists cannot be blamed for presenting a cardboard drama. *Rodney Macann* as *King Saul* stood well above the rest of the cast for his vocal fortitude and sensitivity, though he showed no greater acting ability. Andrew Golder was a stolid David, and Hazel Hibbert gave an athletic impression of pantomime evil as the Witch of Endor.

It was a good idea to keep the chorus in the pit and use dancers for the scenes of corporate activity, but Brian Morgan's choreography was perhaps too well fitted to the insipid and obvious music. The performance was conducted by Herrick Bunney.

Walk on, Walk on
Liverpool

Charles Lewsen

A third division football club play cannot be all bad if the first act ends with the manager's daughter finding her father kissing his secretary while the fans outside sing "Abide with Me" in memory of the vice-president of the supporters' club. Willis Hall's play would be better still were the moment less predictable.

That might be achieved if the characters were less slim. Alan Rothwell, as the club secretary who wants the manager fired, is obliged to play the kind of republican villainy which I thought had vanished with Victorian melodrama. And as the chairman of the visiting team, Robin Wentworth offers a portrait of blackslapping condescension that I expect nowadays rather to find on a seaside postcard than the stage of a straight theatre.

The rest of the characters are less gross; but equally clearly they rather express Mr Hall's tidy dramatic mind than, shall we say, his delight in the multifariousness of human nature. They also express sentimentality and male chauvinism.

I am not going to take Mr Hall to task for portraying his philandering team manager with neither disapproval nor compassion. I will merely say that I find it unsatisfying—and this may partly be the fault of Glyn Owen's passionless, and not conspicuously word-perfect, performance—that the end of the play suggests that winning a football game entirely excuses a man's indifference to his own and his wife's self-respect.

However, I do take exception to the portrait of the secretary who, for three quarters of the play, appears to be a decent woman trapped in an unhappy liaison, and at the end flings herself at the nearest cheeky young spiv. Now it may be that I cannot bear to find moral imperfections in the marvellous Anne Stallybrass; but it may also be that Mr Hall is too concerned with the mechanics of his merry-go-round to bother with the feeling of the riders.

If I derived enjoyment, that was due to Philip Guard, whose portrait of the club's odd-job man is a bag of tricks lovingly treasured and shared out. His trouser turn-ups, as wrinkled as his brow; his exquisite subtleties of moral judgment each time he stumbles over the name of the club chairman; his earnest concern for protocol on the death of a man whose name, for the life of him, he cannot remember, all add up to an enchanting piece of classical comedy.

CINEMAS

2 GONE WITH THE WIND (A) In Tunna. Progs. Sep. perfs. daily 2.15, 6.50. All seats bookable.
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Sep. Perfs. Daily (Inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.
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BUG (X) Sep. Progs. Daily 2.15, 4.55, 6.55, 9.15. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.50 p.m.
SCENE 1, Lslc. Sq. (Wardour St.) (A) 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X) Progs. 12.30, 2.20, 4.15, 6.05, 8.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 2, Lslc. Sq. (Wardour St.) (X) 2470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.00. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (A). Progs 12.00, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.00.
SCENE 3, Lslc. Sq. (Wardour St.) (X) 2470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.00, 6.00, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble.—All Perfs.
SCENE 4, Lslc. Sq. (Wardour St.) (X) 4470. and YES, GIRLS. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 5.35, 8.10. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-3. Seats Bkble.—All Perfs.
WARREN STREET, Tel. Leicester Sq. 437 0791.
1. Billy Savage, James Mason, Robert Culp, INSIDE OUT (A). Sep. Progs. 3.50, 5.50, 8.50. Late Show Sat. 11.0.
2. Ken Russell Film starring Rex Dirrer LISZTOMANIA (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.30, 3.30, 6.00, 8.00. Sun. 5.20, 8.10. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.
3. Dirk Bogarde, Ava Gardner PER MISSION TO KILL (A). Sep. progs. 2.50, 5.20, 8.50. Late show Sat. 11.50. Tickets may be booked.
4. VENIAL SIN (X). Cont. progs. 2.30, 5.20, 8.25, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.0.

EXHIBITIONS

ASPREYS are holding an exhibition of RARE 19TH CENTURY CARRIAGE CLOCKS from Wed., 26th Nov. until Wed., 17th Dec. Hours 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Sats. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Asprey & Co. Ltd., 165-9 New Bond St., W.1.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ACKERMANNS
3 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 01-493 3268
Recent drawings paintings and bronzes by
JOHN SKEAPING, R.A.
November 15th-29th
Weekdays 10-5.00; Sats. 10-1.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W.1. 629 6176. BRITISH PAINTINGS 1900-1975 including BERNARD DUNSTAN exhibition. Until 3 Dec. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.00; Thurs. until 7.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W.1
BRITISH ART 1890-1975
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. 01-629 1516

BARBARA HEPWORTH
10 Sculptures William Darby
56 New Bond St., W.1. 629 3108

BELGRAVE GALLERY
17 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 0966.
ALFRED HAYWARD (1877-1975)
Centenary Exhibition
Open Mon.-Fri. 10-6

BERYL KENDALL, The English Watercolour Gallery, 43 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. 1st-21st Nov. Progs 12.00, 2.30, 5.00, 7.30. Sat. 10-3. 2 Warwick Pl., Warwick Ave., W.9. 286 9909.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Turner Watercolours. Weds., Sats. 10-1. Suns. 2.30-6.

CHRISTIE'S CONTEMPORARY ART
11 Albemarle Street, W1. 499 1307
Original Graphics for Christmas from £25
Monday-Friday: 9.30-5.30; Sats. 10-1.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. CASPARO DUCHET and J. M. W. TURNER: Prints from the Liber Studiorum. Until 28 Nov. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6; Sats. 10-1.

DRIAN GALLERIES
6-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2
CHRIS FRASER
Works: 10.00-5; Sats. 11-1.

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES
53 Queens Grove, NW8. 01-586 3606
ENGLISH & SCOTTISH PAINTING

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond Street. 01-629 5116.
ROLF GERARD
Also JEWELLERY—1550-1650

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 Kings St., St. James's, S.W.1. 839 3942. FRIEDRICH HECKSCHER Paintings and Etchings, until 28 Nov.

GALLERY 21, 133 Crafton St., W.1. 01-499 6255
Presents: PRESENTS
Contemporary paintings, drawings, sculpture, prints
Until Christmas
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-1.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY
8 Duke Street, St James's, S.W.1
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION
Early English Watercolours including a small collection by
L. S. LOWRY
Dec. 1st until Dec. 21st

GREGORY & KRUML GALLERY
47 Albemarle Street, W.1. 629 3011
EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH & DUTCH WATERCOLOURS
24th Nov.-6th Dec
Daily, 10-6; Sats., 10-1.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank Arts Council's BURRA/JONES until 4 Jan. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun., 12-6. Adm. 50p, children, students, OAPs, 25p. Tickets all day Mon. Tues.-Fri. 5 p.m. p.m. Also admits to New Work until 1st Dec.

I.C.A. Carlton House Terrace. Flodin Sat. 12-8 p.m. Sun. 2-6 p.m. VISUAL EXHIBITION. Eight Artists, Eight Attitudes, Eight Cracks. Fri.

KAPLAN GALLERY, 8 Cork St., W.1. An Exhibition of Paintings by ERNEST CHEVALIER, 1863-1917. Mon.-Fri. 10-6, Sats. 10-1. 01-493 0264.

BRIAN KOETSIER GALLERY, 38 Dover St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-493 6500. Exhibition of fine Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings of the 16th and 17th Centuries, until December. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

LASSON GALLERY
Exhibition of recent paintings
PETER FARMER
until 13th December
82-84 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.
01-629 0951
Daily, 10.00-5.30 Sats., 11-1

LEFEVRE GALLERY: An Exhibition of 19th and 20th Century Paintings & Sculpture, including works by Boudin, Dorelin, Feininger, Gleyre, Manzu, Marquet, Nordisk, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Signac, Steil, Tanguy and Toulouse-Lautrec. Weekdays 10-5, Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 01-493 1572/3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Sidney Nolan, Recent Paintings—Notes for Ewilanus. Also Graphics. 3rd Oct.-8th Nov. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY
2 Motcomb St., Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 9.30-5.30. Sats. 10-1. 01-235 0351
ADOLF FROHNER
Sculptures, paintings, drawings, etchings.
Till 31st November

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO
19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984
RODIN—ARP
Two divergent attitudes
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 until 23rd Dec.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS LANDSCAPE MASTERPIECES FROM SOVIET MUSEUMS
Until 30 November. Weekdays 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Members & Students and pensioners half price.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Piccadilly, W.1. Midland Bank Exhibition of Pictures Awards 1975. Award winning photographs 20 Nov.-7 Dec. Weekdays 10-8, Suns. 2-6. Adm. Free.

ROYAL MINIATURE SOCIETY
50th Anniversary Exhibition, Bonham's, Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 10-5. 10-1; until 15 Dec. Adm. 10p.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Arts Council) 5 St. Artists to 7 Dec. Daily 10-6. Adm. free.

SOMERVILLE & SIMPSON
Paintings, Drawings and Prints
17 Sackville Street, W.1.
Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. NASH, Paintings, Watercolours, Drawings. Until 28 Dec. Weekdays 10-6; Suns. 2-6. Adm. Schoolchildren, students 5 OAPs 10p.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM. The Land: 20th century photographs. 10.00-17.50. Suns. 14.30-17.50. Adm. 30p.

MASTERPIECES IN PRINTS
Outstanding Etchings and Lithographs from GAINSBOROUGH to CHAGALL
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
33 Albemarle St., W.1. 01-493 0161
Mon.-Fri. 10.30-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

WILDENSTEIN
Four Painters of 20th century Greece
THEOPHILOS : KONTOGLO
GHIKA : TSAROUCHIS
Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-1
Until 5th December.

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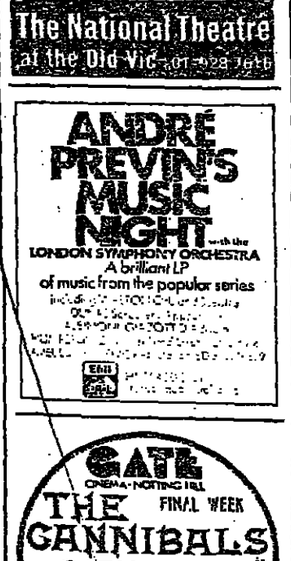

LAST 2 PERFORMANCES TOMORROW
Some seats available for matinee at 2.15
THE MISANTHROPE
(English version)
Diana Rigg and Alec McCowen one of those stage partnerships made in heaven.
The National Theatre at the Old Vic 01-928 7616

ANDRÉ PREVIN'S MUSIC NIGHT with the LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
A brilliant LP of music from the popular series

GATE CINEMA NOTTING HILL
FINAL WEEK
THE CANNIBALS
AND
THE GOALKEEPER'S FEAR OF THE PENALTY

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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ALSO ON PAGE 12

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tonight & Tue, 7 Der Rosenkavalier; ...sion. & Wed. 7.30 Rigoletto. Seats avail.
THE ROYAL BALLET
...mor 7.30 Swan Lake. Thur 7.30 ...hymphony. Les Biches. Petrushka.

COLISEUM 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Tue, & Thur. 7.30 The Merry Widow: Tomor. & Wed 7.30 The Italian Girl in Algiers.

SADLER'S WELLS TH., Rosebery Ave., EC1. 837 1672 (Recorded bkg Inf: ... 5430). Until December 13
LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE. Evgs. 7.30. Tonight: David and Goliath, Headlong, Gladly, Badly, Madly, Sadly. Masque of Separation. Tomor: The Calm, Cinderland, David and Goliath.

SADLER'S WELLS TH., Rosebery Ave. ... 837 1672. Dec. 15 to March ... D'OYLY CARTE in GILBERT and SULLIVAN. Box Office now open

CONCERTS

AUTUMN AT SNAPE MALTINGS
Saturday, 20th December, 8 p.m. PIANO RECITAL—FOU TS'ONG Chopin, Schubert, Debussy
Booking now: Festival Office Tel.: 072 885 2935

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0 JEAN SIMMONS ... BADDELEY
JOSS ACKLAND in
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
"Music that ravishes the senses a ... kissed with genius."—Guardian.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Rep Season Tonight 8. Tomor. 4.45. Thur. 8 ... Lapotaire. Timothy West ... Jameson Lynn Farleigh
ROOM WITH A VIEW
...mor. 8.15. Mon., Tues. & Wed. 8
A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Inf. 836 5332. Royal Shakespeare Company. Until Sat tonight 7.30, tomor. 2.30 & 7.30 ... PERFS. AT ALDWYCH PRIOR TRANSFER TO GLOBE THEATRE Bernard Shaw's
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
JUDI DENCH ... is richly funny." GUARDIAN. "IAN McKELLEN rises to supreme heights." SUNDAY TIMES. Announcing December 3 for 5-week season: THE RETURN OF A. J. RAFFLES—a new comedy by Graham Greene. BOOK NOW.

AMBASSADOR'S 836 1171. 3212 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30. 8.30. Tu. 2.30.
HAPPY AS A SANDBAG
New Hit Musical by Ken Lee. "Delightful. Don't Miss It." D. Exp.

APOLLO THEATRE. 437 3663. Alan Ayckbourn's Award-winning Comedies
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
Transfers here Mon. next. December 1.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB. 836 2132. Newport St. (adj.) Leics. Sq. Underground. Inst. temp. membership ... 15p. Evgs. Tues. to Sun. at 8. ...NIE ROSS. MIRIAM MARGOLYES
KENNEDY'S CHILDREN
"A blockbuster." C. Barnes. NY Tms. LAST 4 WEEKS

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056 Michael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS
THE BLACK MIKADO
"The best musical of 1975." S. Times Evenings 8.0. Wed. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.

CARNABY ST. THEATRE. W.1. D'ly ...on.-Sat. 1.15 p.m. NOEL COWARD'S "Still Life" with ...elen Horton. 229 7383.

CASINO THEATRE. 01-437 6877 Evgs. from Dec. 11. Opens Dec 18.
DANNY LA RUE
in a New Family Xmas Show
QUEEN DANNIELLA

COMEDY. 930 2578. Evs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 3 FRANCIS MATTHEWS LEIGH LAWSON AMANDA BARRIE
A TOUCH OF SPRING
Directed by Allan Davis. "THIS JOYOUS COMEDY." Ev. News

CRITERION. 930 3216. Pic. Circus. Evgs. 8.15, Mat. Thu. Sat. 5.00. Season extended. ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD "Tom Stoppard's superb comedy." FT.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108 Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30.
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
"The brightest British musical for years." Sunday People.

DUCHESS. 836 8243 Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15. 9.0
OH ! CALCUTTA !
NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR
"Breathtakingly beautiful."—S. Tel. "The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Evs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. Mats. Thurs. 3 LESLIE PHILLIPS, ROY KINNEAR "Two of the funniest men on the British stage. Laughs come thick & fast."
ROGER'S LAST STAND

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122 Richard Goolden, Ian Talbot in
TOAD OF TOAD HALL
...s. Dec. 22-Jan. 17. Book now.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. Friday & Sat. 6.30 & 9.0 FROM AMERICA
THE CHARLES PIERCE SHOW
"Devastatingly funny."—Daily Mirror. "Fasten your seat belts for a wildly ...py night."—Tinker, Daily Mail.

GARRICK. 836 4601. Evenings 8.15 Sat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 RICHARD BRIERS "Marvellous"—Gdn
ABSENT FRIENDS
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST ...NIEST PLAY."—Harold Hobson.

GLOBE THEATRE. 437 1592 BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Evening Standard Drama Award RONALD PICKUP in
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
by ALAN AYCKBOURN
TRANSFERS TO APOLLO MON. NEXT. ... MANNERS Tonight 8.15: ... TOGETHER Tomor. 8.30: ... & R'ND THE GARDEN Tomor.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Book Now ! Transfers here Dec. 2. Evenings 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY JUDI DENCH IAN McKELLEN ANNA CALDER-MARSHALL in
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
By Bernard Shaw.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755. Tonight 8.0. tomor. 2.30 & 8.0 Noel Coward's FALLEN ANGELS ... Dec. 2: Krapp's Last Tape & In Memory of Carmen Miranda.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755. Booking now for Dec. 26-Jan. 3. CAMELOT PIE XMAS SHOW

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Lst. Perfs. ... 8, Tmr. 5 & 8. Brecht's A MAN'S A MAN. "Thoroughly entertaining." F. Tms. "Remarkable."

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. at 8. ... 3 & 8.15. Mat. Wed. 2.30 HERBERT LOM TRIUMPHS" E News NIGEL STOCK in
BETZI
"William Douglas Home is one of the ...st writers in the country. ENTERTAINING ENTERTAINMENT." S Tms

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. ... Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.45, 8.30. The New Hit African Musical
IPI TOMBI
"...est dancing in London." D. Mail
IPI TOMBI
"...raucous, cheerful, gaiety." Gdn.
IPI TOMBI
"...berant & invigorating." D. Ex.
IPI TOMBI
"Sheer dynamism." D. Mail
IPI TOMBI
"Packed with variety." D. Mirror.
IPI TOMBI
"Richly enjoyable." D. Tele
IPI TOMBI
"Pulsating musical." Evg. News.
IPI TOMBI
"Stunning." Sunday Mirror.
IPI TOMBI
"...thrilling production, presented ... verve, an éclat, a technical ...nce, a richness o voice in the ... an excitement and a precision ... dancing which I do not believe ...even the best American musical ...rival. It is a riot of colour and ...ent. Every member of the huge ... superb." H Hobson, Sun. Tms.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8.0 ... Dinner 7 (£1.85) Sheila Hancock & Hugh Paddick in PLAY BY PLAY by Robert Patrick.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 ... Th. 9, Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
... MUSICAL OF THE YEAR ... Evening Standard drama award.

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE
14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787 The Clown's ...oy 29, 11 a.m.; Sat., Nov 29, 3 p.m.: Noah. Nov. 30 3 p.m. Noah. CHRISTMAS SEASON BEGINS ...0, 11 a.m.: The Jalopy Show. ... 3 p.m.: Amr ...

LYRIC. 01-437 3686. Rep. Season Tonight 8.0, tomor. 5.0 & 8.30 PLOWRIGHT, HELEN MIRREN, McENERY, JOHN MOFFATT, ... GRIMES in Anton Chekhov's
THE SEA GULL
...cted by LINDSAY ANDERSON ...asterpiece. Superlative." D. Mail ... from Dec 5, A new comedy by Travers THE BED BEFORE ...RDAY.

MAYFAIR THEATRE. 01-629 3036 ...ings 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.40 ... WHITELAW. Barbara FERRIS and Dinsdale LANDEN in
ALPHABETICAL ORDER
"Michael Frayn's comedy is a ...ful experience."—E. Stan.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. Mat. Sat. 4.45. Ends Dec. 6. Bernard Miles ... Peter Ren's
FARJEON REVIEWED
"... to England's wittiest ... —HERBERT FARJEON ... to £2.50 or COMBINED DINNER AND THEATRE TICKET FOR £4.95.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. Dec. 13-Jan 17. Booking now Swift's
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
with Mia D'Abo, William Huxton.

NEW LONDON. 01-405 0072 Dec. 15-Jan. 24. Booking now ! SPIKE MILLIGAN, BERNARD MILES in the Mermaid Theatre's Award Winning Production of
TREASURE ISLAND
Red. price prevs. Tues. Dec. 16, at 7.0 and Wed., Dec. 17, at 2.30, 5.30.

OLD VIC. NATIONAL THEATRE 928 7616. Last Perf. Ton't at 7.30. Tomor. 2.15 & 7.30:
THE MISANTHROPE
English Version
Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 am. NT also at Young Vic Studio. 1.15 pm THE MAN HIMSELF by Alan Drury. "A gem of a short ..." FT.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri., Sat. & Bos. Day 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Dec. 17 at 7.0. Subs. daily 2.45 and 7.30. LULU, RON MOODY RACHEL GURNEY in PETER PAN

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30 Bristol Old Vic Musical Story of the Great Gilbert & Sullivan Partnership
TARANTARA ! TARANTARA !
"Shining Gem." D.M. "This delightful Show." E.N. "Full of life and wit." S. Tms. Must Close Dec. 6

PHOENIX. 836 8611. From Dec. 15. A. A. Milne's WINNIE THE POOH. ... 2 p.m. & Tu., Sat. 11 a.m. For extra perfs. December 2-13 phone Box Office.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506 Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5. 8.40. ROYAL VARIETY HIT SHOW
KWA ZULU
"Probably the most compulsively enjoyable musical show in London." F.T. "A joyous occasion indeed." S. Exp. Now Booking to Feb. 1976.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.50
HARRY SECOMBE
"Lovable clowning, excellent singing." D Mir. In THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
A new play by SIMON GRAY Directed by HAROLD PINTER

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30 Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES AN ADULT MUSICAL
LET MY PEOPLE COME
"Never a dull moment."—E. News 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. Ton't & Tomor 8.0. BLACK EXPLOSION BLACK THEATRE OF BRIXTON

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 Evenings at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30 TOM COURTENAY in
THE FOOL
by Edward Bond

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Bxg. Day 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
24th YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER IN THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE 01-836 6596 Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0 ARTHUR LOWE JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in
DAD'S ARMY
"Funny and touching ... total artistic success."—Sunday Times.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394 KIDNAPPED AT CHRISTMAS A new play for children by WILLIS HALL. Opens Dec. 3. At 11 a.m., 2.30

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 DORIS HARE Richard CALDICOTT, Andrew SACHS
NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year Christmas parking allowed.

THEATRE at NEW END. 435 4116. DEATH STORY by David Edgar. 8.0 p.m. HANCOCK played by Mike Goddard 10.30 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford. E.15. 534 0310. Evenings at 8. Mrs. Gaskell's CRANFORD.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Bxg. Day 5 & 8 Margaret LOCKWOOD Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM
DOUBLE EDGE
"Superb ... the cleverest who-dunit I have seen for years." D. Telegraph. Nearby Streets NOT affected by Xmas Parking restrictions.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45
MIKE YARWOOD
in "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE" "... greatly enjoyable revue."—Exp

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Ends Sat. Tonight 7.30. tomorrow 2.30
SONG OF ASIA
Cast of 45 from 14 Nations

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283 Opens Tue. 7. Subs. Evgs. 7.30, Wed. & Sat. 2.30 Chichester Festival Theatre Production
FOLLOW THE STAR
A new family Christmas Musical Additional Mats. Dec. 26 & 30, Jan. 31

WHITEHALL 930 6692/7765 Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15. 8.45 Half price Students Fri. Matinee "Funniest play in London." Vogue
WHAT THE BUTLER SAW
Dir. by Lindsay Anderson. "I came away aching with laughter." D. Mail.

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents
LET'S GET LAID
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0 2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028 Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8 JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON National Theatre Production HAROLD PINTER'S NO MAN'S LAND Directed by PETER HALL "GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." E.N. Must end Jan. 24

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tnt., Wed. 8 OTHELLO. Sat. 5 & 8.15. Mon. 8 MACBETH. Tue. 2 p.m. FANTASTIC FAIRGROUND for families & children: 8 p.m. ALL WALKS OF LEG (from JOHN LENNON). "T'was brillig ..." Guardian: Hilarious ... Times.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dcg. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m.
SALENA JONES

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: MISTER QUILP (U) Wk. & Sun 2.00, 5.30, 8.30. 2: LOVE AND DEATH (A) Wk. & Sun 2.00, 5.30, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.30.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.35 ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Miklos Jancso's ELEKTREIA (A) and Bela Baros's THE MIRACULOUS MANDARIN (A). Pgs. 2.40, 4.45, 6.50. 9.00.

ACADEMY THREE 437 8819. Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45. 8.0.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) CONFESSIONS OF A WINDOW CLEANER (X) 3.10 (not Sun.), 5.35, 9.00. BLAZING SADDLES (AA) 3.45, 7.15. Late show Sat. 11.00.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS (U). Film at 2.0 (not Suns.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.35. Late show Sat. 11 p.m.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) James Caan ROLLERBALL (AA) Sep. progs. Wk. 1.15, 4.15, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. All seats may be booked.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Sep Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750. Double Bill—GOALKEEPERS FEAR OF PENALTY (A). 2.15, 5.35, 9.05. & CANNIBALS (AA). 4, 7.25. Cont. Progs. BOYS IN THE BAND (X). 11.15 a.m. 60p. BOYS IN BAND & THE MARK (X). 11.15 p.m.

ICA Mall. 930 6393. 1.0 & 1.30 THREE NEW ANIMATED WINNERS (U), last day 7.0 Warhol's 2 screen 3½ CHELSEA GIRLS.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. "Seel Heart! Feel!" TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET. (930 2738/2771) Dustin Hoffman "LENNY" (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. Sun. 4.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) Temporarily closed for redecorating and refurbishing.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) "Seel Hear! Feel!" TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. progs. Wk. 1.20, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Features 3.05, 6.20, 9.20. Sats. progs. 11.15 a.m., 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.15, 5.35, 8.45. BKBLE. Late show Sat. 11.45.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898 Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40

PHOENIX (formerly REX), Opp. East Finchley Station. 883 2233. Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pros. 2.15, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 839 6494. Box office open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.).
1 Glenda Jackson, Michael Caine, Helmut Berger. THE ROMANTIC ENGLISHWOMAN (AA). Daily 2.50, 5.50, 8.20. Sep. perfs. Bookable evg. only.

(continued on page 12)

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of CARSAVERS Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1975, at 2.15 p.m., to be followed at 2.30 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1975.

D. L. MORGAN,
N. H. CORK,
Joint Liquidators.

No. 002067 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Oliver In the Matter of H. BLIRMANN, Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 10th day of November, 1975 confirming the reduction of capital of the above-named Company from £...9,05 to £55,781.07 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 13th day of November 1975.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1975.

HOWE & SHAW, 15 Devereux Court, Essex Street, London WC2R 3JX, Solicitors for the said Company.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of WILLIAMS HARVEY & CO. Ltd. (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cook, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 19, Eastcheap, London EC3M 1DA, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1975, at 12 noon for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1975.

K. R. CORK,
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 and 1967 In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Companies Court. No. 00802 of 1975. In the Matter of FENTIMAN BUILDERS Limited.

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 3rd July, 1975, IAN GODFREY HIGHLEY, F.C.A., of 14/16 Market Place, Reading, Berkshire has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above Company.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1975.

I. G. HIGHLEY, F.C.A.
Liquidator.

In the Matter of GORDEVA FINANCE Limited.

By Order of the HIGH COURT dated the 28th day of April, 1975, Mr. CHRISTOPHER MORRIS of 3 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2M 5PH, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1975.

IN the Matter of NARFRAM Limited

By Order of the HIGH COURT dated the 28th day of April, 1975 MR. CHRISTOPHER MORRIS of 3 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2M 5PH has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named COMPANY with a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 12th day of November 1975.

IN the Matter of SHAREWISE Limited

By Order of the HIGH COURT dated the 28th day of April, 1975 MR. CHRISTOPHER MORRIS of 3 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2M 5PH has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named COMPANY with a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of: No 003788 of 1975 C. & D. BUILDERS (KINGSBURY 1972) Limited, No 003789 of 1975 CENTRET Limited, No 003791 of 1975 STILBENE PROPERTIES Limited, No 003792 of 1975 GRAHAM ROAD PROPERTY CO. Limited, No 003793 of 1975 NINHEAD PROPERTIES Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 17th day of November 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 15th day of December 1975, and any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on any of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MORRIS, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of December 1975.

In the Matter of Moura-GEORGE DESIGNERS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 19th day of December, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned GEORGE F. COCKERELL, of Coopers & Lybrand, Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London, EC2 V8AH the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1975.

GEORGE F. COKERELL.
Liquidator.

This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been, or will be, paid in full.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967. THE DOMANI CALENDAR COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 13, Wimpole Street, London, W1M 8JL, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1975, at 12 o'clock mid-day, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1975.

By Order of the Board
E. G. GOLD,
Director.

EDUCATIONAL

CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD

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D.V.C. Secretary.
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An applicant should hold, or expect to obtain, a first or upper second class honours degree, normally in the field of his proposed research. With certain exceptions, the value of the award is the same as that of the Science Research Council. Details and application form are obtainable, by quoting discipline and field of interest, from the Academic Registrar, UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

Closing date for completed application form is 27th February, 1976.

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An examination will be held in February 1976 for the award of two

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS

one at half School Fee, the other at one-third School Fee. Both scholars will receive free tuition in one instrument. Candidates, who must also be of satisfactory standard in general education, must be under 14 on 1 May, 1976.

Further information from, and applications (by 2 February, 1976) to:

Director of Music
Highgate School, London, N6

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SPORT

Rugby Union

Mackie gains his first Scottish cap after taking an odd route

By John Downie

In choosing their team to play Australia at Murrayfield on December 6, Scotland's rugby selectors have followed a policy that has become standard for tour internationals which precede the formal national trial. They have stayed as near as possible to the last selection of the previous season.

Of the side beaten 24—0 by New Zealand in that aquatic match at Auckland in June, only three are not retained, and all of them were second choices. The return to form and fitness of Telfer allows McGeechan to revert to his preferred position at centre displacing the useful Graham Birkett, now of London Scottish, then of Harlequins.

Brown, a British Lions lock who missed the New Zealand tour because of a neck injury, regains his place instead of Ian Barnes, of Hawick, who in any case is out of action with a badly damaged ankle. Mackie, the original choice for No 8 at Eden Park, belatedly gains his first cap in preference to William Watson, of Boroughmuir, who played against New Zealand because Mackie was injured.

Steele, of London Scottish, took over as right wing threequarter when Hay broke an arm after 13 minutes of the Auckland test but he could not be considered this time because of injury. Steele is the only player granted the distinction of a formal statement to that effect by the selection committee. Perhaps they hoped to still some of the criticism over the "messing about" of Scotland's best full back, Irvine, by playing him on the wing. Irvine's versatility is almost his undoing.

The ability to play on the wing may have gained him his international places on the Lions tour of South Africa when he had no hope of dislodging the great J. P. R. Williams from the full back position. But he prefers to play at full back, the position in which he has given his most outstanding performances.

This season, to suit the weaknesses elsewhere of both club and

Mackie: once with Upper Clapton, now with Scotland.

district, he has more often been either on the wing or at centre threequarter, the position in which he was a schoolboy international. Before Scotland moved Irvine to the wing, the sympathy lay with Hay, an excellent full back who had the misfortune to be Irvine's contemporary.

The only other positions about which there will be much debate are hooker and the loose forwards. Fisher became Scotland's reserve hooker last season only when Rodney Balfour, of Glasgow High and Scotland's second choice, had to stand down because of a knee injury. This enabled Fisher to go on the tour of New Zealand where he gains preference to last season's national hooker, Madsen.

In a club match earlier this season Balfour, in a lightweight Glasgow High pack, outhooked Fisher who had the support of the much heavier, if less accomplished, Waterloo forwards. Perhaps the fact that Balfour is 34 has weighed against him although he seems to be playing as well as ever in tight and loose.

The choice of both Mackie and Leslie gives an impression of rawness in what may still, for convenience, be called the back row. The experienced Lauder certainly helps to counterbalance that but many will feel that the two unsophisticated big northerners might have fared better in combination with Nairn MacEwan, of Highland, and another player who missed the New Zealand tour because of injury. He had his jaw broken in the Calcutta Cup match.

It was under MacEwan's leadership that both Mackie and Leslie emerged as prospects with North and Midlands and he is still the captain and coach of Mackie's club. Mackie has come to the national side by an odd route. He rumped into the North and Midlands District XV and the Scotland "B" side at Bayonne in 1973 while playing with Montrose, a club that does not appear in any of the seven divisions of the Scottish club championship.

Mackie then transferred to Highland but last season a leg injury prevented him from playing in the district side after an October appearance against the Anglo-Scots. Earlier he played in England for Upper Clapton and turned out for Eastern Counties in 1972. Although he is of a farming family and has been to university, he is at present working as a *builder's labourer*. At 25 and six feet five inches, he tips the scale at scarcely 14 stone.

TEAM: B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); I. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), I. R. McGeechan (Headingley), L. G. Dick (Jordanhill); C. M. Telfer (Hawick), D. W. Morgan (Stewart's/Melville FP); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill, captain), C. D. Fisher (Waterloo), A. B. Carmichael (West of Scotland), A. F. McHarg (London Scottish), G. L. Brown (West of Scotland), W. Lauder (Neath), G. Y. Mackie (Highland), D. G. Leslie (West of Scotland). Substitutes: D. Shedden (West of Scotland), A. G. Cranston (Hawick), A. J. M. Lawson (London Scottish), D. S. Madsen (Gosforth), N. E. K. Pender (Hawick), W. S. Watson (Boroughmuir).

All eyes on new half backs in trial team

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Martin Cooper, of Moseley, and Michael Lampkowski, of Headingley, have been chosen—as yet another new half-back combination—for the North and Midlands XV that will meet England in the first national trial, at Leicester, tomorrow week. Those experienced campaigners, Old and Webster, have been left out in the cold, and clearly, although their international futures cannot be wholly discounted, the immediate omens for both of them do not look too auspicious.

The selection of Cooper and Lampkowski, who will be opposed in the trial to Bennett and Smith, must claim prior attention in a side that is heavily weighted—12 against three—in favour of the Midlands (the North already have had seven of their players chosen for the England side).

Lampkowski made a rugged, confident mark when playing for England under-23 against Italy in September. Cooper won the last of his five caps agains Wales last season but had such an unhappy game, playing first with Webster and then with the replacement, Smith, that he then gave way to Bennett. However, as I mentioned last week, he is a footballer with a lot of natural ability and is playing well in regular appearances at stand-off for his club.

The rest of the regional selection was more predictable. Duckham, who had a groin injury for a long time and made a late start to his season, is now asked to restake his title to the left wing position in the England side. Interestingly, he will be opposed in the trial to Squires.

Three of the other backs, Hare, French and Parker (who got two tries) all had good games for Midland Counties East when the Australians were beaten under the Leicester lights. The Coventry centre, Corless, did not play on that occasion but he possesses good judgment and solid virtues. French I have previously mentioned as being a centre with a likely future.

The withdrawal of Wilkinson from the England XV has involved the promotion of Horton, who would have been the first choice lock for North and Midlands, and his replacement in the regional side by his Moseley colleague, Ayre. Wilkinson has a thigh wound that is taking time to heal.

Wheeler, the Leicester hooker, will captain the side as well as renewing rivalry with Pullin, whom he supplanted (but only briefly, before he was injured) in England's team against Wales last season. His props will be White, who has played in a number of trials, and Dickinson, who joined Richmond this season from Nottingham. Darnell was an obvious choice for the other lock position, and there are no surprises at loose forward where Dixon and Phillips respectively supply experience and potential on the flanks. And Adey, who had a staunch and creative night against the Australians, earns the number eight spot.

There was, I gather, much understandable pleasure at Ellesmere College in Shropshire when Beaumont, playing against Ireland last season, became the first of their old boys to win an international cap. Now Keyworth, the Swansea flanker, chosen with Beaumont in the England side for the trial, is attempting to become their second. Kyrke-Smith, the Oxford lock, became Ellesmere's first Blue two years ago.

Keyworth is 26, not 22 as previously reported. And, before anyone writes in, let me say that of Uttley's 13 caps for England, 11 have been acquired at lock, one at number eight, and one (this escaped my memory earlier in the week) on the blind side, in Brisbane.

NORTH AND MIDLANDS XV: W. H. Hare (Nottingham); K. Parker (Northampton), B. J. Corless (Coventry), N. J. French (Wasps), D. J. Duckham (Coventry); M. J. Cooper (Moseley), M. Lampkowski (Headingley); C. White (Gosforth), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester, captain), W. Dickinson (Richmond), I. R. Darnell (Coventry), B. Ayre (Moseley), P. J. Dixon (Gosforth), G. J. Adey (Leicester), G. Phillips (Northampton).

McLoughlin gives up international game

Ray McLoughlin, who shares with Sandy Carmichael, David Rollo and Hugh McCleod the world record of 40 caps for a prop forward, yesterday announced his retirement from international rugby. McLoughlin has been in the Irish team since 1971 having made a spectacular comeback to the international scene in 1971 after five years of retirement, following a knee injury.

McLoughlin was first capped for Ireland in 1962, and captained his country during the 1964-65 and the 1965-66 international campaigns. He made two Lions tours to Australia and New Zealand in 1966 and 1971 and his retirement is a severe blow to Ireland following similar announcements by Willie John McBride and Sean Lynch. "I have not had the time to devote to training and consequently feel that I would not be ready for international rugby in January if required", said McLoughlin, who is considered one of the most astute tacticians in the game. McLoughlin, who is 36, will continue to play for his club, Blackrock College.

The Australians will be almost at full strength for the game at Swansea. The captain, Hipwell, is still out with a knee injury but otherwise the team is the one likely to face Scotland on Saturday week.

AUSTRALIANS: F. E. McLean; L. E. Monaghan, R. D. Lestrange (captain), J. Berne, P. G. Batch; J. C. Hindmarsh, R. G. Hauser, J. E. C. Meadows, P. A. Horton, R. Graham, R. A. Smith, G. Fay, J. K. Lamble, G. Cornelsen, A. A. Shaw.

Football

Derby first to make firm offer for James

Derby County moved in with a firm offer yesterday for Leighton James a few hours after hearing that the Welsh international winger had been placed on Burnley's transfer list at his own request. Derby, who it is understood offered £300,000 when they tried earlier this year to sign James, have not revealed the size of their offer.

All that Dave MacKay, the manager, would say was: "I have discussed the figure with my directors and any increase on it would be up to them." Derby did not expect any reply from Burnley until today. Burnley's decision to grant the transfer followed a meeting between James and Jimmy Adamson, Burnley's manager, at Turf Moor.

In his written request James, aged 22 and one of the most highly rated players in Britain, said: "I have decided to request this transfer because I feel I am at the crossroads of my career and I feel that a move to another club would benefit me. I must emphasize that I have no grudge to bear with any person at Burnley and consider my eight years at the club to have been memorable, happy and successful."

James, who has spent the last week away from football considering his future, is due to report back for training today. But he will not be selected for any Burnley team this weekend.

Bryan Hamilton, of Ipswich Town and Northern Ireland, has signed for Everton. Hamilton, who played nearly 200 matches for Ipswich, will make his first appearance at Leeds tomorrow. The transfer fee was £40,000.

Millwall hope to have their strikers, Summerill and Fairbrother, fit for the FA Cup first round second replay with Yeovil at Reading on Monday. Fairbrother has been out for two months since a groin operation and Summerill has missed five matches with a back injury.

Gordon Jago, Millwall's manager, said yesterday: "I hope that both will be fit but we'll know more at the weekend. There's no chance of either being available tomorrow." Jago adds Ron Davies, Trevor Lee and Philip Walker, who were ineligible to play in the team that was held by Yeovil, for the match at Port Vale.

Southend United, at home in the second round to Dover, are likely to play on Saturday evening, December 13. The final decision rests with Southend Council because Saturday is a market day.

A condition of the market is that it should not be held on a match day but council officials are likely to consent if the market is cleared in time for the car park to be used at night. Dover, who won a second round replay against Colchester on Wednesday night, also agreed to the switch in an attempt to attract a bigger crowd.

Cambridge team for Wembley

Cambridge University will field the side that beat Cambridge United convincingly on Wednesday for the match against Oxford University at Wembley on December 3.

TEAM: B. Jones (Prescot GS and St Catharine's); *E. Jackson (Winchester and Pembroke), C. Walters (Christ's Hospital and St Catharine's), E. Evans (Tiffin and St Catharine's), I. Postlethwaite (Hindley and Abram GS and St Catharine's), *G. Allcott (St Clement Danes and Selwyn, captain), *J. Little (Stratford GS and St Catharine's), *S. Smith (John Leggott College and Trinity Hall), P. Roberts (Yale College and St John's), A. Fitchie (Edinburgh Academy and St Catharine's), *J. Wilks (Slough GS and Trinity Hall), *I. Swalwell (Christ's Hospital and Downing).

* Denotes Blue.

Last night's results

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Cheney (Oxford) 4, Carmel College 1; Millfield 3, Bonieram Schools 0.

RUGBY UNION: Gloucester 16, Loughborough Colleges 10.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Kingswood 17, Beechen Cliff 6; Sherborne II 10, Hardeye's 19.

Today's fixtures

FOURTH DIVISION (7.30): Exeter City v Doncaster Rovers; Lincoln City v Scunthorpe United; Stockport County v Swansea City; Tranmere Rovers v Watford.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Salford v Featherstone Rovers (7.30).

Golf

More liberty gained by the freedom fighters

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

After a struggle that has at times been bitter but never got out of hand, those professional golfers who are primarily tournament players have won a freer hand in the running of their own affairs. An amended constitution for the Professional Golfers' Association, which makes a much clearer dividing line between tournament and club professional, was agreed to at their annual meeting in London yesterday. No one disputed the resolution but it was not carried unanimously, the voting being 68 in favour out of an attendance of about a hundred.

Some rumblings of dissent were heard after the proposal had been passed, but these were largely procedural objections. The storm, so far as there ever was one, had broken earlier in the year, and had passed on its way. The secretary, Colin Snape, took a firm line in dealing with complaints and showed thereby that he had as good a knowledge of the regulations as anyone present.

Instead of the old, cumbersome general committee with its four tournament representatives, a new tournament players section has been formed for "the promoting, organizing and supervising" of all tournaments, except the club professionals, the seniors, and the PGA regional championships. An eight-member committee of players, of which Neil Coles will be chairman, will have control of their own finance subject only to the supervision of the board of management.

This board will consist of three members of the tournament players and three from the general purposes committee, this second body being responsible for everything outside the tournaments. The board will be presided over by an independent chairman, to be chosen by the six board members. The board will act as arbiter in matters of dispute, as court of appeal in disciplinary action; it will also be responsible for the Ryder Cup and other international fixtures.

Lord Derby, who was reelected president, referred in a speech which opened the way to his future retirement to the board chairman not as one whose duty it would be to keep the peace but as one through whom ideas for the development of the PGA might be handed down to the two bodies. "I hope the troubles of the past will be put aside", he added. "I entirely agree that the two halves should run their own affairs." The post will be a responsible one for the unity of the PGA. Since the committee that will elect him has not yet been announced, few clues exist as to who it might be; but one name that springs to mind as administrator and conciliator of outstanding ability is that of Geoffrey Cotton, a past captain of the association.

For years any attempt to separate the work of the tournament players from that of the club professionals was resisted on the grounds that it would split the PGA who should always be heard to be speaking with one voice. Now that the break has been made, it has come almost as a natural development, and one that was received at the Oval yesterday at the worst with acquiescence by a full attendance. Differences between key figures within the PGA have been overcome. A period of trial and transition lies ahead. The PGA can count itself lucky that the way ahead looks financially smooth, all things considered, and that the spirit of ultimate unity lies still well rooted in the professional game.

Dai Rees, that grand old man of the present age of golf, was appointed captain of the PGA for the second time at the same time that he was made an honorary life member. He reckoned he had been connected with the association for 45 years.

Bernard Gallacher has been appointed senior professional at the Wentworth Club, Surrey. The 26-year-old Scot takes over one of the leading posts in professional golf formerly held by the late Tom Haliburton. Gallacher, a Ryder Cup player, will take up his new appointment on February 1 next year.

Tennis

Chance for British public to see future world stars

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

British tennis is certainly mixing its drinks. Dewar's gave it whisky, Bournemouth acquired Coca-Cola, and Pernod, the French company, announced yesterday that they are to invest about £20,000 in a three-tournament indoor circuit that will probably run from September 27 to October 15 next year. In consultation with the Lawn Tennis Association, Pernod have devised a format in many ways reminiscent of the original Dewar concept: a coordinated series of tournaments in different parts of the island (next year's inaugural venture may incorporate Scotland, the Midlands, and the South). Dewar's, of course, have now put all their resources into one bottle—a single grand prix tournament. Pernod's initiative could be seen as slamming the doors behind Dewar's and taking over their former role.

There is, however, to be a change of emphasis. Learning from Dewar's increasing difficulty in attracting "name" players, Pernod are to concentrate on an eight-nation team event for players under 21, the winners taking the "Trophée Pernod". Seven other countries will be invited to join Britain in selecting their leading youngsters, two of each sex, for singles tournaments that will be linked by a points system. There will be two other singles events for ranked Europeans who are not involved in concurrent grand prix tournaments, and men's and women's doubles in which the under-21 players will join the seniors. So there will be six events each week. The number of indoor arenas with adequate facilities is obviously limited.

Dewar's were reluctant to discard their original multi-tournament circuit and the LTA, equally, appreciated its value. The amended Pernod version makes sense. Claude de Jouvencel, Pernod's managing director in the United Kingdom, accurately points out that the best youngsters in Europe produce "outstanding" tennis, that their opportunities to compete against each other are restricted, and that the British public will have the chance to see "future world stars in action".

For the LTA the news must be particularly satisfying. Pernod have not only restored and revised a British indoor circuit. They have also come boldly into tennis (after taking the temperature of the water by backing the Paddington tournament) swiftly after Rothmans had withdrawn their sponsorship. On every count the Pernod circuit is to be welcomed.

LTA may increase fee

Although the Lawn Tennis Association's share of the 1974 Wimbledon profits was up by £28,253, they still show a loss of £12,340 on the year just ended. Delegates to the annual meeting in London on December 11 will be told that inflation has really caught up with the sport and the problem is bound to be aggravated through current difficulties with sponsors. Because of this, the LTA are to seek approval to raise players' contributions from 15p a year to 30p.

"No explanation of the reasons for this proposed increase should really be necessary", an official said yesterday. "Inflation and rising cost of administration would be sufficient but it is felt that all county associations and clubs should be fully aware of the vital necessity to increase our income. It is of great importance that our development programme should be maintained. The players should ask themselves whether they could justify opposition to this very modest increase."

The meeting is also expected to discuss proposed boundary changes, which would affect the structure of the county championships. If accepted, the changes would come into effect for 1977 season.

SPORT

Cricket

Home-grown player gets better chance in first-class game

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

From 1977 there will be fewer overseas players in English cricket; to put it another way, the young home-grown player is to be given a better chance of first-class cricket. This was decided by the Test and County Cricket Board at their statutory autumn meeting which ended at Lord's yesterday.

The eventual aim is to restrict each county to including in any one county match only two players not qualified to play for England. Anyone currently registered will be allowed to play out his time. In Warwickshire's case, for example, Kanhai, Kallicharran, Deryck Murray and Bourne will all be entitled to appear together for as long as they remain on the staff. Warwickshire, however, will not be able to sign any more overseas players until those now with them have been reduced to two.

After October, 1976, there will be nothing to bar a county with only two overseas players on its staff at that time, from recruiting as many more as they like, but only two of them will be allowed to play in any one county game. The qualifications for playing for England are also to be tightened. To become eligible a player in future will need to have lived in the British Isles for 10 consecutive years and during that time not to have played for the country of his birth. The new rules were not drafted without reference to the Race Relations Board.

There was discussion, at the meeting, of many things; of over rates and language, even of picking the seam. It is to be suggested to the International Cricket Conference that a minimum of 17.5 overs should be the requirement in Test cricket, compared with 19.5 in the championship. How much better that it should be 19.5 in Test matches as well. Last summer England's average was a disgraceful 15.79. Australia's 16.39. Even India, with all those spinners, could do no better than 17.47 in 1974.

Concern was expressed, once again, at the slowness of the pitches. There is to be a course for county groundsmen at Edgbaston next March, to thrash this out. Most captains felt that in spite of the dry season, pitches in 1975 were slower than ever. It is even thought that the balls used may be softer than they were.

Umpires are to be told to stamp out the bad language which, it is accepted, has become more prevalent in recent years. Batsmen standing at the wicket, after being given out, and bowlers and fielders appealing "over-aggressively" are to be jumped on. So, more than eagerly, will be the money to be distributed—£625,000—among the counties, the revenue raised from Test match income, sponsorship, one-day competitions and so forth.

There is a slight increase—from 100,000 to 104,000—of the overall county membership, after some years of decline. There may be an increase in county championship matches again too, which would be welcome. In 1976 there will still be 20, as there were this year; in 1977 the number could be 24 if some of the counties get their way. The three-day game is still seen by those who know most about it as the best training-ground for the Test player.

Test qualifications

The following test match qualifications regarding English cricketers are to be submitted to the International Cricket Conference (ICC) for confirmation. A player is eligible to play for England if:

1. He was born in the British Isles.

2. His father was born in the British Isles and the cricketer has resided and has been resident therein during the preceding four consecutive years and has not played in a Test match for the country of his birth during that period.

3. That the cricketer is resident and has been residing in the British Isles during the preceding 10 consecutive years and has not played in a Test match for the country of his birth during that period.

4. The cricketer is residing and has been resident in the British Isles since the day before his fourteenth birthday and has not played in a Test match for the country of his birth during that period.

Other decisions

The last match of the 1975 Test series went to six days because Australia held a lead of only one victory and it proved to be a rather unpopular move. The end was an anti-climax to some exciting cricket. So the board have ruled that, if the West Indies agree, the final Test match between the two countries at the Oval next summer will go into a sixth day only if the sides reach the last match all square.

The board also backed the cricket committees plan to fine Test teams who do not achieve the overall rate of 17.5 overs an hour during a series. The board are to suggest to the ICC next June that the fines should be "substantial" and levied on the governing body of the offending country. They also feel that the players in the Test team should be involved.

New areas for exploration on eve of Test

Brisbane, Nov 27.—On the eve of the first Test match between Australia and West Indies here, the pitch had become the focal point of interest. After a rain storm that had flooded the area on Tuesday evening the selectors of both sides deferred their final choice.

West Indies, planning to match Australia's fast attack throughout the series of six Tests, included Holding in their list of 12. Holding is believed to be as fast as Roberts and has bowled with conspicuous success. Both sides also included spin bowlers, Gibbs and Inshan Ali for West Indies, Mallett and Jenner for Australia. Inshan had taken 11 wickets against Queensland.

The West Indies team manager Esmond Kentish, examined the wicket today and said: "I hope the groundsman knows what he is doing. I didn't see any wicket. I expected it to be at a more advanced state than at the moment."

There was a suggestion that Clem Jones, the Brisbane Cricket Ground director, had decided to move the pitch because of the damp strip at the Vulture Street end after his decision to relocate the wicket three metres south of its proposed position yesterday, but the grass clippings prevented any determination of where the popping creases would be marked today.

A more practical view was taken when an incubating device usually used for hatching hen eggs, was applied to the pitch today in an attempt to dry it out. This device was used after the offer of a helicopter to hover low over the pitch was officially refused.

The ground staff spent several hours "walking" the incubator around the wicket area, but admitted later that they were unsure whether it would be of much help.

"We are not certain just when a particular patch is properly cooked", one staff manager said. "It's not as if you can hear the egg cracking or anything." There was no rain today and a fine and clear day was forecast for tomorrow.

Motor racing

Three more grands prix on the calendar

By John Blunsden

Next year's Formula One world championship could be contested over as many as 17 grand prix, three more than in the season just ended. In addition to the 14 races seen this year (two in South America followed by one in South Africa, 10 in Europe and a final round in the United States), a provisional 1976 calendar has been issued after a meeting at the Paris headquarters of the Fédération Internationale Automobile (FIA) which forecasts the most extensive programme of grand prix racing yet seen in the 26 year history of the world championship.

The additional events include the Canadian Grand Prix, which was cancelled this year after the failure of the organizers to come to terms with the grand prix teams. It could be reinstated in its traditional position as the penultimate round provided either the Mosport Park or the St Jovite circuits can be brought up to the required standards.

A new race, scheduled for March 28 between the South African and Spanish grands prix, is the United States Grand Prix West, which is to be staged on a street circuit through Long Beach, California. A successful inaugural Formula 5000 race was held there two months ago.

The other newcomer may well be the Japanese Grand Prix, although first there must be some rethinking on dates. The Japanese, who have wanted to be a part of the world championship scene for a long time, first applied for a spring date but were told that the calendar was already crowded for Formula One teams at that time of year. They were thought to have settled for a late autumn date but their race is now listed for April 11, the day when the British Racing Drivers Club are to hold their non-championship International Trophy race at Silverstone, for which the Formula One Constructors Association, representing the major teams, have indicated their full support.

Another contentious date is that of the Swedish Grand Prix, listed for June 13, which coincides with the Le Mans 24-hour race in France. The Swedish race could be moved on one week and still allow the mandatory two weeks' minimum space before the next round of the world championship, the French Grand Prix.

Usually, grand prix drivers do not involve themselves in the Le Mans race and a date clash would not affect them to any extent, but the French classic may well be poised for a renaissance next year after its dismal recent history. Thanks to regulations which are opening the race to a much wider variety of cars, a return of the top drivers to Le Mans may be on the cards. It is therefore significant that Porsche have just signed up Jochen Mass, from Germany, and Jacky Ickx, from Belgium, for their newly formed team of turbocharged coupes, which will contest the World Manufacturers' Championship for production cars.

1976 GRAND PRIX PROGRAMME: January 11: Argentine Grand Prix—Buenos Aires; January 25: Brazilian Grand Prix—circuit to be named; March 7: South African Grand Prix—Kyalami; March 28: United States Grand Prix West—Long Beach; April 11: Japanese Grand Prix—Fuji (provisional); May 2: Spanish Grand Prix—Jarama; May 16: Belgian Grand Prix—Zolder; May 30: Monaco Grand Prix—Monte Carlo; June 13: Swedish Grand Prix—Anderstorp; July 4: French Grand Prix—Paul Ricard; July 18: British Grand Prix—Brands Hatch; August 1: West German Grand Prix—Nurburgring; August 15: Austrian Grand Prix—Osterreichring; August 29: Dutch Grand Prix—Zandvoort; September 12: Italian Grand Prix—Monza; September 26: Canadian Grand Prix—Mosport or St Jovite (provisional); October 10: United States Grand Prix—Watkins Glen.

Squash rackets

Top amateurs come under selectors' eye

Britain's leading amateur squash rackets players compete at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, from today until Monday in a 16-draw tournament sponsored by Thornton's, the toffee company, writes Rex Bellamy. This invitation event has assumed particular importance this year because it enables the selectors to make what may be their first clear assessment of domestic form before they choose a short list of British players for the international amateur championships (team and individual events) to be played in England next May.

The semi-final round at Abbeydale should pair Philip Ayton, who leads the national rankings, with Jonathan Leslie, holder of the British amateur closed championship, and Stuart Courtney with Michael Corby. These two are second and third in the rankings.

Today Oxford play Cambridge at the Royal Automobile Club in the University match. Teams:

OXFORD: A. G. Clarkson, T. R. Nisbet, G. Pascal, D. G. Choyce, A. C. P. Goddard.

CAMBRIDGE: J. H. Rowland, R. M. Collin, R. R. Bate, O. Shriner, A. Brough.

Athletics

Jenkins is one of four who hope to race in America

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

David Jenkins, the British record holder for the 400 metres who visited the United States to win their national title last season, will be going to train and race there next summer before the Montreal Olympics. Jenkins, who first made his mark internationally when winning the European title at only 19 in 1971, tells me that he plans to be in the United States from March 7 until May 22.

His headquarters will be a private apartment at Westwood Village near the University of California in Los Angeles. While there he hopes to have the company for a couple of weeks of his coach, David Hemery, Britain's former Olympic 400 metres hurdles champion.

The double aim of Jenkins in going to California is to enjoy warm weather—he set his British record of 44.93 secs for 400 metres at Eugene, Oregon, last June—and to take part in tough, open competition during early May. He says: "I'll go in for some open 400's and maybe relay events too if I can fix up a club. I may run indoors at Cosford early next year but I'm definitely not thinking about the boards at the moment, just about becoming fit."

Andrea Lynch, Britain's fastest woman over 800 metres, is also hoping to compete in the United States next year thanks to generous financial backing from her employers, Barclays Bank. Brendan Foster, the European 5,000 metres champion intends to make at least one private trip to high altitude somewhere in Europe early next spring apart from a training visit to South Africa over the Christmas holiday.

Geoffrey Capes, the British shot putter, has already arranged extensive indoor competition in the United States this winter. I understand that Steven Ovett, the AAA 800 metres champion, is also considering training and competition on the other side of the Atlantic.

George McNeill, of Tranent, the world professional record holder over 120 yards, is the backmarker for the 110 metres professional sprint, sponsored by Skol, at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, on January 1 and 2.

Rackets

Match of third pairs won by Malvern

By Our Rackets Correspondent

Mark Greenstock and Nigel Draffan, of Malvern, won an exciting contest against Peter Rylands and Nicholas Kemp, of Tonbridge, in the Noel Bruce Cup for rackets which began at Queen's Club yesterday. This was a match between the respective third pairs and Malvern edged home by 6—15, 15—8, 15—7, 10—15, 15—11 after the losers had led 7—3 and 10—3 in the final game.

There was a touch of class about this affair not usually seen in the early rounds of this Old Boys competition which Tonbridge's first pair, Richard Gracey and Martin Smith have won for the past six years and are seeded top this time. The left-handed Greenstock has probably never played better in this court and the powerful Rylands is always pleasing to watch.

It was however Draffan, a former Cambridge University Blue at rackets and hockey, who turned the tide in the final game. Having played in a relatively low key for most of the match, Draffan went in to serve at 5—10 and made four valuable points. At 9—11 he was again in the service box and unleashed four unreturned serves to put Malvern at match point. His play in that closing phase was crisp and fast.

Earlier, it was largely a duel between Greenstock and Rylands with Greenstock at his best in the middle of the match and Rylands dominating the first and fourth games. Kemp, the Tonbridge second string who is joining the Kent County Cricket staff next season, and Draffan, until the end, found the pace a trifle hot though both occasionally bought off telling strokes, mostly on the half-volley.

Marlborough's pair of Timothy Halford and George Bird put out Clifton's second pair, Adrian Moylan and Andrew Thomson, 15—10, 15—10, 14—18, 15—2. The losers won a schools competition at Queen's Club three years ago but on this occasion were up against two experienced players.

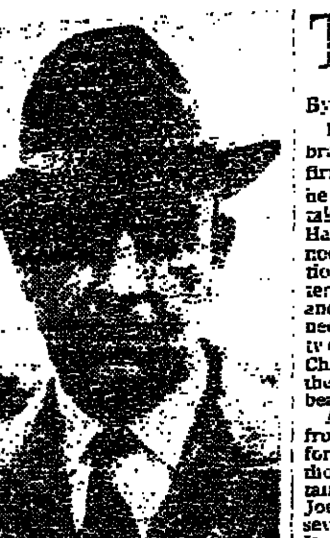
Marlborough led 9—1 in the first game, 10—2 in the second and 12—3 in the third. Twice the Cliftonians made a partial recovery and in the third game their industry was rewarded when, after Bird had served a double fault at 12—6, Thomson made four points and Moylan three. The left-handed Moylan served out the game with a run of five but, with Bird producing his mixture of hammer serving and drop shots, they had no chance in the fourth game.

NOEL BRUCE CUP: First round: Marlborough (T. P. J. Halford and G. H. L. Bird) beat Clifton II (A. C. D. Moylan and A. W. G. Thomson), 15—10, 15—10, 14—18, 15—2; Malvern III (T. C. Greenstock and N. G. H. Draffan) beat Tonbridge III (P. D. Rylands and N. J. Kemp), 6—15, 15—8, 15—7, 10—15, 15—11.

Racing

Rain will suit Perversity down to the ground

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent



Turnell: He welcomed the rain at Sandown Park.

The rain which has fallen recently has resulted in bigger fields being declared at Sandown Park today than we have been experiencing lately. One man who welcomed the rain is Bob Turnell, who had such a field day last Saturday. Talking recently about his promising novice, Perversity, he said that he would not dream of risking her until the ground improved because he thinks so much of her. Yet today Perversity is down to run in the second division of the Regents Novices Hurdle.

Perversity is interesting for two reasons. First, she is a half sister to Cuckolder, Wayward Angus and Wednesday's winner, Wayward Scot, who have all made their mark under National Hunt Rules as indeed did their dam, Wayward Muse. Second, she ran a promising race at Ascot in the spring when she finished third behind her talented stable companion, Bird's Nest, and Sunny Stroll in the Kestrel Hurdle. For one so raw that was an excellent performance, one that made me anxious to catch another glimpse of her. But Perversity did not run again afterwards and this will be her first appearance since then.

Che King, who has won already this season at Worcester, Sporadic, Bally Prince and Royal Fanfare look as though they should be Perversity's principal rivals this afternoon. Ryan Price does not have many jumpers in his yard these days. But he likes to keep his hand in by running a few during the winter and they invariably do well. For that reason, Royal Fanfare, his runner in this race, is likely to have a strong following. Royal Fanfare won twice on the flat this summer, but Perversity is preferred.

The earlier division ought to be won by Artifice, who made such a promising start to his career in this country when he won his first race at Ascot a fortnight ago. Not much could be seen of that race because it was so foggy at the time. But Artifice started favourite at 6 to 4 and duly won. He had spent his formative days in Ireland where he had won twice on the flat even though he was cast in the mould of a jumper. At Ascot I got the impression from his new trainer, John Thorne, that he thought that Artifice would improve considerably with that race behind him. Alaska Highway, Fair Tactics, Outpoint, Sugar Moss, Pikey and Bright Comet are all recruits from the world of flat racing. With seven victories to his name, Alaska Highway was the best of them. He is now trained by Fred Winter and he will have been schooled thoroughly. But for all his practice, Alaska Highway may still not beat Artifice.

Winter is responsible, though, for what is probably the most interesting other runner this afternoon. And that is Brawny Scot, who will be having his first race over fences in the Bookham Novices Steeplechase, in which he will be ridden by John Francome. Although he won two races over hurdles last winter, Brawny Scot always looked just the sort who would excel steeplechasing and Winter has wasted no time in putting him to fences this autumn. On Wednesday his stable companion, Wayward Scot, gave us a taste of what to expect from the up and coming young jumpers in the yard and I will not be remotely surprised if Brawny Scot wins at the first time of asking.

Prince Antoine, who is a half brother to last summer's leading two-year-old filly, Pasty, is another who will be having his first race over fences in the same race. Prince Antoine enters the fray fresh from a triumph over hurdles at Fontwell Park. Stepson won his first steeplechase at Folkestone, and Early Spring ran well enough in his first at Newbury a week ago to encourage one to think that he would be paying his way in that sphere before long. But I have always thought of Brawny Scot as a natural and I hope so see him prove his worth.

There is a lot to admire in Havanus

By Michael Seely

Bob Hoare's powerful French-bred three-year-old, Havanus, confirmed the favourable impression he had made at Leicester when taking the Northern Hurdle at Haydock Park yesterday afternoon. This was a battle of attrition from start to finish. No quarter was given or taken as Havanus and Sweet Joe raced neck and neck round the final turn, leaving two useful northern hurdlers in Chiquera and Midao struggling in their wake and already hopelessly beaten.

After jumping the third flight from home, Havanus started to forge relentlessly ahead and though tired at the finish, maintained his gallop to beat Sweet Joe by six lengths with Chiquera seven lengths further away third. It was no wonder that Havanus was feeling the strain at the finish. Not only had the pace been furious throughout, but yesterday's distance of two and a half miles is quite far enough for three-year-olds to cover at this stage of their development.

Also as his trainer, David Morley, pointed out afterwards, a horse with Havanus's turn of foot might well be better suited to two miles. He was paid a high compliment by that experienced trainer, Fred Rimell, afterwards. Rimell told Morley that Havanus reminded him in many ways of Bryan Jenks's Coral Diver whom the Kinnersley trainer sent down to Cheltenham in 1969 to capture the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle.

Major Hoare holds a strong hand in the more valuable three-year-old events to come with Havanus, Mezzofanti and his share in the fluent Newbury scorer, Valmoney, and Morley, also, has two other strings to his bow in the shape of Saintly Purchase and Sodor. David Gandolfo said at Haydock on Wednesday after Manzoni had romped home in the Weaverham Hurdle that he did not know about Morley's French-bred runners, but that apart from them his own Manzoni was the best young hurdler he had seen.

Morley wisely refused to be carried away either by Havanus's victory or by his own recent run of success. As far as he is concerned his horses are doing their job well and at this stage it would be foolish to make long term plans. Next March and the Triumph Hurdle are a long way off and in the meantime there are plenty of good races at which to aim.

The other valuable event at Haydock yesterday, the Garswood Pattern Hurdle, resulted in a win for the 4—5 favourite Asdic, who made every yard of the running. Despite flattening the last two flights it had been Asdic's quick jumping that won him the race. He has now won three races off the reel this autumn for Major General D'Avigdor-Goldsmid, who has had horses in training with Staff Ingham for 19 years. Although Asdic never appeared likely to be beaten, he gave the definite impression that there was little in reserve at the finish.

Much of the interest in the race evaporated when the New Zealand bred Grand Canyon, a comfortable winner of his only two races in this country, slipped and fell on the bend opposite the stands. An extremely strong individual with all the bone and substance in the world, Grand Canyon is also a magnificent mover in all his paces. None the worse for his mishap the five-year-old may well run in the Lincolnshire Poacher Pattern Hurdle at Market Rasen tomorrow.

Apart from Havanus, easily the most impressive winner was the Gordon Richards-trained Rubstic, who would have won the St Helens Handicap Steeplechase by a great deal farther than the official margin of two and a half lengths if Jonjo O'Neill had not started to pull him up halfway up the run in when he was well clear. Although the second favourite, Vulgan's Flit, fell at the 13th fence when in the lead, Rubstic was travelling exceptionally easy at the time and already poised to strike. Already a proven stayer, Rubstic jumped boldly.

Still on the upgrade at the age of six, Rubstic is a name to follow in long distance steeplechases this winter. Richards and O'Neill completed a double when Westby Lad outjumped his rivals in the Wigan Novices' Steeplechase. The opening Ormskirk Handicap Steeplechase was won by Bar Rock, who, owned and trained by Jack Hanson, and coolly ridden by the 22-year-old Anthony Bowker, outstayed his four opponents. The only favourite who failed to score was Prescott, who just got the worse of a dour tussle with Fighting King in the final race of the afternoon, the Bryn Handicap Hurdle.

At Market Rasen today the safest bet, although the odds will inevitably be cramped, should be that bold front running nine-year-old Glanford Brigg, who showed all his old fire and dash when conceding 23lb to Jolly's Clump at Leicester last week. He runs in the White Hart Handicap Steeplechase. After his valiant efforts in the Cheltenham Gold Cup and in the Grand National last spring, Glanford Brigg has an unambitious programme mapped out for him by Jack Hardy in the early part of this campaign.

Other likely winners on the Lincolnshire track are Baldzar, in the Gordon Arms Handicap Steeplechase; Victor's Slave, in the George Novices' Hurdle; and Wylam Boy, who has General Ginger Nut, trained by the course specialist, Tom Jones, to beat in the Aston Arms Novices' Steeplechase.

STATE OF GOING (official): Sandown Park: good. Market Rasen: good. Tomorrow: Chepstow: good to firm: Sedgefield: good to soft.

Flash Imp jumps 12 lengths ahead of rivals

Flash Imp made an impressive return to jumping at Wincanton yesterday, hacking up by 12 lengths from Cantlie in the Castle Cary Opportunity Hurdle. Martin Tate, who now trains the Champion Hurdle runner-up, said: "He's the best I've ever handled. It's nice to have such a good one in the yard."

Flash Imp, who won the 1973 Cesarewitch and the Great Metropolitan Handicap on the flat when trained by Ron Smyth, was running his first race for Tate, and gave him his first Wincanton success. James Evans sent Flash Imp clear at the home turn, and the six-year-old came in unchallenged. He will now be aimed at the Champion Hurdle Trial at Cheltenham. Tip the Wink, last season's Will's Hurdle winner, set a searching gallop until Flash Imp went ahead.

The Welsh Grand National next February is the target for Flippant Fred, who had a hard-earned victory in the Lord Stalbridge Memorial Gold Cup, carrying the colours of a local fruit farmer, David Hebditch. While What a Buck was jumping brilliantly in the lead, Wright was hard at work on Flippant Fred who drew level with the winner at the last fence and went on to win by two and a half lengths. Nicholson was delighted with What a Buck, who now goes for the SGB Handicap Steeplechase at Ascot on December 13.

Flippant Fred's trainer Les Kennard was expected to complete a double with Verdi in the Stayers Handicap Hurdle, but this heavily backed favourite was never travelling well.

Sandown Park programme

1.0 REGENTS NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: £578: 2m)

101 0-1 Artifice (D) (P. Barbor), J. Thorne, 4-11-11 ...... R. Linley
102 Alaska Highway (E. Penser), F. Winter, 6-11-10 J. Francome
103 Fair Tactics (T. Hammond), G. P.-Hobbs, 5-11-10 ..... —
105 -20- Mannyboy (F. Pullen), J. Gifford, 5-11-10 .... M. Stanley 5
106 Outpoint (J. Westoll), H. Collingridge, 5-11-10 ..... R. Barry
107 00- Rathlek (D. Greig), Greig, 5-11-10 .... B. Brogan
108 3 Sugar Moss (Mrs R. Smyth), R. Smyth, 6-11-10 R. Forsyth 7
109 000- Viverona (Mrs N. Goulandris), Miss A. Sinclair, 6-11-10 G. Howell
110 Blighty (O. Pierce), D. Gandolfo, 4-11-6 .... P. Barton
112 0-00 Feather Top (J. Slater), D. Underwood, 4-11-6 .... J. Jenkins
113 2300-p0 Jackstones (Mrs R. Heathcote), D. Nicholson, 4-11-6 J. King
114 Pikey (Mrs R. Graham), W. Stephenson, 4-11-6 .... J. Gifford
116 Bright Comet (J. Marshall), H. Nicholson, 5-10-5 J. Suthern
117 0 Christmas Comet (D. Skelton), D. Nicholson, 5-10-5 B. Grove 7
118 0 Lady of Darien (B. Gubby), J. Pullan, 5-10-5 ..... —
119 Landing Party (Sir E. McAlpine), F. Cundell, 5-10-5 ..... —
120 Mission Control (Mrs D. Atkins), F. Atkins, 5-10-5 R. Atkins
121 Spare Slipper (Sir H. Nugent), D. Nugent, 5-10-5 S. Jobar

11-8 Artifice, 9-2 Alaska Highway, 6-1 Mannyboy, 10-1 Sugar Moss, Viverona, 12-1 Fair Tactics, Feather Top, 14-1 Outpoint, 16-1 others.

1.30 BOOKHAM NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£408: 2m)

201 0010-01 Stepson (Ld Ronaldshay), B. Mellor, 5-11-11 ...... S. Jobar
203 1201- Brawny Scot (Mrs T. Corrie), F. Winter, 5-11-7 J. Francome
204 04121-2 Early Spring (J. Rogerson), R. Turnell, 5-11-7 .. A. Turnell
205 13011-1 Prince Antoine (Mrs M. Slade), R. Price, 5-11-7 P. Kelleway
206 p0-0 Solarium (Mrs M. Whitaker), G. Balding, 5-11-7 .... J. Fox
207 300-2 Tudor Amber (Mrs E. Kennard), Mrs L. Kennard, 5-11-7 P. Richards 7
208 00000-0 The Walrus (Capt J. Macdonald-Buchanan), D. Nicholson, 5-11-7 D. Cartwright
209 00 Mingold (T. Godfrey), D. Jermy, 4-10-9 ...... N. Flanagan
210 00- Nut Brown Court (Mrs A. Hurlstone), R. Turnell, 4-10-9 S. C. Knight

7-4 Brawny Scot, 5-2 Early Spring, 4-1 Prince Antoine, 9-2 Stepson, 16-1 Tudor Amber, 25-1 others.

2.0 PALACE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £959: 2½m)

305 143144- Money Market (Ld Chelsea), C. Bewicke, 8-11-5 .... R. Barry
301 101031 Sybrook (Mrs M. Perks), G. Balding, 7-10-13 .... R. Linley
305 031211 Vikrom (CD) (Mrs J. Craig), F. Winter, 8-10-13 Mr N. Henderson 5
309 241311 Cabalva (P. Talbot-Ponsonby), M. Scudamore, 9-10-5 A. Turnell
310 f-32123 Clare Dawn (Mrs A. Grantham), J. Gifford, 7-10-2 .. R. Gifford
316 p2p-p0- Seal-Sprite (Maj R. Dening), R. Dening, 8-10-0 .. R. Atkins

9-4 Vikrom, 5-1 Cabalva, 9-2 Sybrook, 6-1 Money Market, 8-1 Clare Dawn, 25-1 Seal-Sprite.

2.30 EWELL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £876: 3m 5f)

401 1f1101- Rag Trade (P. Raymond), F. Rimell, 9-11-2 .... —
403 p21230- Highland Seal (CD) (Mrs J. Dening), R. Dening, 12-10-7 R. Atkins
404 210-22f Dead Reckoning (Capt P. Pope), F. Cundell, 6-10-5 R. R. Davies
405 400f-22 Tudor View (CD) (P. Upton), Upton, 9-10-1 .... G. McNally
406 30p0-24 Esban (Miss D. Squires), D. Nicholson, 11-10-1 .. J. Suthern
407 14-2u23 Gylippus (T. Smith), Mrs R. Pitman, 6-10-0 .. Mr B. Smart 7
408 2p3f-00 Mecklen Rock (Maj D. Wigan), T. M. Jones, 6-10-0 .. C. Read

2-1 Rag Trade, 11-4 Tudor View, 7-2 Dead Reckoning, 9-2 Gylippus, 10-1 Esban, 13-1 others.

3.0 EFFINGHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £544: 2m)

501 24120-1 Poor Boy (D) (J. Weller-Poley), D. Morley, 5-12-0 B. R. Davies
502 100-040 Cornmarket (D) (A. Murdoch), T. Wanson, 5-11-12 W. Smith
503 1211-32 Miss Poker Face (D) (Lord Norrie), R. Turnell, 5-11-9 N. Mitchell 7
506 411-000 Mandy Boy (D) (F. Pullen), J. Gifford, 4-11-9 .... G. Enright
508 310-033 Tommy Tiddler (D) (Mrs M. Slade), J. Gifford, 5-11-4 M. Gifford
512 Mysticus (G. Greenhalgh), F. Rimell, 6-10-10 .... —
513 0- Relic's Son (T. Warner), D. Gandolfo, 4-10-8 ...... P. Barton
514 201200- Drum Major (A. Pierce), D. Underwood, 4-10-6 .... J. Jenkins
515 1200- Wells Fargo (Lord Chelsea), C. Bewicke, 5-10-5 .... R. Barry
516 00-0104 Crazy Guy (G. Peter-Hoblyn), P.-Hoblyn, 10-10-5 ..... —
517 004000- Almani (CD) (Mrs P. Mitchell), P. Mitchell, 7-10-1 ..... —
519 04 Ferno (Mrs F. Bacon), P. Taylor, 9-10-0 ...... A. Carroll 7

5-1 Miss Poker Face, 7-2 Poor Boy, 4-2 Tommy Tiddler, 6-1 Cornmarket, Ferno, 10-1 Wells Fargo, 14-1 Mysticus, 16-1 others.

3.30 REGENTS NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £578: 2m)

602 0-31 Che King (Mrs G. Paterson), F. Winter, 5-11-13 James Guest 5
603 Clairvoyance (P. Hobhouse), J. Hayward, 6-11-10 ..... —
605 0-0 Court Shade (D. Greig), Greig, 5-11-10 .... B. Brogan
606 Fin (A. Clore), D. Kent, 6-11-10 .... —
607 0 Golden Master (E. Bonneberg), M. Scudamore, 5-11-10 J. King
608 03- Perversity (Mrs D. Bennett), R. Turnell, 6-11-10 .. A. Turnell
611 000042 Spearside (J. Elliott), D. Jermy, 4-11-6 ...... N. Flanagan
612 42 Sporadic (Mrs M. Slade), J. Gifford, 4-11-6 .... M. Stanley 5
614 3 Bally Prince (D. Toomey), R. Smyth, 5-10-5 .... R. Forsyth 7
615 Cawstons Prince (J. Joseph), R. Blum, 5-10-5 .... Joe Guest
616 Coming Over (P. Crato), D. Henley, 5-10-5 .... J. Francome
617 Gay Signal (Lady Nugent), D. Nugent, 5-10-5 ..... S. Jobar
618 Ghita (M. Watt), G. Lach, 5-10-5 .... G. McNally
619 00 Problhas (H. Chapman), D. Nicholson, 5-10-5 .... J. Suthern
620 Royal Fanfare (N. Whitcomb), R. Price, 5-10-5 P. Kelleway
621 Sonnys Pride (C. Thurlow), D. Morley, 5-10-5 .. B. R. Davies

3-1 Perversity, 7-2 Che King, 9-2 Bally Prince, 11-2 Sporadic, 7-1 Royal Fanfare, 10-1 Sonny's Pride, 15-1 Golden Master, Problhas, 20-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 ARTIFICE is specially recommended. 1.30 Brawny Scot. 2.0 Cabalva. 2.30 Tudor View. 3.0 Tommy Tiddler. 3.30 Perversity.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.0 Outpoint. 3.0 Poor Boy. 3.30 Sonny's Pride.

Haydock Park results

12.45 (12.46) ORMSKIRK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £374: 2½m)
Bar Rock, b g, by Bargello—Blackwell Girl (J. Hanson), 7-11-4 A. Bowker (5-6 fav) 1
Prehistoric, b g, by Prince Hansel—Newhaven Again (Mr T. Rathbone), 7-11-13 C. Hawkins (8-1) 2
Tabby, b m, by Pendragon—Cheshire Cat (F. Quibell), 9-10-5 ..... P. McCardle (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 Ballyhoara Hill (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 14p; forecast, £1.32. J. Hanson, at Wetherby. 2l, 10l. Any Prince did not run.

1.15 (1.15) GARSWOOD HURDLE (£1,559: 2m)
Asdic, b c, by Astec—Boat Hook (Maj Gen J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), 3-10-13 A. Gonsalves (4-5 fav) 1
Dawlish, b c, by Double-U-Jay—Druid's Desire (Mrs B. Jones), 4-11-6 .... R. Barry (3-1) 2
Buckingham, b g, by Royal Palace—Nogalka (A. Smith), 5-11-5 A. Turnell (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Salado (4th), 7-1 Grand Canyon (f). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; forecast, 47p. S. Ingham, at Epsom. 4l, 20l.

1.45 (1.45) ST HELENS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £640: 3m)
Rubstic, br g, by I Say—Louze (J. Douglas), 6-11-7 J. J. O'Neill (evens fav) 1
Paddys Bast, gr g, by Paddy's Birthday—Nod's Blunder (K. Blackstone), 7-10-0 J. Doyle (3-1) 2
Hucerade, b h, by Hugh Lupus—Hyperade (J. Carden), 11-10-13 Mr J. Carden (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 Vulgans Flit (f), 15-1 Foel Free (4th). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 20p; forecast, £1.29. G. W. Richards, at Penrith. 2½l, 6l. Forest King did not run.

2.15 (2.15) NORTHERN HURDLE (3-y-o: £2,068: 2½m)
Havanus, b c, by Cavan—Happy Note (Maj R. Hoare), 11-7 B. R. Davies (4-5 fav) 1
Sweet Joe, ch g, by Joe Price—Honey's Flight (M. Rittenberg), 11-7 .... T. Stack (7-2) 2
Chiquera, b g, by Falcon—Chincilla II (E. Goodall), 11-7 N. Tinkler (3-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Midao (4th), 11-1 Blue Chrome, Gold Yarn, The Froddler, 20-1 Grey Goblin. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 11p, 12p, 11p; dual forecast, 27p. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. 6l, 7l.

2.45 (2.47) WIGAN STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £374: 2m)
Westby Lad, b g, by Tacitus—Bow Green (H. Lee), 6-11-7 J. J. O'Neill (5-4 fav) 1
Why Go, ch g, by Apollonius—Carron (Capt J. Wilson), 5-10-7 Mr A. Cusaldy (13-1) 2
Sharny Syke, b g, by Combat—Pike Hill (G. Syvret), 7-11-3 R. Crank (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Ludicrus Sextus (4th), 7-1 Johnnie Black, 15-1 Sunda Princess (pu). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 14p, 37p; forecast, £2.41. G. W. Richards, at Penrith. 10l, 2½l.

3.15 (3.17) BRYN HURDLE (Handicap: 3-y-o: £510: 2m)
Fighting King, b g, by Timber King—Die Fighting (Mrs E. Dunn), 10-7 .... A. Dickinson (4-1) 1
Prescott, b g, by On Your Mark—Small Wood (H. Billington), 10-3 R. G. Bailey (9-4 fav) 2
Kilbay, b c, by Varano—Primlace (R. Cox), 10-2 K. B. White (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Hilarity (4th), 11-2 Nambour, 10-1 Spiffing, 12-1 Polo Pain, Mesilhoeira, 16-1 Bon Candy, 20-1 Bold Amber (pu). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 14p, 17p, 30p; dual forecast, 62p. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. 1l, 6l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Rubstic, Westby Lad: £1.95.
TREBLE: Asdic, Havanus, Fighting King: £1.50.

Market Rasen programme

12.45 GORDON ARMS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £618: 2m 5f)

1 111122- Drumador (CD) (J. Bownass), J. Hardy, 9-11-7 .. M. Blackshaw
3 pp01u2 Ireland's Owen (CD) (Mrs R. Horrocks), E. Edwards, 6-10-3 —
4 1040p-1 Sunny Chief (R. Darley), B. Cambidge, 7-10-0 ... Mr G. Jones
5 14-2113 Dancing Ned (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0 .. T. Stack
6 42132-3 Duforge (C) (A. Snipe), M. H. Easterby, 8-10-0 ... C. Tinkler
7 u2303-2 Baltzar (Mrs L. Carr-Walker), A. Kemp, 9-10-0 ... V. Percival
8 044004 Sicilian Son (Mrs J. Blott), M. James, 8-10-0 ... R. F. Davies

5-2 Dancing Ned, 3-1 Drumador, 4-1 Baltzar, 6-1 Duforge, 8-1 Ireland's Owen, Sunny Chief, 16-1 Sicilian Son.

1.15 WHITE SWAN HURDLE (£711: 2m)

5 31-1220 Persian King (CD) (J. Barber), W. Wharton, 5-11-7 .. T. Stack
8 Jewnhim (L. Furman), Furman, 6-11-3 .... Mr R. Cater 7
9 010-0 Arrow Head (CD) (J. Hardy), Hardy, 4-11-0 .... J. Thomson 7
10 4123-00 French Bridge (D) (P. Burke), R. C. Ward, 4-11-0 K. Gray 5
11 0-02001 Happy Call (D) (W. Kendrick), O. O'Neill, 4-11-0 M. James 5
13 Moss Lane (D. Aaron), Aaron, 4-10-7 .... Mr B. Aaron 7
15 p00-00 Pasko (K. Stanbury), B. Richmond, 4-10-7 .... C. Tinkler
17 0p00- Redcap (Mrs B. Shaw), B. Shaw, 4-10-7 .... S. Davies 7
18 00-0300 The Specialist (R. Baggaley), P. Felgate, 4-10-7 I. Hewartson 7
19 0 Westward Leading (G. Mason), A. Bacon, 4-10-7 .... G. Shaw 5
20 Celtic Rose (M. Simpson), A. Dent, 5-10-0 .... G. Holmes
21 Chadforth (J. Kersey), Kersey, 5-10-0 .... B. Fletcher
24 Lingwell Lady (J. Sadler), S. Norton, 5-10-0 ...... —
25 00 Mary Mod (W. Finerty), S. Norton, 5-10-0 .... G. Graham 7
26 0 Ray of Ollies (R. Poore), F. Carr, 5-10-0 ..... M. Blackshaw
26 4000 Top Portion (G. Giles), A. Fisher, 5-10-0 ..... —

9-4 Persian King, 100-30 Arrow Head, 4-1 French Bridge, 6-1 Happy Call, 8-1 Ray of Ollies, 12-1 Lingwell Lady, 14-1 Westward Leading, 16-1 others.

1.45 GEORGE LONG DISTANCE HURDLE (£340: 3m)

2 00p-p10 Charlie Tip (W. Hardy), Hardy, 5-11-12 .... A. Webber
3 0 Come On Friday (P. Bowlby), Bowlby, 6-11-12 .... P. Brogan
4 Donadellos (W. Holmes), C. Boothman, 7-11-12 Mr J. O'Loan 7
5 00p00-0 Joint Affair (J. Bower), Bower, 6-11-12 .... P. McCardle 7
6 000- Kate's Lad (C. Lewis), J. Edwards, 6-11-12 ...... —
7 0 Misty Ford (J. Rowson), W. Buxton, 6-11-12 .... A. R. Davis 3
8 0p30- Parleyvoodo (R. Starbuck), B. Cambidge, 6-11-12 .... B. Fletcher
9 Restless (F. Cooper), B. Cambidge, 7-11-12 ...... Mr G. Jones
11 0 The Allickaboo (R. Childs), M. H. Easterby, 5-11-7 P. Broderick
12 0p-0 Arezenda (Mrs E. Jones), E. Jones, 8-11-7 .... J. Hawkins 7
13 00-f Skid Alloy (Mrs C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 5-11-7 ..... —
15 Wam Bam (A. Taylor), Lady Herries, 5-11-7 .... J. Doyle
17 03-0203 Ballygarvan Brook (R. Brookes), E. Jones, 4-11-0 R. O'Donovan 7
18 0-40 Ego Trip (Mrs M. Botterill), J. W. Watts, 4-11-0 .. D. Munro
19 0320-02 Just For Sure (Mrs S. Reynolds), G. Kindersley, 4-11-0 W. Shoemark
20 00 Kentmore (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 4-11-0 .... T. Stack
21 0-00 Mostly Music (W. Russell), K. Whitehead, 4-11-0 ... G. Griffin
23 0000-00 Spillers Jenny (Miss J. Rutter), E. Magner, 4-11-0 Mr R. Simms 7
24 Victors Slave (J. Haggas), A. Dickinson, 4-11-0 ..... M. Dickinson

11-4 Just For Sure, 4-1 Charlie Tip, 5-1 Victor's Slave, 6-1 Ballygarvan Brook, 8-1 Ego Trip, The Allickaboo, 12-1 Kentmore, 14-1 Parleyvoodo, 16-1 others.

2.15 WHITE HART STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £594: 3m)

1 81340-1 Glanford Brigg (CD) (P. Harper), J. Hardy, 9-12-7 M. Blackshaw
2 p14101- Black Tudor (D) (F. Chapman), G. Kindersley, 7-11-3 W. Shoemark
7 1301f-0 Indian Pyrite (D) (Mrs B. Shaw), B. Shaw, 9-10-0 Mr A. Wilson
8 022f1-0 Stearline (C. Cottrell), A. Jarvis, 8-10-0 .... P. Blacker

2-5 Glanford Brigg, 3-1 Black Tudor, 12-1 Stearline, 14-1 Indian Pyrite.

2.45 ASTON ARMS STEEPLECHASE (£340: 2m)

3 00101-3 Lunarville (Mrs H. Blyth), K. Oliver, 6-11-9 .... C. Tinkler
6 010-024 Tremendous (B. Platts), Platts, 6-11-9 .... G. Thorner
7 1-2440u Winter Chimes (J. Bowness), J. Hardy, 6-11-9 .... M. Blackshaw
8 132012 Wylam Boy (Mrs S. Lock), W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-9 T. Stack
10 0-f4311 Delbounty (G. Wynn), R. Edwards, 5-11-6 .... Mr M. Brisbourne
11 20-4322 Humber Light (R. Bennett), Bennett, 6-11-2 ... Mr R. Bennett
13 1030f-0 Indoman (Lady Cadogan), N. Crump, 8-11-2 .... D. Atkins
14 u0-0004 Moorside Catch (H. Walters), M. James, 6-11-2 .... H. Evans
15 40u240 Oscar Lad (S. Smith), S. G. Smith, 9-11-2 .... P. Brogan
17 fcuup-p Brandy Fare (Mrs B. Shaw), B. Shaw, 5-10-13 .. Mr A. Wilson
18 00p-02 General Ginger Nut (D. Crossman), Thomson Jones, 5-10-13 I. Watkinson
19 00-h Kon Tiki (R. Dormer), W. Stephenson, 5-10-13 .... P. Broderick
20 f Lucky Mac (D. Garraton), Garraton, 5-10-13 .... A. Houghton

9-4 Wylam Boy, 7-2 Lunarville, 9-2 General Ginger Nut, 6-1 Humber Light, 8-1 Tremendous, 10-1 Delbounty, 12-1 Kon Tiki, 16-1 others.

3.15 CHASE HURDLE (Handicap: £510: 2m)

2 2- Tameric (Mrs P. Conlan), M. H. Easterby, 6-12-0 P. Broderick
3 040-123 General Moselle (CD) (Mrs P. Metcalfe), H. Wharton, 6-11-12 M. Blackshaw
4 13-0202 Tuckers Boy (D) (J. Axe), H. Wharton, 6-11-7 ..... G. Griffin
6 110-021 Romany Star (D) (F. Kent), A. Bacon, 4-11-1 ...... G. Shaw
11 013210- Duc D'Orleans (D) (A. Cox), B. Richmond, 3-10-6 .... T. Stack
12 12102-3 Puritan (CD) (B. Lovatt), A. Bacon, 5-10-5 ..... T. Macley
13 -00f04- Speed Cop (G. Tufts), Rex Carter, 4-10-3 .... I. Watkinson
14 00-2203 Borodin (G. Farndon), J. Hardy, 5-10-3 .... J. Thomson 7
15 0023-00 Mon Bleu (D) (Mrs M. Boothman), C. Boothman, 9-10-0 N. Tinkler

9-4 General Moselle, 7-2 Tuckers Boy, 9-2 Tameric, 6-1 Romany Star, 8-1 Duc D'Orleans, 10-1 Puritan, 12-1 Borodin, 16-1 others.

Market Rasen selections

By Our Racing Staff
12.45 Baldzar. 1.15 Westward Leading. 1.45 Victor's Slave. 2.15 GLANFORD BRIGG is specially recommended. 2.45 General Ginger Nut. 3.15 Romany Star.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 General Ginger Nut.

Warwick results

1.15 (1.15) ASKETT HURDLE (Div I: £340: 2m)
Major Tory, ch h, by Major Portion—Victorian Era (Maj J. Pope), 6-11-4 S. C. Knight (15-8 fav) 1
Fair Georgina, ch m, by Silver Cloud—Cicile D'Arcol (R. Hollinshead), 5-11-7 C. Astbury (5-1) 2
Fiery Coin, b g, by Current Coin—Fiery Clare (Mrs F. Russell), 5-11-7 .... J. Burke (9-4) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Sunny Isle (4th), 20-1 Drletion (u), 33-1 Gres Trip (u), Pink Flamingo. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 14p, 15p; dual forecast, £1.03. R. Turnell, Marlborough. 8l, 2½l.

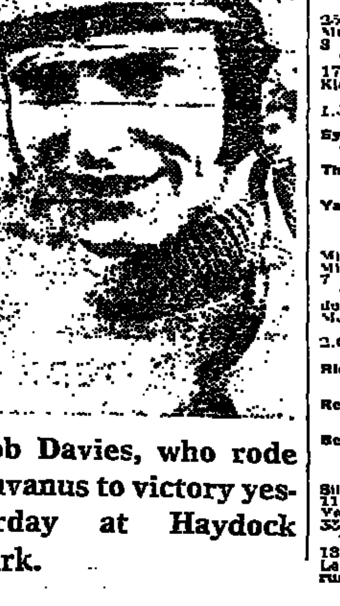
1.45 (1.45) KNIGHTON HURDLE (£340: 2m)
Montage, b g, by Polyfoto—Cream Jug (F. Gilman), 5-11-0 D. Cartwright (5-2) 1
Hinnlegaff, gr m, by Sea Wolf—Bonnie Diadnoch (D. Loins), 5-10-13 R. Kington (11-2) 2
Whistling Swan, b g, by Whistling Wind—Patlova (Mrs B. Edwards), 5-11-3 V. Soane (15-8 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Tunnull (4th), 10-1 Frolicl, 12-1 Blondestrad, 15-1 Gema Lilly, 25-1 Ien Pench, Wind Piver, Barclay Dawn, Go Easy, Popagu, Royal Mood. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 12p, 15p, 19p; dual forecast, 41p. Melton Mowbray. 7l, 3l. The winner was bought in for 750 guineas.

2.15 (2.15) SHIPSTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £660: 2m)
Royal Thrust, b g, by Light Thrust—Royal Account (Mrs J. Greenhalgh), 6-12-0 J. Burke (evens fav) 1
Going To Roost, ch g, by High Perch—Daylight Saving (G. Wakeman-Haywood), 7-10-0 J. Barlow (7-1) 2
Winter Fair, b h, by Dumbarnie—Fairnna (C. Freud), 8-11-8 D. Cartwright (15-8) 3
ALSO RAN: 33-1 Great Hasto (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 17p; forecast, 45p. T. F. Rimell, Kinnersley. 3l, 4l.

2.45 (2.45) TEMPLE GRAFTON STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £408: 3m)
Prince Rock, b g, by Autre Prince—Ho ann III (G. Buckley), 7-11-4 .. Mr C. Saunders (5-2) 1
Snow Track, b g, by Arctic Slave—Kerstin (Lord Cadogan), 7-11-1 Barry Brogan (4-1 fav) 2
Tudoramun, b g, by Tutankhamen—Tudor Garth (J. Naismith), 6-11-4 .. W. Shoemark (11-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Carthinodale, 12-1 Royal (u), 10-1 Sailors Rest (u), Wairiugel, 20-1 Islamrada, Sir Cacador (u), 25-1 Four Bos, 33-1 Alvergo (u), Duallair (4th). 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 15p, 16p, 13p. P. Bailey, Wantage. 8l, 7l.

3.15 (3.17) CHERINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £564: 2m)
Revise, b m, by Tacitus—Precious Light (Mrs G. Faner), 5-11-3 Mr S. Moorhead (100-30 jt fav) 1
Grey Dove, gr m, by Grey Love—Red Dove (Mrs G. Price), 6-11-9 Mr C. Price (11-2) 2
Bolbus, br g, by Relitioun—Miss Mon (E. Warren), 4-11-0 D. Cartwright (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 100-30 jt fav Seroran, 8-1 Mrs Perry, 10-1 Soorian, 12-1 P.G., Record (4th), 19-1 Cutler Wood, George Stephens, 16-1 others. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 20p, 20p, 20p. Doug Marks, Lambourn. 6l, 1l.

3.45 (3.45) ASKETT HURDLE (Novices: Div II: £340: 2m)
The Snipe, br g, by Vulgdee—Rosie O'Day (G. Richmond-Watson), 5-11-7 ...... Bobber (evens fav) 1
Equity, ch g, by Paddy's Birthday—Flutter-By (L. Tory), 6-11-7 V. Soane (5-2) 2
Triple, br g, by Alcide—Mistrip (J. Whitehouse), 5-11-7 C. Astbury (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-1 The Purser (4th), 14-1 Patches (u), 25-1 Light Smoker, 33-1 Spring Gazelle. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 10p, 20p; dual forecast, 18p. J. Webber, Banbury. 5l, 20l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Royal Thrust and Revise, £4.05. TREBLE: Montage, Prince Rock and The Snipe, £7.10.



Bob Davies, who rode Havanus to victory yesterday at Haydock Park.

Wincanton

1.0 (1.03) CASTLE CARY HURDLE (£306: 2m)
Flash Imp, br g, by Bing II—Double Magnum (Mrs O. Negus-Fancey), 6-11-7 H. J. Evans (10-11 fav) 1
Cantlie, b h, by Le Levanstell—Nature Myth (S. Hunt), 9-11-2 C. Jones (11-2) 2
True Luck, br g, by Lucky Guy—Arctrollan (Mrs G. Poole), 8-11-2 ...... T. Heath (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Tip the Wink, 25-1 Thatch Acre, 40-1 Harah Note, Medway Melody (4th), Tregony Fells. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 13p, 12p, 17p; dual forecast, 29p. M. Tate at Kidderminster. 12l, 15l.

1.30 (1.31) CERNE ABBAS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £510: 2m 6f)
Eyecatcher, b m, by Doubtless II—Oversight (J. Bosley), 9-11-2 K. Maguire (9-1) 1
Thankyouverymuch, b m, by Menelek—The Rage (Mrs B. Lloyd), 6-11-11 P. Blacker (5-1) 2
Yanworth, b g, by Arctic Slave—Foxcleugh (Lord Vestey), 6-11-11 J. King (4-1 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 jt fav Something's Missing (4th), 5-1 Uncle Bing (f), Mickey Mouse (pu), 8-1 Miss Nadina. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 87p; places, 48p, 51p; dual forecast, £2.18. J. R. Bosley at Hampton. 10l, 2l.

2.0 (2.03) CRANBOURNE HURDLE (Handicap: £442: 2m)
Rio, ro g, by probably Rubantino—Tio Pepe (J. Cobden), 4-9-6 B. Jones (13-2) 1
Red Vase, b g, by Scarlet Saint—Ming Tu (Mrs B. Moresby), 6-12-0 .. J. Francombe (10-1) 2
Beaming Lea, br g, by Le Levanstell—Beaming Lady (G. Hales), 7-10-9 ...... R. Linley (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 it favs Suffer in Silence (4th), Woodlands Girl (pu), 11-2 Croome, 9-1 Listunny Lad (pu), Yellow Lark, 20-1 The Wynk (pu), 33-1 Vicky Joe II, Double Mint. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.03; places, 29p, 35p, 18p. J. Cobden at Coat. 1½l, 6l. Leopardus, Percy Crummles did not run.

2.30 (2.31) LORD STALBRIDGE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,0.. 3m 1f)
Flippant Fred, bl g, by Pramonition—Fair Nina (D. Hebditch), 8-10-0 ...... E. Wright (5-1) 1
What a Buck, b g, by Royal Buck—Whut a Daisy (Lord Vestey), 8-11-11 .... J. King (9-4 fav) 2
Irish Scholar, b m, by Cantab—Beguine (K. May), 8-10-4 G. Thorner (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Third Redeem (4th), 9-2 Kilmore Boy (pu), 9-1 Vindicate (f). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 18p, 15p; forecast, £1.36. L. Kennard, Taunton. 2½l, 8l.

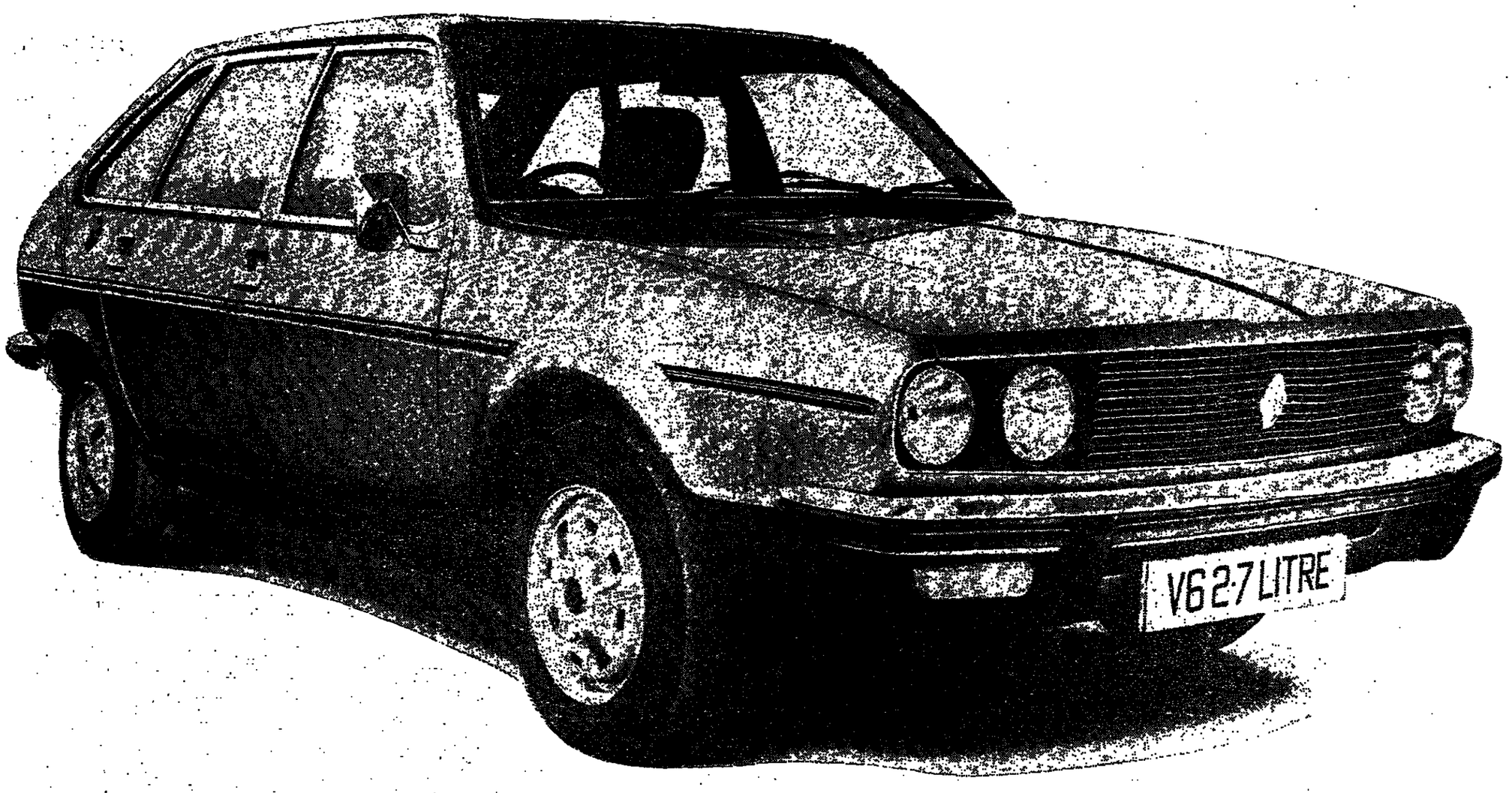
3.0 (3.03) CHARD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £442: 2m)
Ozandels, b g, by Raccolto—Sollillium (J. Tulling), 9-11-3 C. Read (13-2) 1
Shawnigan, b g, by Pandofell—Ponsarn (Mrs T. Muggeridge), 11-10-11 ...... P. Kelleway (11-4) 2
Chance a Look, b m, by Don't Look—Spinning Coin (M. Bryant), 9-10-13 C. Goldsworthy (9-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Napoleon, 6-1 St Accord (4th), 20-1 Dallymo. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 20p, 13p; forecast, £3.62. C. Harwood, at Marlborough. 2½l, 8l.

3.30 (3.33) STAYERS HURDLE (Handicap: £442: 2½m)
Santellis, ch g, by Le Levanstell—Sharp Thrust (A. Wiseman), 5-10-2 ...... P. Barton (5-2) 1
Warry Bridge, b g, by Metropolis—Miss Remiss (R. Dower), 8-10-7 R. J. Owen (20-1) 2
Prince Eleigh, bl g, by Prince Earle—Star Colony (admin of late P. Blackburn), 6-12-0 P. Keane (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Verdi, 5-1 Beaujolais Boy (4th), 12-1 Young ..., 16-1 Joint Venture, King Commander (pu), 18-1 Proud Knight, 20-1 ..., 25-1 Regal Isle, Blameless Don, Solid Gold, John Crocker, Saxon Royale, Stocking, Skippin. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 22p, 20p, 43p. D. Gandolfo, at Wantage. 2l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Rio, Ozandels: £41.33. TREBLE: Eyecatcher, Flippant Fred, Santellis, £392.05.

مركز الاهرام

هكذا من الأصل

The new Renault 30TS.



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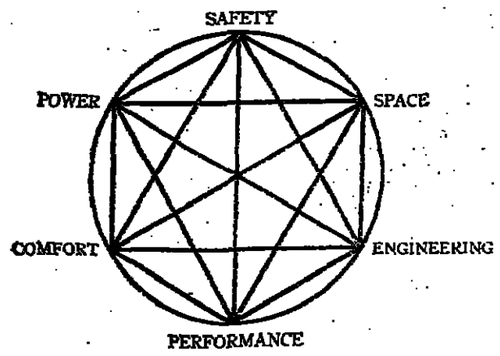

As the diagram above illustrates, these must be balanced in such a way that each reinforces the other.

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Its engine is a light alloy 2.7 litre V6 of brand new design.

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Which in turn means smoother running, more flexible response and smaller fuel bills. (You'll be surprised how easily you can achieve around 25 mpg in such a big car.)

The Renault 30TS has power-assisted steering that's prompted paragraphs of praise in the motoring press.

Plus, of course, front wheel drive and a floor change for the 4 speed gearbox. (Alternatively you can choose to have our electronically-controlled automatic transmission.)

Power assisted disc brakes all round, with a dual safety circuit, make the 30TS as impressive to stop as it is to drive.

It makes equally safe and sound sense to include four quartz iodine headlights, hydraulic headlight levelling, reversing lights, a heated rear window, and a laminated windscreen.

And, if you've ever tried edging your way out onto a main road on a damp morning, you'll hardly put side window demisters into the "luxurious extras" bracket.

Luxurious, though, is just the word to describe the Renault 30's seating, being designed as it was by physiologists for long distance as well as instant comfort.

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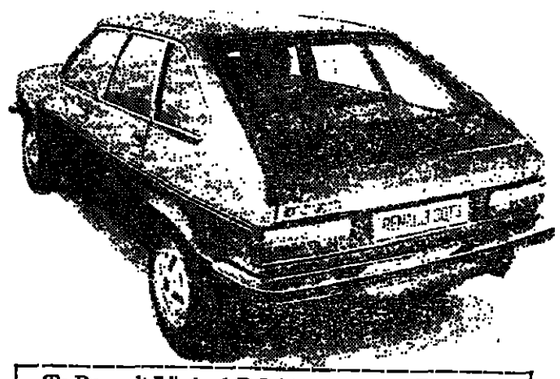

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A 'Catch-22' situation for Arabs

Said Hammami, London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, replies to Abba Eban, former Foreign Minister of Israel, who wrote on this page on November 17.

If Zionists are allowed to define Zionism in terms of their own choosing, it is not surprising that they have little difficulty in rebutting the charge of racism. An "ideal", a "concept of life", a "modern expression of Judaism"—such were the innocuous terms employed by Yigal Allon, the Foreign Minister of Israel, in *Europa* of November 4. But in fact that is not what Zionists in the past, from Herzl onwards, have meant by Zionism. Nor is it what Zionism has meant in practice.

That is the real question—not what Zionism is or thinks it is—that may indeed be arguable—but what it *does*, particularly what it has done and is doing to the Arab people of Palestine. On this basis there is certainly a case to answer, and it calls for sensible discussion, not hysterical denunciation.

There is plenty of evidence that the Zionist state of Israel, as it exists today, does exhibit in its legal and administrative system and in its social and economic fabric certain characteristics which would be condemned under any normal definition of racism and racial discrimination. To their great credit there are Israelis who themselves recognize this ugly side of Israel and speak out against it.

What are these racist characteristics? There is the Law of Return which admits into Israel any Jewish immigrant, wherever he may have been born, and automatically confers Jewish nationality on him, while at the same time Arabs born in the territory of Israel, who were uprooted from their homes by war, are denied the right to return. The discrimination here involved is epitomized in a remark by a Palestinian lawyer, Ahmed Khalil, now living in Amman which was quoted by *The Guardian* on December 22, 1973:

"I was born in Haifa, and so was my father and my grandfather. Now I am a refugee. Golda Meir was born in Russia, educated in America and now she is Prime Minister of my country. I studied law with Abba Eban at Cambridge. He was born in South Africa and educated in England. Now he lives in my country and I can't."

Even those Palestinian Arabs who remained in their own land were not granted citizenship as of right but had to apply for naturalization for which they had to satisfy certain stringent requirements.

Discrimination has been cleverly built into the administration of social benefits. For example, a system of cash grants for discharged soldiers and their families is being used to *susidize Jewish families*, while virtually all Arab Israeli citizens are by definition ineligible.

There is also discrimination against Arabs in housing, education and municipal services. In *Yediot Aharonot* of October 10, Mrs Shulamit Aloni, who is a Knesset member, wrote: *"A comparative analysis of the budget of the local municipalities for the year* 1974-1975 *in the Jewish and Arab sectors demonstrates clearly gross discrimination against the Arab sector."*

The Palestinian Arab living in Israel is subject to an interlocking series of confiscatory land laws that may deprive him completely of his rights to land owned by his family for generations. It is a "Catch-22" situation where the Arab landowner cannot win and the Zionist land-grabber cannot lose.

No-one familiar with the attitudes of Israel citizens, as revealed in their press and other news media and in their day-to-day conduct, could deny that they often reveal an extreme contempt and hostility towards the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians. What could be more racist than Mrs Golda Meir's remark that: "There are no Palestinians—they do not exist"? One further quotation will have to suffice to make the point. It is from a speech by the Conservative MP, Mr R. J. Maxwell Hyslop, in the House of Commons, on October 18, 1973:

"Six weeks after that war (June 1967) six hon Members of this House, three from each side, including myself, went to Israel and to Jordan as the guests of those countries. There was a horrifying moment for me. We were all present as guests at lunch of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset in Jerusalem. After lunch the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset spoke with great intemperance and at great length to us about the Arabs. When he drew breath I was constrained to say: 'Doctor Hacohen, I am profoundly shocked that you should speak of other human beings in terms similar to those in which Julius Streicher spoke of the Jews. Have you learned nothing?' I shall remember his reply to my dying day. He smote the table with both hands and said: 'But they are not human beings, they are Arabs'. He was speaking of the Arab refugees."

It cannot seriously be argued that these characteristics of the Israel State are not racist. But the question then is whether they are inherent in or derived from Zionism. The critics of Zionism maintain that in fact the apparatus of racial discrimination which exists in Israel and which has now become institutionalized there does derive from the original aim of the Zionist movement in seeking to establish an exclusively Jewish state in Palestine.

It is true that some leading members of the Zionist movement were prepared to envisage a bi-national state which would accommodate in equality both Jews and Arabs. But they were an ineffectual minority.

The trouble was that the chosen land was not a no-man's land. As Christopher Sykes has remarked: "This was indeed the whole problem of Palestine: it was inhabited". The reaction of the militant Zionists was to insist that the Arab population must be removed to make way for Jewish settlers.

This "transfer of Arabs"—that was the euphemism they used—became an article of faith among them. The records of the Congress of the World Council of the United Po'ale Zion held at Zurich in 1937 show that Ben Gurion and his associates were then already determined to bring this "transfer" about, that they were fully prepared to use force to that end and that their only doubts on that score were whether it would be effective, not whether it was morally justified.

There is ample evidence from Israeli sources that when the fighting broke out in Palestine in 1947-48, the Israel forces pursued a deliberate strategy of seizing as much Arab territory as possible and clearing it of its Arab inhabitants by force and terror. After the end of the fighting, Chaim Weitzmann, who had then become the first President of Israel, made a revealing remark to the United States Ambassador to Israel that the exodus of Arab refugees was a *"miraculous simplification of Israel's tasks"*.

To the critics of Zionism this means that the Zionist state of Israel is founded on an act of racial discrimination: one people were to be removed from their native land in order to supplant them there by another. Apart from actual genocide, is there a worse racist crime than this—to take one people's homeland away from them for the benefit of another people?

There is a real dilemma here for Zionists and their supporters. If Zionism meant or implied the seizure of Palestine from its Arab inhabitants in order to establish there an exclusively or preponderantly Jewish state, then inescapably it stands convicted or racism.

The Arabs were to be evicted or to be reduced to a minority in their own land *because they were Arabs and not Jews.* If on the other hand this is not what Zionism meant, then the Jewish seizure of Palestine is *revealed as a naked act* of colonialist aggression.

Said Hammami

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How the Tories hope to get an absolute ceiling on public spending

Just how are they going to do it? That is the inevitable question after all the Conservative talk about cutting public expenditure. It is true that Mrs Thatcher put in the qualifying phrases at Blackpool. But the general public cannot be expected to concentrate on the small print. A reasonable expectation has been aroused: can it be satisfied?

A fair amount of work is being done on this behind the Conservative scenes. It is in various stages of preparation and none of it is yet party policy. That will depend on decisions which have still to be put to the Shadow Cabinet. But one area where thinking is fairly well advanced is local government finance. It is believed in Conservative circles that previous attempts to control public expenditure have failed largely because it has proved impossible to stanch the flow of money in this field, which accounts for 30p in every £1 of public spending.

So it is proposed that domestic rates should be abolished and local authorities financed by means of a block grant from the Exchequer. This could be topped up at the discretion of each authority by a local tax, perhaps a motor vehicle tax, sales tax or something of that sort, up to 10 or 15 per cent of that authority's block grant. It is not clear yet what would happen to commercial rates under this system. The logical course would be to abolish them as well. There would certainly be objections to leaving the commercial rating system intact while getting rid of domestic rates. Some irresponsible authorities might then bleed the commercial ratepayer and there could not be tight control over the total spending of local government. Rather than abolishing commercial rates, however, it might be considered preferable politically to impose an immediate ceiling on them and then possibly to phase them out over a period of time.

In either event the central government would be going a long way towards applying an absolute ceiling to the spending of each local authority. In return authorities would be given more discretion than they have at the moment to determine how the money is spent.

This would involve a radical change in the whole relationship between central and local government. At the moment approximately a third of the income of local authorities is raised at their own discretion through rates. Under this scheme the central government would largely determine the total amount that any local authority could have. The exercise of judgment by councils would lie principally in deciding how to allocate it.

There are three arguments in favour of such a reform. The first is that the Conservatives are committed to sweeping away the domestic rating system and they might as well do a proper job while they are about it. The second is that this would be the best possible way of curbing excessive spending by local authorities—better, it is believed, than the Government's own latest ideas though the Conservatives would certainly hope to benefit from whatever restrictions Labour ministers manage to impose. The third justification is that this is intended to give more real discretion to local councillors.

Would it in practice? That is the first question that many Tory councillors will ask. Can you ever gain more power, they will wonder, when you surrender a purse string? How will the block grant be computed? What will happen to such a service as the police, where responsibility is usually shared by more than one authority? How will it be possible both to give more discretion to local authorities and ensure, as the Conservatives are committed to do, that more money is spent on police? Clearly there are a number of points that remain to be worked out. But, depending on the report from the Layfield Committee on local government finance, this is the scheme that will in due course be put to the Shadow Cabinet. It embodies a principle of government which the Conservatives may well seek to apply in a number of areas—decide how much money they can have, then let them get on with it.

An incoming Conservative Government would be looking for cuts that could be made reasonably quickly. By even the third year of any administration there is liable to be an election atmosphere building up in which harsh choices so easily appear suicidal. There are the obvious targets. Thoughts are turning to phasing out subsidies for nationalized industries by giving them more realistic targets, and phasing out food subsidies—if they are not abolished outright. There is a good deal of money that could be saved by sweeping away both housing subsidies (except for special need) and the tax relief on mortgages for owner occupiers. But there is no evidence of such political daring on the way. It seems more likely that there will simply be schemes for selling off more council houses and insistence upon higher rents—presumably by assuming higher rents in calculating the block grant for local authorities.

One possibility would be to abandon the undertaking entered into by the present Government to keep long-term social security benefits in line with the movement of earnings or prices, whichever is the greater—or at least to take account only of the movement of prices. But while one may expect that to be put to the Shadow Cabinet as a serious option, it is probable that the political risks involved will be emphasized no less strongly.

The Conservative approach to public sector saving is not likely to be simply a matter, though, of spotting candidates for the axe. A good deal of that, they must hope, will already have been done by the present Government. Beyond that the distinctive Conservative contribution could lie as much as anything in devising new techniques of control within the machinery of government and possibly in engendering new attitudes. To set such a process in train could be very valuable: the difficulty is that it may seem somewhat nebulous to a sceptical public.

The Conservative task is not only to prune the public sector when the time comes but also to convince the electorate that their plans are more than political rhetoric. Otherwise they may not get the chance.

Geoffrey Smith

Challenge of the French connexion

Sir Edward Tomkins, who retires today after 36 years in the diplomatic service—the last three as Ambassador to France—has the satisfaction of knowing he has helped bring the two countries closer together.

Relations with France would have been far less cordial without his courageous and dogged insistence that our common interests are more significant than our differences.

He has triumphantly vindicated the unspectacular but essential role of the traditional diplomat—informing and advising governments, correcting their prejudices and repairing their errors—at a time when the frantic ballet of direct contacts between ministers seems to deprive diplomacy of much of its substance and justification.

Britain's representation is a good illustration of the way in which French and British ministers can meet frequently and yet signally fail to establish any personal rapport. If Mr Callaghan were on the same terms with M Sauvagnargues as he prides himself on being with Dr Kissinger or Herr Genscher, many doubts and misunderstandings would be avoided.

In fact, there is no consultation between Britain and France on the level at which political decisions are taken.

President Giscard d'Estaing, who helped the Labour Government to put forward at the Paris and Dublin summits the best possible case for staying in the community (even to the extent of an apparent victory over his own country), is inclined to feel he has been sold a pup.

This is particularly unfortunate as conditions are now right for France and Britain to work together more profitably. In Sir Edward Tomkins's words: "They have ceased to be rivals and become partners" in Europe and the world, even though their governments hardly behave towards one another as if they were aware of it. Both have ceased to be world powers in the historic sense. They are no longer competing against one another for commercial or political influence. Their long term interests, now, are very similar.

The essential point is that France has changed and is still changing in a way that makes her easier to work with—above all for Britain. Interdependence is now the in-word. Doctrinal attitudes are out. The European Council, invented by President Giscard, is evidence of this. It is, Sir Edward emphasizes, recently, a revolutionary development. It means that European Community has turned its back on the Treaty of Rome and integration, and is moving towards management of European affairs by heads of government on the basis of common policies, in just the sort of pragmatic way that appeals to the British Government.

They must now seize the opportunity—just as France has successfully done in the past—of influencing the Community's policies in a way that safeguards British national interests better than they alone can. This means establishing with France the same close confident and completely uninhibited relationship which they have with the United States. We certainly cannot now influence the community without France, any more than in the past Britain could enter the community against the French will.

President Giscard wants to press on with European political and economic cooperation. He wants to do so with Britain which can bring to the community an element of solid experience and common sense. And he will say so when he pays a State visit to London next summer. He is prepared to make allowances for Britain's temporary incapacity to keep pace, but not for her deliberately dragging her feet.

Charles Hargrove

Bernard Levin

Forty years of uproar, six times a week

Dispatch from the front line to all TV licence warriors. Our test case was heard in the High Court on Tuesday (Congreve v the Home Secretary) and I regret to say that it went against us: judgment was given for the defendant on Wednesday morning. But our hero is appealing, and the hearing is fixed for today, in the court of the Master of the Rolls. If judgment is reserved, it is expected within the next few days; as soon as it is given, I shall report.

● I could not have been more astonished and dismayed if I had been told that the Equator was to disappear tomorrow; and indeed, that which is to disappear tomorrow has endured almost as long, is almost as comprehensive, is a household word to almost as many people, has an international appeal almost as wide, and is almost as satisfyingly complete. And it is much funnier.

It is the column in the *Daily Express* signed "Beachcomber", which has appeared with unbroken regularity for over 50 years; what is more, for over 40 of those years it appeared six times a week. Certainly no other columnist, humorous or serious, can claim to have gone on for so long (no, madam, in my case it only seems like it), and even if the very making of such a claim were to provoke a challenge to it, I am very confident indeed that if there are other columnists who have gone on for half a century, there is none who has done so with such creativeness, such felicity and such unfailing excellence.

But tomorrow, Beachcomber's last column is to appear. No doubt, at the age of 81, he thinks he has tested his wings long enough, and now wishes to embark on some less frivolous and more demanding career—that of a taxidermist, perhaps, or a Bishop, or better still a trainer of performing seals. I dare say he will make a success of it, whatever it is; today, however, it is my purpose to sing of the success he has made in what he has been doing from 1924 to the present day, and to declare that, as one who discovered Beachcomber (his real name, incidentally, is John Morton) as a child, and has hardly missed a single one of the 10,000-odd columns he has written since then, I believe him to have achieved the richest and most sustained comic inventiveness of any English humorous writer in the entire history of a land justly famed for the extent and quality of the work it has produced in this genre. I truly believe that Beachcomber has no peer, in his field, in the English language, and that only Rabelais, in any tongue, can be used to measure his achievement. Beachcomber does not, of course, go as deep as his great master; but he goes as wide, and it is particularly in the inexhaustible fertility of his imagination that he makes one think of Rabelais.

Beachcomber has achieved the richest and most sustained comic inventiveness of any English humorous writer in the entire history of the land. He has no peer, in his field, in the English language.

Mr Michael Frayn, in his introduction to a volume of Beachcomber's writings that he selected some years ago, drew attention to the effect of Beachcomber's ability to create comic characters, and said of some of the most famous of these that "Like Sherlock Holmes, Svengali, Billy Bunter, Jeeves, Frankenstein, and Robinson Crusoe, they have outstripped the pages and become members of that heterogeneous collection of public heroes who make up English mythology". It is true; but when you actually look along the gallery of Beachcomber's figures, it is not in the least surprising, for they jostle and shove to get off the page and into permanent legend, and it is a wonder that even more of them have not succeeded. He invented, for instance, a dusky potentate called the Clam of Chowdah, and an even duskier one called the M'Babwa of M'Gonkawiwi; but today I recall that he invented two more, of even more pressingly contemporary a nature—an Egyptian irredentist called Bakrasha, and an oil-state chieftain called the Khur of Kashdoun and Getaweh. Then again, I have heard many an operatic prima donna: but the one I yearn to hear most is the one Beachcomber invented, Emilia Rustiguzzi (who published her memoirs under the title *Twenty Years of Uproar*), just as my favourite ballerina is his invention, too, the celebrated Tumbelova.

This surreal punning is one of Beachcomber's most easily recognizable qualities; Captain Foulenough is a figure who will be, I feel, familiar even to people who have never read Beachcomber, but we should not forget the other members of the drunken shooting-party among whom he is so often to be found on the moors: they include the Laird of Kilcockrobbin, the Macaroon of Macaroon and Sir Arthur Ennismore-Emties, and if you think I have not yet proved my point, allow me to remind you of the party's ghillie, Angus Turagh.

Dr Smart-Allick, the headmaster of Narkover, is another creation who is no way out of place on a shelf as high as some of Dickens's own masterpieces, and the bureaucrat Charles Suet is, in his quieter way, another; others are Big White Carstairs, the intrepid explorer (who "would never hit a rhinoceros when it was down"), Rowland Milk, the limp-wristed poet (who once declared, at a soirée, that "before I die, I want to do something big and clean in the world", only to be met by Lady Cabstanleigh—there's another—with the brisk retort "Go and wash an elephant"), Vita Brevis (one of the ladies vainly wooed by Foulenough), Mrs Florence McGurgle (stern chatelaine of the seaside boarding-house correctly named the Hotel de l'Univers but more familiarly known as *Rissole Mio*), the Filthiston Trio, whose gravely lunatic act consists of two of them going up and down on a seesaw balanced across the belly of the third, two dubious firms of furriers called Maison Katzphur and Pussikote Ltd, Mimsie Slopcorner, the beauty-queen of Pibney St Virus (which reminds me that Beachcomber also invented a village called Sopping Overcote), the Tibetan adventuress Dingi-Poos (who once got involved with a Japanese diplomat called Wishiwashi), and the memorable firm of solicitors, Messrs Robb, Steele, Pillifah, Pillifah, Robb & Steele.

It is not only the names. Once, reading the column, I came upon, in bold type, the arresting words: "Sixty horses wedged in chimney". They were followed, in majestic simplicity, by the words: "The story to fit this sensational headline has not yet turned up". Again, he invented a deadly new weapon, a substance called Bracerot, which caused braces to crumble and the trousers they sustained to fall, and he not only did that, but wrote a substantial series of increasingly fantastic items concerning the stuff and its military uses, which looked likely to make war impossible. And one of his finest notions is the *List of Huntingdonshire Cabmen*, a work of reference that I have more than once been on the point of ordering from my bookseller, so convinced do I become, on reading in Beachcomber of yet another edition, or even translation, that it really exists.

My favourite figure in the whole Beachcomber *oeuvre*, and I suspect that this is true of most of his followers, is Dr Strabismus (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht, also known as the Sage of Waggling Parva; his series of inventions, which he has been producing for as long as Beachcomber has been in business, include "a fogborn-sharpener" and "a hollow glass walking-stick, for keeping very small flannel shirts in". And my favourite theme, out of all those to which he returns again and again, is that of the wonderful realm of surrealist law which he devised and developed for the immense series of cases involving Mr Justice Cocklecarrot and (usually) the seven red-bearded dwarfs:

The dwarfs were cross-examined today. At least, one of them was cross-examined.
Mr Hermitage: Your name is Howard Brassington?
The Dwarf (in a deep, loud voice): It is no such thing.
Mr Hermitage (consulting his notes): What is your name, then?
The Dwarf: Stanislas George Romney Barlow Barlow Orchmeynders.
Mr Hermitage: Two Barlows?
The Dwarf: Why not?
Mr Hermitage: You are a nightwatchman?
The Dwarf: Why not?
Cocklecarrot: Mr Porchminder, you will please answer yes or no.
The Dwarf: No.
Mr Hermitage: Where were you on the night of 10th April?
The Dwarf: No.
Cocklecarrot: Apart from retaining fees, would it not be better to speed up this case a bit?
The Dwarf: Yes.

I could go on indefinitely; there are 18 volumes of the collected stuff. But there is little point in extending my own roster of quotations: every Beachcomber admirer will have his own memories, and we can all savour them in tranquility. All I really wished to say today is that there is nobody in the world who has made me laugh at something fresh almost every day for almost all my life, and there never will be again. Beachcomber has earned a long and happy retirement; he has earned even more gloriously the reputation he has made as one of the world's greatest humorists, the admiration that so many feel for him, the huge tempest of laughter that his work has provoked. If there is really to be no more of it after tomorrow, the volumes of it, most of which have long since been out of print (largely, no doubt, because he has always produced another before the demand for the last is exhausted), will become even harder to find and even more expensive when found. My own life has been immensely enriched by his work; my style has been very considerably influenced by it; my gratitude to him is most inadequately expressed by what I have written today. Yet inadequate though it may be, my tribute comes with all the warmth of my heart to a great man, a great writer, a great force for that highest and finest form of elemental sanity, the kind that hits with laughter, and laughs again to see its blows go home. Beachcomber is dead; long live John Morton.

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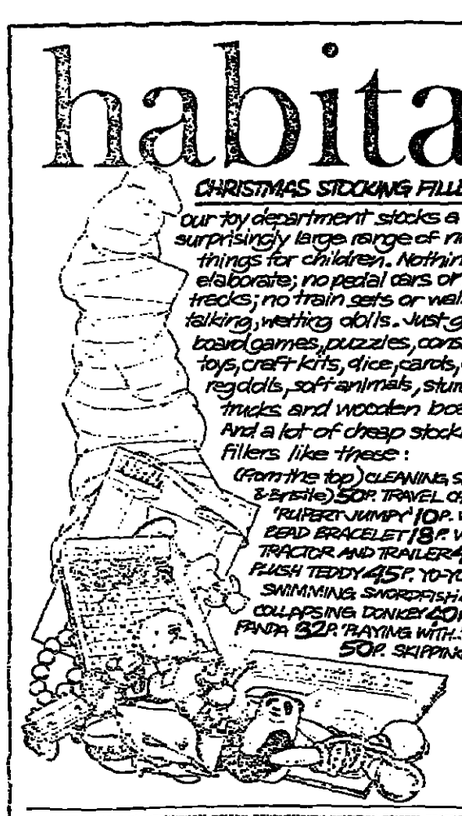
habitat

CHRISTMAS STOCKING FILLERS.

our toy department stocks a surprisingly large range of nice things for children. Nothing elaborate; no pedal cars or race tracks; no train sets or walking, talking, wetting dolls. Just good board games, puzzles, construction toys, craft kits, dice, cards, dominoes, rag dolls, soft animals, sturdy metal trucks and wooden boats. And a lot of cheap stocking-fillers like these:

(from the top) CLEANING SET (wood & bristle) 50P. TRAVEL CHESS 60P. 'RUPERT JUMPY' 10P. WOODEN BEAD BRACELET 18P. WOODEN TRACTOR AND TRAILER 48P. PLUSH TEDDY 45P. YO-YO 25P. SWIMMING SWORDFISH 40P. COLLAPSING DONKEY 40P. CROCHET PANDA 32P. PLAYING WITH...! BOOKS 50P. SKIPPING ROPE 42P.



HABITAT SHOPS AT BIRMINGHAM BOLTON, BOURNEMOUTH BRIGHTON, BRISTOL, BROMLEY, CARDIFF, CHELTENHAM COVENTRY CROYDON GLASGOW GUILDFORD KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES LEICESTER, LIVERPOOL LONDON, MANCHESTER, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, READING, SHILLINGFORD, WATFORD YORK.

The Times Diary

The cosy craft of murder mysteries

Publishers, like farmers, are always complaining about something, usually the decline of the novel. Nowadays, they moan, people sit for hours staring at the television, and have no time to read stories.

But one area of fiction which remains fairly buoyant is the detective story. Several authors still make a steady living setting mysterious puzzles in crime for readers to solve.

Yet even detective stories do not sell as well now as they did between the wars. One of today's leading practitioners of the form, Harry (known to his fans as HRF) Keating, has just written an elegant essay looking back on that heyday. Called *Murder Must Appetize*, the short work has been placed between hard covers by Lemon Tree Press, at the exaggerated price of £2.

"The detective story has been declared dead several times, but it still survives", he told me over lunch in Soho. And in the very first paragraph of his book he declares a belief in the potency of his craft.

"Is there anything" he asks, "when life gets a little much, as comforting as a detective story? Well yes, of course there is. Drink. The love of a good woman. The attentions of a bad woman. Yet for many of us the quintessential detective story does have a warm inward spreading cosiness that can expel any number of everyday horrors."

Much of the book concerns the social background of pre-war detective stories. "They were written by the lower upper class about the lower upper class for the lower upper and the upper right down to the middle class", Keating said. It was a world brimful of servants, though it was considered bad form to cast one of them as the murderer. It was essential that he had class. If a male secretary occurred in the plot, as he often would, it would be wise to watch him carefully. It was often he who committed the foul deed for, as Keating points out, he occupied a subordinate position while still qualifying as a gentleman.

A few present-day authors still use an upper-class between-the-wars setting for their crime stories, and most detective fiction is notable for the strength of its atmosphere and background. Authors have a habit of choosing a background against which to hatch their plots, and sticking to it through book after book.

Much of Keating's work, for instance, is set in Bombay—he began writing about the city before he had ever visited it. Dick Francis, a former National Hunt jockey, usually writes against a background of racing. Several American writers, notably Ross Macdonald, write evocatively about Southern California.

I asked Keating why this was. He explained that crime writing was largely a matter of scattering clues across the landscape. "A clue is a departure from the norm", he said. "So you need plenty of norm, as it were, to depart from." Hence the strongly drawn background.

Keating, tall and bearded, was once a sub-editor on *The Times* and now reviews crime novels for our books page. He writes, on average, one new crime novel a year, and reckons to sell around 5,000 of each in hardback, more in paperback and more in the United States. Even an unknown writer, if he gets a first crime novel accepted by a respectable publisher, can reckon to sell between 2,000 and 3,000 copies. "I'd recommend any new writer starting out to think of writing a detective novel", he said. "It's much more likely that it will be accepted." Just as long as it is not one of the servants who done it.

Spree

P. H. Simpligesswerk, my man in Oxford Street, reports:

Spend! Spend!! Spend!!! That is the message jingling like fairy bells from the cash registers of London's department stores this Christmas. Shop managers and assistants report spending at record levels never before attained.

Faced with the continuing economic gloom, the onset of winter, strikes, bombs and the dismal performance of England's football team, the British are responding with what one spokesman called "the nearest thing we have seen to a national revival since the battle of Dunkirk". They are buying everything in sight.

"I think it's to do with the inflation", said the gift toiletries buyer at Harridans, the Belgravia emporium. "People are getting rid of their money as fast as their legs will carry them, before prices go up again. One man came here with a wheelbarrow full of pound notes and bought out our whole stock of after-shave lotion. There are rumours of a shortage, you know."

With traditional British phlegm, and the other ailments that go with the time of year, shoppers who are short of cash are not letting that deter them from joining in the spending spree. Said an assistant in the fine reproduction chandelier department of Dunningham and Fairbody's: "The snap of the credit card on the counter is becoming as much a typical sound of Christmas as the lights on the cake and the brandy on the tree. It's literally unbelievable."

"They're spending as if there were no tomorrow", said a spokesman at Bonds and Moneysworth. "Everything we have is just walking out of the store. Washing machines, hi-fi equipment, colour televisions. It's as though it were the last Christmas before Armageddon gets us in its thrall."

I put it to a spokesman that I seemed to remember the same being said about last Christmas, and the Christmas before, and the one before that. "That's what's so extraordinary", he replied. "As things get worse and worse they seem to get better and better. But I suppose that's what the spirit of Christmas is all about. Thank the Lord for it, I say."

Downhill

The Ski Show at the Horticultural Hall in Vincent Square presented a lively scene yesterday, with Tyrolean brass bands and choirs in *lederhosen* warbling at the foot of a plastic ski slope on which beginners under instruction kept collapsing untidily.

Yet Arthur Sandles, leisure editor of the *Times* and author of *Book*, says that Britain only country in the which skiing is feeling effects of recession.

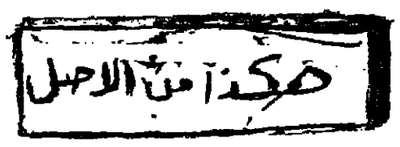
"We are down to the core of enthusiasts", he "and it is shortage of not snow, that is do Skiing is very expensive it is thought that Am actually spend more on than they do on golf. do not realize how big is".

Interpretations

President Ford will find he goes to Peking next that Chairman Mao does have an old age impediment, but that alert and corrects his letters. They do not, as reporters have had it, the old leader.

Someone who accom Dr Kissinger during last month with Mao the chairman listened as his two women int took turns relating bri what they understood say. When Mao scribbled down characters on a pad, interpreters then wo with the authorized

Our postmen are rea holidaymaker in the sent a postcard add "The gentlemen plac on the corner table of car on the 1846 to Bou Platform 13, Waterlo Station, London." It vered correctly.



TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
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THE PRICE OF UNITY

The White Paper on devolution that has now at last emerged is the product of much dispute and heart-searching within the Government, reflecting a wider unease as more and more people have come to appreciate what is involved. It is no simple matter to devise new arrangements for the government of parts of what has been essentially a unitary state. The case for doing so is not that it accords with some blueprint for the more efficient conduct of British affairs—the complexities that emerge at every step swiftly reduce the attractions of that idea—but rather that it is necessary to meet the aspirations of a majority of Scottish people, especially after the commitments that have been given.

This does not mean attempting to satisfy the Scottish National Party. There is no compromise that could be struck with them short of full independence. Most Scottish people want a more effective voice for Scotland and more control over their own affairs while remaining part of the United Kingdom. And the ambitions of the Welsh people are similar, though with differences of strength and quality. The test of the White Paper must be whether it holds out a reasonable prospect of satisfying them without imposing inherently defective institutions on the kingdom as a whole, and without so affronting English opinion as to create uncontrollable tensions of a different nature.

Blurred points

The White Paper is somewhat blurred in a number of respects, though that matters less at the beginning of what is intended to be a period of intensive public discussion. The two broad points in it that are most contentious are the proposal that the United Kingdom Parliament should retain overriding powers over the assemblies in all matters, and the exclusion in essence of all economic questions from the control of the Scottish Assembly. A difficult choice has to be made in determining the relationship of Westminster to the assembly. One possibility would be to distinguish as precisely as possible the areas to be devolved and then to give the assembly absolute authority in those fields. The advantages of that would be that the general public would know exactly who was responsible for what and it would minimize the risks of disputed jurisdiction between the two levels of government. Instead, the White Paper prefers the alternative course of reserving to Westminster the ultimate right to overrule the assembly on any question, whether of legislation or of executive action. Nothing would be devolved irrevocably. The sovereignty of Parliament would remain intact.

That might do something to reassure English sceptics, a consideration of some importance in a matter of such constitutional delicacy, but there are other reasons for choosing this alternative. One is the European dimension. The British Government will remain responsible for implementing EEC rules and regulations in fields that are virtually bound to be devolved and they could scarcely divest themselves of the authority to do so. It would also be nothing like so easy as one might suppose to pick self-contained areas of policy to be handed to the assembly.

If the proposed system were to operate at all satisfactorily, however, a convention would have to develop that the Westminster Government and Parliament should use their powers to override the assemblies only in the last resort. They would have the authority to do so on grounds both of law and of policy. Obviously there must be the power to stop the assembly from acting *ultra vires*, but Westminster would have to take the greatest care not to exercise this authority arbitrarily. It would be a recipe for disaster if the assembly were given legitimate grounds for feeling that it never knew where its writ could run.

The right of Westminster to intervene on grounds of policy presents greater difficulties. There is the real danger that the very idea will be offensive to Scottish opinion. There would certainly be unending conflict if Westminster were so to interpret this power as to veto the assembly on simple points of disagreement. The occasions for such intervention ought to be very rare indeed. But given good will and a desire to cooperate—in particular the readiness of Westminster to allow the assembly to make what were considered to be its own mistakes in its own fields—the arrangement could work well enough.

The question is whether there can be any reasonable expectation of such good will. It cannot be taken for granted. Whoever forms the majority in the Scottish Assembly—not only if it is the Nationalists—there will be the natural temptation to prove themselves politically by showing that they can stand up to London. That temptation will be all the greater if the scope of the devolved powers is widely agreed to be inadequate. The main omission here is the virtual exclusion of economic powers.

Nationalism has not fed only on economic issues. For most of its history until the coming of oil it was more a political movement fighting economic objections. But there has been a belief for some time in Scotland, going well beyond the ranks of the Nationalists, that not enough of the decisions affecting Scottish industry and the structure of the Scottish economy were taken in Scotland. Progressive administrative devolution has done something to reduce that complaint. But the feeling remains and an assembly that is denied power in this area has little chance of being accepted by Scottish opinion as a lasting settlement.

Economic powers

It is right to seek to preserve the economic unity of the United Kingdom but that does not require keeping so much detailed control in the hands of Westminister. "It would not be in the interests of any part of the United Kingdom", says the White Paper, "to create the possibility of a price war in making industrial premises available to attract incoming firms." Put in less pejorative terms, that is precisely the type of discretion that ought to be given to the assembly, or to bodies answerable to it. The proposed divided control of the Scottish Development Agency is an absurdity. The industrial development powers now exercised by the Scottish Office should be given to the assembly. Stormont used to have comparable powers in Northern Ireland and there is no reason to suppose that Scotland would be satisfied with an assembly which had less.

The economic unity of the United Kingdom is preserved not by preventing variations in practice of that sort but in controlling the total amount of money that can be spent by the assembly or its agencies. That is to be done by financing the assembly through a block grant to be negotiated each year with the Treasury. That process may prove to be somewhat more painful than might be supposed from the bland phrases of the White Paper, but the purpose is clear enough. The assembly's borrowing powers will be controlled and there will in addition simply be a right to levy a surcharge on local authority taxation. As the assembly would hardly enhance its popularity by forcing people to pay much more in rates than they are already, it is unlikely that this will disrupt demand management in the United Kingdom. Indeed, there is a strong case for being somewhat more daring and allowing the assembly to levy a sales tax, or something of that sort, up to a prescribed level.

Even with reasonable economic powers there could be no certainty that the assembly would prove acceptable as a permanent arrangement, but there would be a very much better prospect. The chances would also be much improved with a different method of election. The case for proportional representation is simply that it would provide the fairest possible reflection of opinion. That is of the greatest importance in setting up assemblies in countries where four parties have every expectation of being represented. It is much to be preferred to polarizing political strength between two parties as the present system tends to do. With proportional representation the Scottish National Party would do better if last October's voting were repeated, but they would not have a majority of seats unless they could win a majority of the votes. If they do as well as that, so be it; what neither they nor any other party has a right to is a dominating position without the support of half the electorate.

Number of MPs

There remains the question of the representation of Scotland and Wales at Westminster. It is proposed to give them assemblies of much the same scope but different powers; Scotland's is to be legislative but the Welsh Assembly will be only executive. The distinction is justified. The whole exercise is required because of the pressure of Scottish feeling. Pressure of equal force does not yet appear to exist in Wales. But under this scheme decisions of considerable moment for both Scotland and Wales that have previously been taken by the United Kingdom government will be taken by their respective assemblies. Would it therefore be right to keep the same number of Scottish and Welsh MPs at Westminster?

The question is not a simple one because not only will the degree of devolution be different for the two countries but in neither case will the United Kingdom Parliament be renouncing ultimate responsibility. If the White Paper is followed to the letter some of the most critical areas of policy will not be devolved and in any event there may well be recurring disputes at Westminster over the respective block grants. But these considerations do not justify the continued over-representation of Scotland and Wales. The correct course would be for a Speaker's Conference to consider as a matter of urgency electoral boundaries within the United Kingdom as a whole (and that includes Northern Ireland) with a view to securing constituencies with electorates of more equal size. That would be part of the general move to adjust the British political system to changing circumstances and the pressure of political forces. It is not an exercise in pursuit of the ideal; it is a recognition of necessity. But that is not the least of the political virtues.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An accused's right to trial by jury

From the Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association and others

Sir, Now that the James Committee has reported, its recommendations deserve and will get, from lawyers and laymen alike, the most careful consideration. However, according to the report in *The Times*, one of their proposals is that theft (and related offences of dishonesty), where the value of the property is under £20, should be triable summarily only with no right of trial by jury. To this the Criminal Bar Association has been and is wholly opposed and your leader rightly expresses reservations about it.

You suggest as a compromise that: "Trivial thefts could normally be tried summarily, but the defendant would have the right to apply to the magistrate for trial before a jury. . . . His application would be granted if he could show that conviction on the charge would have particularly harmful consequences to him."

Not only did the CBA express its opposition to the present committee proposal when it gave evidence to them but so, also, did it oppose your suggested compromise which, in our view, would create a problem virtually impossible of solution by a magistrate—or anyone else for that matter—without bringing the administration of justice into disrepute.

What are "particularly harmful consequences"? Are they to be economic or social or, indeed, the sentence of the court, itself? Is it more harmful for a professional man, a member of parliament, a judge or an editor to be convicted of theft than for a bricklayer, an engine driver or a bus conductor—or their wives? Are the consequences more harmful for a person in "a position of prominence in the community" than for someone of equally good character but of less prominence whose family, friends, neighbours and workmates will learn of his conviction?

You say, "There is no doubt that serious cases before the Crown Court have had to be kept waiting while long jury trials take place . . . on trivial theft charges". Integrity has no price and any allegation of dishonesty must be treated by the courts, the public, the accuser and the accused as being serious—whatever the value of the property involved. The trial of such allegations must never come to be regarded as a waste of any court's time.

However "complicated, confusing and anomalous" (as you describe them) may be the present rules of allocation of cases between the lower and higher courts, there is nothing complicated about the present rule relating to theft (and related offences of dishonesty). An accused person is entitled as of right to be tried by jury unless he consents to summary trial. In our view, this rule should be maintained.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LEONARD, Chairman,
RICHARD DU CANN,
Vice-Chairman,
MICHAEL HILL,
DAVID JEFFREYS,
NICHOLAS PURNELL,
JEFFREY RUCKER, Secretary,
The Executive Committee of the Criminal Bar Association,
6 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.
November 26.

Abortion

From Mrs Katharine M. Thwaites

Sir, It is true, as the Lords Houghton and Pannell suggest in their letter (November 25) that most of those who support a select committee on abortion do so on principle. But what is their complaint? Are the noble lords—backed, no doubt, by the mighty authority of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party conference—maintaining that principles should be abandoned in order not to "arouse fresh controversy"? What sort of preposterous pacifism is this?

The principle about which they are asking us to stop making a nuisance of ourselves is that of the sanctity of human life, which although already compromised as regards the life of the unborn (principally in the 1969 Act) was until this century universally regarded by civilized society as absolute in all areas of human life.

It may be that we cannot persuade society to return to a principle which it manifestly finds it expedient to ignore, but meanwhile what we cannot put right we must try to make as little wrong as possible. After all, as St Thomas More also says, you don't abandon a ship in a storm because you can't control the winds.

For those who uphold that part of the Hippocratic oath which states that "life begins at the moment of conception" an attempt made to amend the Abortion Act is an attempt to save life.

Yours faithfully,
KATHARINE M. THWAITES,
The Old House,
Westfield College,
Hampstead, NW3.
November 25.

'Wait and see'

From Mr Hugh Tierney

Sir, Your normally reliable contributor, Mr Philip Howard, twice refers to this phrase in his article today (November 21) and describes it as a cryptic watchword coined by Mr Asquith in 1910.

In his *Fifty Years of Parliament*, Asquith sought authoritatively to quell the myths that had already become associated with his use of the phrase. He wrote (Vol II, p 251):

"It is curious that a common colloquialism . . . casually used . . . should have passed into the slang of politics and even been caricatured into a maxim of policy."

Asquith, with three quotations, shows the phrase to have a political pedigree dating from 1805: and an earlier use of the phrase may be found in Defoe's classic, *Robinson Crusoe*.

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly,
HUGH TIERNEY,
One Lampard House.
8 Maida Avenue, W2.
November 21.

Industrial action by doctors

From Professor John Walton

Sir, Of course the junior hospital doctors are angry; what other group of employees would be expected to accept payment for extra duty at one-third of their basic rate? And, of course, the consultants are angry; many carry an increasing work-load as they see their disillusioned colleagues emigrating in increasing number. They would not be human if they were not disturbed by the steady deterioration which many see in their standards of living, when like the members of other professions they are beset by the ravages of inflation, and by penal levels of personal taxation with, in most cases, no prospect that their increased work-load, seniority or professional distinction can receive any financial reward under the existing incomes policy.

In this setting, the irrelevance and precipitancy of the Government's proposals to proceed with the phasing out of private beds from NHS hospitals may well seem to be the last straw. This is the type of policy, actuated by divisive political motives, which is in danger of forcing those, like myself, whose views have always been liberal and progressive, to adopt political attitudes to which they have never in the past subscribed. It is as foolish and as short-sighted as was the last Conservative Government's confrontation with the miners. The profession's opposition to the Government's proposals is implacable, and rightly so.

But how sad it is that our country has become the seat of sectarian conflict and an environment in which militant attitudes and extremism appear to pay. Payment for overtime should never have been demanded, much less accepted, by a learned, responsible and dedicated profession. The nauseating public utterances of some self-appointed representatives of the junior doctors are almost unbelievable, coming from members of a profession trained to serve mankind. How one longs to hear voices of reason and moderation emerging from profession and Government alike. In a time of grave national emergency a responsible profession must surely be prepared to accept the consequences of a national incomes policy as well as the decisions, however misconceived, even of a minority Government.

Under no circumstances could I, or many of my colleagues in Newcastle, both senior and junior, subscribe to a course of action which, however indirectly, will damage patients, though I shall do what little I can to oppose each misguided Government directive in every way possible at national, regional and area level. Industrial action by any group of doctors is intolerable; if taken by consultants it is unforgivable if it involves any withdrawal of clinical responsibility for patient care.

Let the BMA Council draw back from the brink, ignoring the advice of militant minorities, before it is too late and before our profession suffers irreparable damage. We are in serious danger of losing the respect of the public, of our students who are the doctors of the future and even of porential applicants for medical school admission; above all, our relf-respect is seriously at risk.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN N. WALTON,
Dean of Medicine,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
The Medical School,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

From Professor Gordon Stewart

Sir, The statement on November 26 by the Secretary of the BMA that "there will be no danger to the life of any patient suffering from a medical emergency" is untenable in the context of the instant action which the BMA is supporting. Identification of an emergency is not always an open or shut decision, least of all in the hands of junior hospital doctors upon whom we depend somewhat illogically to man our front lines in the hospital service.

Quite often an emergency may be present in patients complaining only of minor symptoms. The real nature of the emergency becomes apparent only after careful examination and reexamination which may include X-rays, laboratory and other tests. Survival in such cases, for instance in childhood leukaemia, malignant hypertension, meningitis and several forms of cancer, depends almost entirely upon steps taken not as emergencies, but as routine procedure by the doctor at first contact. To ensure that life will not be jeopardized by the present action, responsibilities at present met by referral to hospitals should therefore be passed over to general practitioners to whom full hospital facilities, including laboratory and radiological investigations, would have to be made fully available. The alternative might be to declare a time limit of, say, one week to the present "industrial" action.

It is not the first time that Hippocratic ethic has been used to justify hypocritic argument, but it is very sad indeed to find that no other argument seems to prevail. May I suggest instead recourse to simple arithmetic which shows that the sum of money required to forestall the demand for remuneration could have been saved in 1974 by delaying reorganization of the Health Service and could still be saved by more equitable long overdue redistribution of medical manpower.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON STEWART,
Department of Community Medicine,
University of Glasgow,
Glasgow G12.

Function of the Lords

From Mr Michael Fallon

Sir, Mr Edward Short's recent and thrice-repeated reference to "a discernible change in the way in which the other place sees its function" (*Hansard*, Nov 6, Col 616) is somewhat puzzling.

The average number of government Bills (excluding consolidated and provisional confirmation order Bills) per year over the 10 years 1964-1974 is 52; over the past session, a full year, Parliament dealt with over 60. This the House of Lords managed by an unusually long 40-week sitting and without a huge increase in the number of divisions (114, over half of them on only four Bills).

If Mr Short was thinking of an increase in the number of uncongenial amendments, the figures for three major Bills (Industry, Employment Protection, and Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines) show a rate of amendments accepted by the Commons of 82 per cent, which is almost identical to that for major Bills in the years 1965-1967. Indeed, when all Bills are over 85 per cent, as it has done consistently since 1964. So while there are now *more* Lords amendments than hitherto (a fact possibly attributable to the increase in controversial legislation), their proven effectiveness shows this function of the second chamber to be as necessary as ever.

This was recognized at the close of the session by Mr Short's colleague, Lord Shepherd, who paid the following tribute to the Opposition on November 12 (*Hansard*, Col 1887): "We on this side of the House have had nothing but the fullest cooperation on the timetable and we are, indeed, grateful. It is perfectly true that if we had not had this degree of cooperation between the two sides this very heavy legislative programme could not have been completed."

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL FALLON, Research Assistant,
Opposition Front Bench, House of Lords,
Palace of Westminster.

Juvenile crime

From Dr William Belson

Sir, In writing on November 13 about the findings in my book *Juvenile Theft: The Causal Factors*, your staff reporter has presented a picture to your readers that is likely to mislead to a major degree.

To clarify my objection, let me outline briefly what the reported investigation was about. It was principally a study to identify causal factors in the development of juvenile stealing—an important but under-developed area of enquiry. Two years of work by my team and myself went into the development of techniques and strategies which were then used in an intensive study, based on 1,425 boys, of a large number of hypotheses and sub-hypotheses about the causal processes. Findings emerged which in my opinion gave empirical foundation to some hypotheses or theories that previously were either partly speculative or based upon small sample; on the other hand, the findings reduced the tenability of certain other hypotheses.

An important by-product of the enquiry was evidence about the nature and extent of juvenile stealing. Your reporter has limited her appraisal to this by-product, has presented something of a parody of it by selective reporting and manages to give the impression that "Whitehall" saw nothing new in the report. Here are some of the ways she misleads. (i) In referring to the categories of stealing dealt with in the enquiry, she has limited herself to five that are decidely among the more innocent of the 44 categories *actually* dealt with. (ii) She says, oddly out of context, that "In four cases out of 10 the value of the goods or money involved was less than 1s 6d (at 1967-68 values)". In fact the great bulk of the findings were exclusive of thefts below that level. (iii) She draws attention to the inducements used to get boys to take part without referring to the steps that were taken with a view to neutralising any distorting effects of these inducements on the boys' responses.

I imagine that most perceptive readers will have seen the article for what it was. Nonetheless I consider that I must formally object to it and express my sadness that on this occasion your paper should have fallen so far short of its reputation for fair and responsible reporting.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BELSON,
Prince of Wales Drive, SW11.
November 23.

Lowry Collection

From Mr R. C. Rees

Sir, Reference was made by your Art Critic in your columns of November 24 to an exhibition of the work of Mr L. S. Lowry and the need for establishing a permanent Lowry collection. It appears from this article and other recent comments that the existence of the Lowry Gallery at the City of Salford Art Gallery, which holds the finest collection of Mr Lowry's work is not as well known as it might be.

This collection has been gathered together over the last 40 years in a very appropriate late nineteenth century building, adjoining the former Salford Technical College where Mr Lowry spent a considerable period of time at art school. One major advantage which the Lowry Gallery has is that a street of shops and other buildings similar to those depicted in Mr Lowry's northern industrial city scenes is housed on the ground floor.

The Vice-Chancellor of Salford University, Dr J. H. Horlock, has already indicated that the university would be more than happy to be associated with finding a home for an enlarged collection within the city.

It is to be hoped that this suggestion can be supported so as to prevent unnecessary duplication of permanent galleries the cost of which, unless substantial private benefactors can be found, fall upon the public purse.

Yours, etc,
R. C. REES, Chief Executive,
City of Salford,
Civic Centre,
Swinton,
Manchester.

Picasso's wishes on 'Guernica'

From Mr William Rubin

Sir, In his letter to the editor of November 26, Professor Hersche Chipp called for the present "return" (sic) of Picasso's "Guernica to Spain. According to Chipp Picasso had "on several occasion stated that" the painting should g to Spain "after the end of th Franco regime and when condition were improved." Chipp goes on t say that has been confirmed b Picasso's lawyers and that "Franc himself expressed the desire" tha "Guernica" be sent to Spain.

I do not know how Mr Chipp arrived at his conclusions. None o the above statements is correct. On the contrary, Picasso made crysta clear on a number of occasion through the years, indeed, confirme to me in person not long before hi death, that "Guernica" should b sent to Spain only when a genuin Spanish republic has been restored This is the understanding which we at The Museum of Modern Art ha always had with Picasso, and con tinue to have with his widow Jacqueline. This is the only formu lation of Picasso's wishes with res pect to "Guernica" which was eve confirmed to the museum b Picasso's lawyers.

As for Franco wanting th "Guernica in Spain, I can only sa that reports to this effect hav from time to time been publishe in the foreign press but hav always been denied by Franco's own spokesmen. The "Guernica" mura is a monument to all the values an liberties Franco fought against; i was executed by a man who, a Franco well knew, continued to hol him and everything he stood for in contempt.

For the Spanish dictator to hav wished this painting brought t Spain would have required a chang of heart that, alas, never too place. On the contrary, when Falangist gang illegally busted u a Spanish dealer's exhibition o Picasso prints as recently as a few years ago, Franco did not speak out In fact, his government and police gave tacit approval by failing t stop it or, later, to prosecute the rioters.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM RUBIN, Director of Painting & Sculpture,
The Museum of Modern Art,
11 West 53 Street,
New York,
NY 10019.
November 26.

Spain and Gibraltar

From Mr E. C. Ellul

Sir, Most of us in Gibraltar were jerked out of our studied indifference at the inaugural speech of King Juan Carlos on Saturday as he renewed, in shrouded form, Spain's claim to Gibraltar. High hopes had been set by many on Spain's anticipated liberalization and possible more humane reappraisal of the ten-year deadlock over Gibraltar.

The saddest and most frustrating aspect of the whole affair is that Spain has pursued her claim in a manner so clumsy as to create real doubts whether, indeed, her claim is genuine. We have shown in Gibraltar that we shall not yield to undue pressure or coercion, although, as I see it, the people of Gibraltar want and need a settlement and to coexist with Spain.

Without creating artificial political arrangements, King Juan Carlos could so easily conquer the hearts of the people of Gibraltar by opening the land frontier as a gesture of good will and start pulling down all economic, commercial, cultural and other barriers and, as the Spanish themselves say, *darle tiempo al tiempo* (allow time to take its course).

I know that, in spite of it all, we in Gibraltar wish Spain and her young Monarch well. But we also have a right to live a full life.

Yours faithfully,
E. C. ELLUL,
Suite 10,
Gibraltar Heights,
Main Street,
Gibraltar.

Coinage design

From Mr Stuart Fortune

Sir, Mr G. A. K. Robinson's approval (November 26) of our present coinage is incredible: no other coinage is as heavy and cumbersome for equivalent values, as awkward in its size/value relationships, or consequently, as difficult to handle in those small transactions where it is needed.

Keep the face designs, certainly; but in all other respects let it be re-designed: what pride we might then take in it. The fore-runner, perhaps, to taking a pride in its value.

Yours truly,
STUART FORTUNE,
13 Monmouth Street, WC2.
November 26.

Heavenly bodies

From Mr J. C. G. George

Sir, A former duty of the heralds was to identify the fallen after a battle. Being both an old College of Arms man and an angelophile I have examined some accounts of the heavenly conflict and show below the percentage casualty returns from each choir.

Seraphim 14%.
Cherubin 3% (including Lucifer and Mephistopheles).
Thrones 8%.
Dominations 6%.
Powers 8% (including Meresim, their chief).
Virtues 12% (including Bellal).
Principalities 3%.
Archangels 3%.
Guardian Angels 3%.

The ranks of the remaining 40% are so far unidentifiable. Unhappily I have not yet been able to visit the scene of the action myself and must therefore express my thanks to Messrs Enoch, Milton, Heywood, Davidson and a number of Islamic authorities for their valuable assistance in this matter.

I am Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN C. G. GEORGE,
15 Kennington Palace Court,
Sancroft Street, SE11.

Overseas student fees

From the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Bradford University

Sir, Contrary to your leader of November 10, the University of Bradford still charges the same fees for overseas and British students. You also fail to take into account some major factors affecting the input costs and output benefits of universities. The cost of training a student is not the cost of running a university divided by the number of students. Universities do not merely transfer known skills. Their teaching is continually changing because of research done and paid for in all other countries, while their own research absorbs at least half their costs. Their output of new knowledge not only feeds teaching but is the fundamental base for almost all improvements in material prosperity, health and social welfare.

The majority of foreign university students are postgraduates, and the main manpower of university research is the post graduate student. His work is almost indistinguishable in many cases from that of a research assistant, who is also supervised and trained in research methods. If we had to supply this manpower by research assistants we should have to pay them about £2,500 upwards per annum. Many university research projects depend for their manning on overseas students. In my own university their work has included not only fundamental discovery, but developments which have been fed directly into British industry.

It would doubtless be a good thing if a larger proportion of British students were financed and industrially sponsored to undertake some of this work. The comparative failure of many sections of British industry is largely due to the endemic inability of management to make use of scientific and technological innovation and to stimulate the entry of British graduates into this field.

Finally, there is the larger question of the essential dependence of universities on the international free trade of advancing knowledge and the mobility of young scientific workers that goes with it. Most countries charge no fees at all; several have much larger numbers of foreign students than we do, and even a number of the poorer developing countries have larger proportions of foreign students and charge no discriminatory fees.

Have we thought of the consequences to our international trading position and to the influence of our institutions of inhibiting the inflow of precisely those people who can become ambassadors for our way of life and the products of our science and technology?

Yours faithfully,
E. G. EDWARDS, Vice-Chancellor,
University of Bradford,
Bradford, Yorkshire.

Unions and democracy

From Mr Donald Wood

Sir, I take issue with your bland assertion (leader, November 19) that high "turn-outs" for postal ballots are a sign healthy for ". . . widest democratic participation. . . ."

As branch secretary of one of the less militant unions, I know only too well how frustrating it is for dedicated members, of all shades of opinion, who regularly attend branch meetings, to find disgracefully low attendances at those meetings despite all exhortations by my executive committee. The postal ballot is not a way of ensuring democratic participation; on the contrary, it enables those who haven't taken the trouble to attend meetings, listen to the pros and cons of debate—and participate themselves—to vote as they have been carefully guided to vote by the mass media—which can fairly be said to lean heavily away from all militancy.

Postal ballots cannot be calculated on a "turn-out" basis; let us be honest and recognize them for what they are: a means whereby anything other than a turn out is required. The so-called "moderates" who just manage the effort of making a cross on a ballot paper and wearily dragging themselves down to the post box with it, are, in reality, lazy and disinterested; their votes are based on incomplete and/or biased information and the extension of the postal ballot system would surely mean even lower attendances at branch meetings. Is this, Sir, what you want?

There is a good argument in favour of secret ballot for those attending branch meetings; those who can't be bothered to attend cannot complain at decisions taken in their voluntary absence.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD WOOD,
Hon Branch Secretary, Wye Water Services Branch,
National and Local Government Officers' Association,
Oaklands,
Dorstone, Herefordshire.
November 20.

What Spain must do in the case of Eva Forest

September 13, 1974, a bomb ploded in the Cafe Rolando the Puerta del Sol in Madrid, ling 12 people and injuring out 70 more. Three days er the police arrested a numr of people, including Eva rest, a psychiatrist and well-own feminist who is married Alfonso Sastre, one of ain's leading playwrights. She was held illegally at the adquarters of the DGS irección de Seguridad Social) nine days. (Under Spanish w a prisoner may be held ly for 72 hours by the lice). During that time, acrding to a letter which she er smuggled out to her wyer, she was subjected to peated and systematic beatgs (frequently losing consciousness), sexual assaults, insults, threats to her children and false reports that her husband had been killed. She was then transferred to the Madrid women's prison, Yeserias, where she was kept incommunicado for another 19 days before being moved to more normal prison conditions.

Today, more than a year later she is still in prison awaiting trial on charges of complicity both in the Puerta del Sol bombing and in the assassination of the Prime Minister, Admiral Carrero Blanco, in December 1973. The trial is likely to be held in a military court, unless by chance the charges are dropped as a result of a political decision by Spain's new King. But such a decision would reflect a more radically liberal line than most people expect King Juan Carlos to take.

More likely he will insist that the case be tried on the evidence, although he might arrange for it to be heard in a civilian court to disarm criticism in the event of a conviction. Spanish law allows the authorities a wide latitude of interpretation in deciding what sort of procedure should be used in a given criminal case.

The main police case against Eva Forest seems to be that she had prepared a secret hiding-place in her flat which was to be used to hide the Prime Minister if he had been kidnapped, or to hide his murderers while they were waiting to escape to France. It has been alleged that she was a member of the Communist Party. But also that she cooperated with the Basque Nationalist organization, ETA, both in organizing the assassination and in writing a book about it which was subsequently published in France.

Most observers view these allegations with great scepticism, because the Communist Party follows a completely different line from ETA and strongly disapproves of the latter's use of violence and terrorism in the present Spanish political context. Also the book is written in a Basque argot of which Eva Forest, a Catalan who has lived most of her life in Madrid, would certainly have no command.

Her friends deny both that she is a member of the Communist Party and that she has any connection with ETA. However, a senior and relatively liberal-minded Spanish official told me: "We are not fools. If we have kept her in prison all this time in spite of such a great campaign for her, you must assume that it is because we have some solid evidence against her." That evidence has yet to be presented in court.

Meanwhile, Penguin Books have published a translation of Eva Forest's letters *From a Spanish Jail* (60p). This includes a journal written during her time in solitary confinement, and a series of letters to her three children written during the winter of 1974-5.

It is clear from these letters that Eva Forest is a convinced revolutionary Marxist. She recalls reading *Das Kapital* aloud with her children at home on Saturdays, and urges them to read it again. She thinks of Cuba, where her 18-year-old son Juan is studying medicine, as a kind of revolutionary paradise. Her admiration for the Vietnamese communists, with whom she has evidently had a number of contacts, is unbounded. Indeed "Vietnamese" seems to be the highest word of praise in her vocabulary. In one passage the orthodox communist parties are explicitly criticized for showing a "bourgeois ideology" and being "suspicious of anything experimental". But nothing suggests any particular affinity with ETA.

Eva Forest, of course, denies the crimes she is charged with. "You know very well what my ideals are," she tells her children, "so you know I would never have taken part in anything that was anti-humane". When she heard of the charge implicating her in the death of Admiral Carrero Blanco, she said: "I felt as though I was taking part in one of those trials of the Middle Ages. I couldn't stop myself thinking of Miguel Servetus being taken through the streets of Geneva. Sometimes tears come into my eyes but they are tears of anger and impotence."

That, of course, is hardly evidence, but the burden of proof must lie with the prosecution. One of the first tests of the new regime in Spain must be to see that Eva Forest is given a fair trial without further delay.

Edward Mortimer

Puny targets paying for their wounds in gossipland

Kings, courtesans, thieves and Mr Nigel Dempster, legend has it, have the unique privilege to be everywhere at home. And the privilege extended to Messrs Dempster, Hickey and their camp followers is not just to be everywhere at home, not just to spy, probe, intrude, gape and "reveal" with full diplomatic immunity, but also to pose as the vanguard of our open society with the torch of morals, manners and free speech borne aloft, meting out the "People's justice" to the mighty and the great.

And all we, weary liberals, can do is strut our liberalism and strip ourselves of our polonecked sweaters to reveal our broadmindedness, all the while echoing the facile reasoning of the "openness" lobby: privacy matters but openness matters more; the people have a right to know.

And Mr Dempster, a-quiver with indignation, a one-man, do-it-yourself Moral Rearmament campaign, is going to tell them: "I do believe that through the power invested in me by my proprietor, my chairman Vere Harmsworth and editor David English of the *Daily Mail*, I am paid a certain sum of money to spy for my readers, those who have not got a privileged position in this world, to seek out the curious lives, the mistakes and the unhappinesses of those who have got a privileged position."

Amen. Now the most worrying thing about that pompous effusion on BBC television on June 4, 1975, is not our humane concern for the stability of someone whose self deception and self importance have reached such demented proportions that he will soon no doubt be comparing himself with the rising of the sun and the aurora borealis, but with the response of those who listen.

Was the country convulsed with laughter at this ludicrous display of *Vox Dempsteriensis, Vox Populi?* Has the populace collapsed in ribaldry at the idea of Messrs Dempster and Hickey with Robin Hood hearts? Has anyone stood up and pointed to Mr Dempster that if he insists on playing Count Dracula to the "privileged classes", he should stop at the same time trying to play a sycophantic Voltaire to Lord Lichfield's Frederick the Great, and should take care that his fangs are not so obviously detachable and the green-grease paint so noticeably peeling?

We could, of course, be charitable and regard such outbursts of pretentious moralizing as nothing more than what the French police call a *piece justificative* to be used when Mr Dempster leaves this world and is faced with his celestial judges in the next one.

In the event of their not sharing, however, in the gullibility of Mr Dempster's public on earth, could he at least impress them with the claim that he increased the "public stock of harmless pleasures", by showing the mighty fallen, by wit and grace, bracing iconoclasm and astringent satire?

But gossipland is not peopled with real human beings, with their achievements and their pains, their happiness and their disappointments. It is peopled by dummies manufactured in gossiplabs feebly making their clockwork movements across the Pages of Revelation. And precisely because most of the targets are so puny, the language has to be laced with conspiratorial innuenda and snide insinuations so that at least the sour part of the readers' human nature can be satisfied. Rancour replaces humour and malicious cackling non-existent wit.

Let us look at a few of the most prominent citizens of gossipland: Who is Miss Mynah Bird, "the Nigerian model"? Or Miss Vivian Ventura? Or Mr Peter Morton, formerly of Mortons, the Berkeley Square watering place for the well-heeled and fashionable?

There is an endless fascination with the loves and foibles of the great—a truth well attested by those who select the choice bits out of literary biographies for our Sunday papers. We wonder whether Bertrand Russell's tortuous involvement with Lady Ottoline Morrell had any effect on the precise nature of his *Practice and Theory of Bolshevism*. We speculate whether Bernard Shaw's revulsion for all sexual contact influenced his view of the State as a Platonic Guardian. But do we really care whether the break-up between Mr Peter Morton and Mrs Paulene Stone affected the quality of the hamburgers at Mortons?

Yet we remain confused as to the enlightened line. Do we condemn or do we live and let live? Part of the reluctance to condemn is caused by the contempt for most of the targets. As a large part of the gossip columns is nothing but buffoons writing about baboons, why should we bother? For many of the Great Unknowns featured—if I may declare an interest, I am myself allotted a walk on part from time to time—this is their only claim to public attention, and for many the price of a few wounds prominently displayed is well worth paying when the alternative is nothing at all to display, least of all talent.

The knowledge that some of the victims take great delight in being publicly lashed, coupled with the profound modern reluctance to condemn anything that does not fall under the category of bad housing conditions, has so far clouded the real issue and protected gossip columnists not only from demands for the law on privacy to be strengthened but even from social opprobrium and social ostracism.

True, most of the time gossip columns involve nothing more than mincing, self-congratulatory, condescending, laboriously trivial and fathomlessly dull revelations about nonentities. But at times—and whether it is 51 per cent or 1 per cent of the output is irrelevant—in the middle of phoney facts about phoney people, real people get hurt. And the "openness" lobby notwithstanding, there are a lot of things, not remotely in the public interest, which the public simply has no right to know.

Publicly disembowelling people is deeply painful even when it is done in a dehydrated, dehumanizing way so that public malice can be satisfied but no private conscience disturbed.

It might be better if we cared "more for truth than for opinion", but such is the nature of our priggish permissiveness, that the less we care for truth, the more we seem to care for opinion. In 1571, the Christian fleet at the Battle of Lepanto was commanded by Charles V's illegitimate son—a job he probably would not have got if Mr Dempster had been around constantly to remind people of the commander's origins. And such is our ethical inertia that even when people get gratuitously hurt, we cannot stir enough to condemn those responsible.

Of course, every age needs its zestful satirists—and if it is a lucky age it gets a Swift or a Mark Twain, a Low or a Juvenel, to mock its pomposities and rage at its follies. Every age also needs its Pools, preferably Shakespearian, uproarious, uninhibited, unexpected, at times wise—the onlookers who see the game more clearly than the players. But no age should provide a place for malicious drones, offering pathetic entertainment by battening on to the private lives and personal unhappinesses of others.

Arianna Stassinopoulos

Time to put children's books back into the real world

Raising her head and gathering all her strength, Yujung crawls on, remembering what Chairman Mao says about overcoming difficulties to win victory.

From 'Little Sisters of the Grassland'
30p from the Chinese Bookshop
Guang Hwa, 7-9 Newport Place, London WC2

In *Little Sisters of the Grassland*, a picture book for children published in Peking, translated into English and on sale here, two girls from a commune in Inner Mongolia guard a flock of sheep through a blizzard reading the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung. *Hackney Half-term Adventure* is a story of four boys, two of them West Indian, living around Dalston Junction; the illustrations are black and white photographs with clearly familiar local landmarks. Both are part of a move to produce books for children set not in remote make-believe but in an accurate contemporary world, one that is polluted, tense and contains an immense mixture of nationalities and cultures.

Bias in children's books has so long been a cause of complaint that many publishers are now impatient with the criticism that they make too little effort to clear their lists of racism and sexism. Certainly the content of a great many children's books has changed since the day when Leila Berg first produced the Nippers reading books in 1968 and showed East End children talking the sort of language they actually talk, living in houses that were far from comfortable and immaculate, and received letters from furious teachers saying that standards would never be the same again.

Publishers, spurred on by articles in *Spare Rib*, and prodded by groups like the Children's Rights Workshop and *CISSY* (Campaign to impede sex stereotyping the young), say defensively that they pay a great deal of attention to content and that the traditional notion that an aesthetically good children's book is a good book regardless of content, is vanishing fast.

They point to books on their lists that are clearly non sexist, like *He bear, She bear*, Collins ("We climb ladders/We sew dresses/We make music/We make messes/We can do all these things, you see/Whether we are he or she"), non-racist, like the Sean books, by Petronella Breinburg, about a group of black children, published by the Bodley Head.

For each of these, however, it is all too easy to find a dozen others, either new books or reprints, that continue to show a world, by most standards 20 years out of date and fundamentally irrelevant to most of the children who read them, in which women only cook and knit, and are timid dependent creatures, and children are white, proper and middle class. Particular offenders are the ubiquitous readers like *Janet and John* and the *Ladybird* books, and picture books for younger children. Does it matter?

It is precisely because groups of people interested in race relations, minorities, the environment and feminism, believe that a stereotyped view of the world does matter, that they are now producing books of their own. Much of the material sold by radical bookshops continues to come from countries that pioneered this sort of alternative children's literature, like Scandinavia and America. Quite a lot more come from India, Tanzania and the West Indies. But cheap, high standard local books, containing characters and events immediately familiar to local children, are now beginning to sell well here.

Centerprise, is the bookshop and small publishing house that produced *Hackney Half-term Adventure*. It has also published a book of eloquent poems by Vivian Usherwood, a 12-year-old Jamaican boy, now in its fifth reprint (having already sold 4,500 copies) and an autobiographic novel about truants and school phobia, written by two Hackney boys, called *The Gates*.

Bogle-L'Ouverture, another bookshop-cum-publishers produce children's books about West Indian and African children, including a book of music and songs from the Caribbean. They are rather less successful with local teachers: they sent the song book *Rain Falling, Sun Shining* to a local school, which has a lot of West Indian children, only to have it returned with the word "unsuitable" stamped on it. This ostrich attitude to children from other cultures has been noticed by the National Foundation for Educational Research team working on a project called "Educating pupils for life in a multiracial society". They say that there is an entrenched belief among many primary school teachers that young children do not notice colour difference, so the best thing is not to stir up trouble. Among the books they recommend to teachers are those published for the overseas market.

Publishers are sensitive to accusations over race and class; they tend to baulk at sexism. In America and Sweden feminist groups have taken to producing their own accounts of family life: stories in which the mother has an exacting full-time job, and both parents share the housework. Some are crude and rudimentary; many are very sophisticated indeed. Lollipop Power Inc, a women's collective, print funny and clever stories about communes and working women.

Over here Collins publish *That Crazy April*, by Lila Perl, a story of sexual politics, with the heroine's mother deeply committed to the movement. Heinemann's have a book called *Meal One*, by Ivor Cutler, about a good natured football playing mother and her son.

Conservation, energy and pollution are the most recent causes to make their way into children's literature. Friends of the Earth, the environmental group, have just issued *Battle for Planet Earth*, the story of a boy and a mouse confronted by waste, fumes, refuse and overcrowding (printed on recycled paper). It is full of essential facts, but has a somewhat heavier touch than two Puffin books on the same theme, *Dinosaurs and all that Rubbish*, by Michael Foreman, and *Mr Noah and the Second Flood*, by Sheila Burnford.

There is nothing new about children's books that are first class and also contain some sort of admirable message. The great classic of pacifism, *Ferdinand*, by Munro Lear, was published by Hamish Hamilton in 1937. But it doesn't seem quite enough to say that the whole style should be left to change gradually with time. A great many children's books are still racist, sexist and class ridden, if only by omission, and it is hard to see how these can fail to influence the way that children see themselves and the world around them.

Caroline Moorehead

Now that you know your Scotch, discover the pure taste of Glenfiddich Malt.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Scotch Whisky 1974

The Times special offer

A diary for good Europeans

Want to know the name and phone number of the man in charge of balances and forecasts in the Directorate-General for Energy in the European Commission in Brussels? Or the address of the librarian at the Court of Justice in Luxembourg?

You never know when that kind of information could come in useful. Britain is now involved in so many different aspects of the Community that keeping track, when you need to find out something, can be a problem.

The European Community Directory & Diary for 1976, published by Times Newspapers, is a handy way of providing some of the answers.

It gives a concise account of the treaties and other agreements made by the Community; describes the institutions of the Community and lists their personnel, division by division; and sets out the special interest groups around the continent, from agricultural groups to toy manufacturers.

Beyond that, the directory gives details of all the other embassies and their staffs accredited to the Community, and adds a guide to the press corps.

The diary section itself gives dates of the principal events on the European calendar, not forgetting public holidays. There are over 100 days of public holidays in the nine member states. Consulting The Times Diary in advance will ensure you do not make a business trip when everyone else is taking a day off.

Inquiries, not orders, should be addressed to David Sharpe, Room N609, Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ, phone 01-837 1234 ext. 7893.

Send to: European Community Directory and Diary, 32 Wharf Road, London N1 7SD.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 27: Mr J. B. Wright was received in audience by The Queen this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Abidjan.

Mrs Wright had the honour of being received by The Queen.

His Excellency Mr Leonard Hantebele Shamoya was received in audience by Her Majesty and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Republic of Zambia in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to The Queen: Mr B. M. Sandala (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr J. N. Mweene (First Secretary), Mr W. S. Cipalo (Second Secretary), Mr L. C. Daka (Senior Recruitment Attaché), Mr P. C. Mwelwa (Information Attaché), Mr J. J. Mkolola (Senior Education Attaché), Mr A. C. Mapoma (Recruitment Attaché), and Mr A. Mwanza (Protocol Officer).

Mrs Shamoya had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by The Queen, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Admiral Sir Terence Lewin had the honour of being received by The Queen upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief Fleet, and upon his appointment as Flag Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

His Excellency Dr Alberto Bissot and Señora de Bissot were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Panama to the Court of St James's.

The Queen was represented by The Duke of Edinburgh at the Ceremonies marking the Accession of King Juan Carlos I which took place in Madrid today.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Twelfth Man, received the guests and presented the Lord's Taverners' County Cricket Championship Trophy to the Leicestershire County Cricket Club at a Reception given by The Duke of Edinburgh for the Lord's Taverners at Buckingham Palace this evening.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 27: Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Burnip today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Regiment, upon assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 5th/8th Battalion.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Chancellor of the University of London, this evening attended the celebrations at the Senate House in honour of Foundation Day.

After the Foundation Day Dinner Her Majesty presided at a Ceremony for the conferment of Honorary Degrees.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Sir Martin Gilliat and Lord Bruce were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 27: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this evening presided at the Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Elderly and Gentlefolk's Help which was held at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior of the Order of St John, today held a Reception and Investiture of Knights and Dames of St John at St James's Palace. His Royal Highness, as President, later lunched with the Council of the Institute of Advanced Motorists at the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
November 27: The Duke of Kent today visited the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Peter Le Marchand.

The infant daughter of Mr Paul and Lady Tana Focke was christened Diana Natasha by Father O'Callaghan, SJ, at Farm Street Church, on November 23. The godparents are: the Hon Malcolm Napier, Mr Christopher Roundall, Viscount Alexander, the Hon Penny Verney-Cave and Mrs Richard Hall.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Professor Gordon Hamilton Fairley will be held in St Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, December 4, at 5 pm.

Mrs Elma Dangerfield much regrets her unavoidable absence from Sir William Teeling's memorial service yesterday owing to illness.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Julian Berney, Bt and Miss S. M. Day
The engagement is announced between Julian Reedham Stuart, only son of the late John Berney and of the Hon Mrs Jesson and stepson of Mr P. W. Jesson, of The Mill House, Finchingfield, Essex, and Sheena Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Day, of Driftwood, Elm Green Lane, Danbury, Essex.

Mr R. H. Aaronson and Miss J. C. C. Evans
The engagement is announced between Robin, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Aaronson, of Bushey House, Wanborough, Wiltshire, and Janet, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. Evans, of Pine Grove, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

Major C. G. Braithwaite and Mrs W. A. Drysdale
A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly between Major Cecil Geoffrey Braithwaite, of Glendruidh, by Inverness, and Mary Anne, widow of W. A. Drysdale, of Chapel, Kirkcaldy, Fife.

Mr M. E. Clarke and Miss C. C. Remlinger
The engagement is announced between Martin Edward, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. S. Clarke, of 20 Somersby Way, Boston, Lincolnshire, and Carolyn Claire, younger daughter of M Jacques Remlinger, Lég d'Hon, C de G, DFC, and Mrs Remlinger, of 3 Manor Park Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.

Mr C. D. Collins and Miss S. A. Lumb
The engagement is announced between Christopher Douglas Collins, son of the late Douglas Collins and Mrs U. P. Collins, of Hawthorn Farm, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and Susan Anne Lumb, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Lumb, of East Markham Hall, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

Mr J. Fijnvandraat and Miss G. E. Crookshank
The engagement is announced between Jurriaan, son of Mr and Mrs S. W. Fijnvandraat, of Hilversum, Holland, and Gillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Crookshank, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr I. P. C. Morris and Miss J. Rowley
The engagement is announced between Ian Patrick Charles, only son of Captain T. H. J. Morris, RM, and Mrs Morris, of 1-2 Little Abbey Gate, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent, and Julia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Rowley, of 38 Devonshire Place Mews, London, W1.

Mr K. J. Pfieffer and Miss S. C. Pinsent
The engagement is announced between Kerry John, second son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Pfieffer, of Cloyne, Cooma, 2630 New South Wales, Australia, and Susan Catherine, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Andrew Pinsent, of Grey Barn, Angmering Village, Sussex.

Mr J. T. Sinclair and Miss J. M. Metcalfe
The marriage will take place on January 1, 1976, at St Mary's, Plumtree, Nottinghamshire, between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs D. A. F. Sinclair, of St-Germain-en-Laye, Paris, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Metcalfe, of Normanton-on-the-Wolds, Nottinghamshire.

Captain J. E. B. Smedley and Miss L. F. Lane
The engagement is announced between Captain John Smedley, Royal Tank Regiment, son of Mr and Mrs W. E. D. Smedley, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Lavinia Francesca, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip H. Lane, of Little Soloms, Banstead, Surrey.

Mr G. Trechman and Miss A. de C. Luis
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place in Lourenço Marques between Gavin, son of Captain and Mrs J. R. G. Trechman, of Annesley, Haslemere, Surrey, and Angela de Carvalho, daughter of Mr and Mrs Arnaldo Luis, of Avenida Fernandes Tomas 1041, Lourenço Marques, Mocambique.

The Stradivari cello that realized a record auction price at Sotherby's yesterday.

Stradivari cello sold for £55,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The "Jensen" Stradivari cello of 1721 was sold for £55,000 at Sotheby's yesterday, an auction record for any cello. It is only the second cello by the great Antonius Stradivarius to be sold at auction this century; the other made £1,500 at Puttick and Simpson in 1938. Sotheby's had estimated between £30,000 and £50,000 and were clearly worried that they might not find a buyer.

Although there appeared to be no bidding in the room, a commission previously left with the auctioneers secured the purchase. Sotheby's said yesterday that the buyer was a private collector and that the cello would be staying in England; it had been sent for sale from America by another anonymous collector.

The sale also contained a cello of 1614, by Antonius and Hieronymus Amati, which sold for £15,000. Some people preferred the tone of the Amati to the rare Stradivari; it was bought by Biddulph, a London dealer, on behalf of a practising musician. The sale realized a total of £126,422, with only 5 per cent unsold.

A pair of magnificent German baroque corner cupboards and matching console tables, constructed of multicoloured marble and hard stones richly mounted in ormolu, were sold for a million francs (estimate 600,000), or £121,946 with tax, in Paris on Wednesday. They had been consigned for sale in Ader's first major Galliera sale by Anténor Patiño, the Chilean tin millionaire.

According to tradition these pieces originally graced the Russian Imperial palace of Tsarskoe Selo; their elegant design makes it likely that they emanated from the workshop of Neuber of Dresden, the great German cabinet maker.

The Ader sale contained furnishings of outstanding distinction, including pieces from two old Portuguese families, the Espirito Santos and the Duc de Cadaval. There were also pieces from the estate of Mme Louis Guiraud, widow of one of the leading French dealers of the early twentieth century.

The French national museums used their right of preemption to acquire a splendid ormolu chandelier of the Régence period, centred on a celestial globe straddled by a lightly draped herald angel; it cost them 300,000 francs (estimate 300,000 to 400,000) or £35,628. It was a piece from the Guiraud estate and was thought to have been made in Boulle's workshop for the Château de Marly. A second eighteenth-century chandelier in ormolu with foliage and porcelain flowers made 78,000 francs (estimate 60,000 to 80,000) or £9,570.

A set of Louis XV seat furniture, a *canape*, its two corner extensions, or *confidents*, and six armchairs were sold from the Patiño collection for 620,000 francs (estimate 500,000 to 600,000) or £75,631. They are the work of Nicolas Heurtaut and were presented by the Chapter of Poitiers Cathedral to their bishop.

Sculpture brought prices far beyond expectations. A bronze statuette of Mercury with a moneybag, 74cm high and dating from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, made 170,000 francs (estimate 50,000) or £18,757. It has a Louis XV ormolu mount and came from the Guiraud collection; a bronze bust (76cm) of the great Condé by Antoine Coysevox, dated 1677, made 130,000 francs (estimate 60,000 to 80,000) or £15,908 while a little (35cm) terracotta of a naked nymphette playing with a terrier, "La Gimblette", by Clodion, reached 82,000 francs (estimate 40,000 to 50,000) or £10,057.

Sotheby's also held a sale of English watercolours containing a rare group of oil and watercolour sketches of Italy by Thomas Jones, a precursor of Cozens. The best watercolour made the best price, his "Near Tivoli" of 1777 at £3,410 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500), an auction record for the artist.

An early juke box fetched £2,000 today at Sotheby's Belgravia, (estimate £750 to £1,500). The machine, made about 1946-48, was bought with 20 records of that period by an American collector.

At Christie's prices for Persian carpets again leapt ahead of expectations. A silk Kashan carpet (10ft 2in by 11ft 8in) made £12,127.50 (estimate £6,000 to £7,000). The sale totalled £145,595, with 11 per cent unsold.

Stamp auction: The first day of Stanley Gibbons's all-world stamp auction in London realized £20,068. Sixty-five letters written between 1863 and 1866 by a missionary in China realized £300, and a miniature sheet of Egypt of 1949 which was once in the collection of King Farouk made £280.

OBITUARY

MR EDWARD HYAMS

A prolific writer

Mr Edward Hyams, the author and gardening writer, died on November 25 in Besançon in France, at the age of 65. He was a fluent, prolific and an original writer, author of more than 20 novels and some 25 other books, mostly on historical or gardening subjects. He contributed many articles to newspapers and periodicals, wrote a history of the first 50 years of the *New Statesman*, and for the last 16 years wrote a regular gardening column for *The Illustrated London News*.

Edward Hyams was born in London in 1910. He was educated at University College School London, at the Lycee J...d and at Lausanne University. He worked in advertising a... in a variety of other jobs from 1930 on, but began writing at the same time. His first novel, *Wings of the Morning*, was published in 1938, and his second, *A Time to Cast Away*, two years later. He joined the RAF in 1940, but transferred to the Royal Navy in 1941 and was commissioned in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1942. He wrote and had published two more novels during this period, but it was not until he left the RNVR in 1947 that he became a full-time writer.

Books and articles began to flow from his pen at an increasing rate. The novel, he found particularly congenial and though many of his novels probed, quite seriously, though often with his own brand of tongue in cheek irony, social and psychological problems, he remained in essence a humorist, at his most at home in books of the comedy of manners and morals type like *The Last Poor Man* (1966) and *The Death Lottery* (1971). He also wrote a number of short stories.

In addition to his novels he was one of the first writers to consider the problems of conservation. *From the Waste Land* in 1950 and *Soil and Civilisation* in 1952.

He was also turning his mind to growing things. He set out after the war to discover whether wine of a tolerable quality could be grown in Kent, where he was then living. He produced a light, white wine after experiments in viticulture which he described in two books, *The Grapevine in England* (1950) and *Vineyard in England* (1954). Gardening books continued after he started his column in *The Illustrated London News* in 1959. In the same year he published *Vin* which, though again written with his own idiosyncratic brand of relish, enlarged his reputation as a writer on wine. *Dionysus* (1966), a social history of the vine, was a much more comprehensive volume, full of shrewd insights.

At the same time he found energy to produce numerous other works—a *New Statesman* anthology in 1963, and more social criticism and novels.

He also designed gardens. Following publication of his work on *Great Botanical Gardens of the World* in 1969 he was appointed consultant to the Government of Iran for the construction of the botanic garden and national herborium outside Teheran.

In 1970 he bought an old Victorian schoolhouse in Suffolk which he turned into his home. It stood in half an acre of asphalt playground and brick rubble, which he transformed into a series of delightful small individual enclosures. Describing this in an article in the *ILN* he acknowledged, to the delight of some of his less expert readers, that he had made the not uncommon error of over-manuring the vegetable garden in an attempt to speed things up. The result had been potato haulms 4ft tall, but no potatoes, and carrots that "looked like hands instead of fingers".

His last year was his most prolific. No fewer than five books were published in 1974, and as well as regular gardening articles he also wrote several major features for *The Illustrated London News*.

MR KENNETH CARPMAEL

Mr Kenneth S. Carpmael, QC, died on November 26, at the age of 90.

With his death the Middle Temple—of which he was Treasurer in 1961—has lost one of its most energetic and devoted members. At the Bar he was a well-known practitioner in the Admiralty Division, but it is for the unstinted service which he gave over the many difficult problems involved in the restoration of the buildings of the inn destroyed by war damage that he will be remembered. For the purpose of this task he was appointed—the first office of its kind—Master of the House. The damage to the Temple—the Inns of Court of both the Inns and Middle—was not only widespread, but a number of buildings with historical associations were severely damaged or destroyed, and the necessary reorganization was a complicated business. Carpmael was concerned with the Middle Temple and also with the Temple Church, the joint responsibility of both inns.

A start was made in 1946 with some minor repairs to the church. By 1949 the beautiful Elizabethan hall had been restored. The first of the completely new buildings to be finished were the Cloisters, in 1952, to be followed by the chambers on the south side of Pump Court. The nave of the church was restored in 1953, but the round part of the church (first consecrated by the Patriarch of Jerusalem in 1185) was not finished till 1958. The old Lamb Building (referred to by Thackeray in Pendennis) was not rebuilt, but the name was transferred to a new block, erected on the east side of Middle Temple Lane, which was finished in 1954. By 1955 Carpmael Building, where the corner of Middle Temple Lane opens into Crown Office Row, was completed. Queen Elizabeth Building, on the site of the old bombed library, was ready for occupation in 1957, and the new library, on the west side of Middle Temple Lane, was opened in 1958.

Carpmael's fellow Benchers, named a building after him.

Born on July 12, 1885, the son of the late Ernest Carpmael, QC, he was educated at Dulwich College and in 1903 entered the Accountant Branch of the Royal Navy. From 1911 to 1916 he was senior clerk on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport. At his own wish he then transferred to the executive branch and was granted a temporary commission joining HMS Canterbury in the Grand Fleet. He was present at the Battle of Jutland.

Carpmael retired from the Navy in 1920, as a paymaster lieutenant-commander. Later he was promoted to the rank of paymaster commander (retired list). The law had already attracted his attention and in 1919 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, of which he was made a Bencher in 1942. As was to be expected he specialized in the work of Admiralty Division and acquired a busy practice. In 1931 he was appointed junior counsel to the Admiralty, a post which he held until 1935 when he took silk. He also took silk in Northern Ireland in 1948. In the conduct of his cases he was quiet and assured. Shipping cases have their idiosyncrasies, and Carpmael once had the unexpected experience of being briefed in a case in which it was sought to establish a collision between two stationary ships though apparently on opposite sides of a river.

During the Second World War he returned for a time to the Navy. He continued to take an active part in marine affairs as a member of the Admiralty Ferry Crew Organization. After the war he returned to practice as a leader at the Admiralty Bar.

Among his other activities Carpmael served for some years on the panel of Wreck Commissioners (England) under the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1938. In 1942 he was nominated as the Lord Chancellor's representative as a governor of Dulwich College and in 1943 was appointed estates governor of the College. From 1946-1953 he was also a Governor of James Allen's Girls' School, Dulwich.

PROF T. A. BENNET-CLARK

Professor T. A. Bennet-Clark, CBE, FRS, Professor of Biology and Dean of the School of Biological Sciences, University of E Anglia, 1962-67 and subsequently Professor Emeritus, died on November 24 at the age of 72.

He was Professor of Botany, King's College, London 1944-62 and a Fellow of King's.

The son of Thomas Bennet-Clark, he was educated at Marlbrough and Trinity College, Cambridge where he took a first-class degree and won the Frank Smart prize.

He was a lecturer at Manchester University from 1930 to 1936 and from 1936 to 1944 occupied the chair of botany at University College, Nottingham. He was a member of the Agricultural Research Council, 1957-67 and was formerly editor of the *Journal of Experimental Botany*.

He was elected FRS in 1950 and was made CBE in 1966.

He married in 1926 Elizabeth Constance, daughter of the Rev James Haythornthwaite. They have a son and a daughter.

MAJ-GEN L. D. GRAND

A correspondent writes:

Major-General Laurence Douglas Grand, whose death has been briefly noticed, headed from 1938 to 1940 section D of the Intelligence Service, one of the bodies from which the Special Operations Executive sprang. His duty was laid down as "To investigate every possibility of attacking potential enemies by means other than the operations of military force". To put it less formally, he had to see which of the Nazis' methods could be used back at them. In his own words after the war, "Examining such an enormous task, one felt as if one had been told to move the Pyramids with a pin".

He had extensive friendships in the City: by the summer of 1940 his section had an officer strength of 140. His tall, lean, imperturbable head had vitality, enthusiasm and the gift of leadership; unhappily, tact was not his longest suit. He put up the backs of a great many bureaucrats and was dismissed to the routine of army engineering soon after SOE was founded. But he left behind him many devoted and talented people who spent the war fostering resistance. He had also persuaded a very few, very highly placed personages in Whitehall that some such body as SOE had to exist: no mean feat.

Señor Manuel Aznar Zubigaray, chairman of the board of the Spanish news agency EFE, has died in Madrid. He was 80. A war correspondent in the two world wars, he joined the Spanish diplomatic service in 1945 and became Ambassador to the Dominican republic, Argentina, Morocco and the United Nations. He returned to Madrid and journalism in 1967 and became chairman of the board of EFE the following year.

Mr Andrew Dowie, the well-known Hawick scrum half and Rugby administrator, died on Wednesday at the age of 74. He had an unbroken association with the Hawick club as player and administrator for 56 years.

Buckingham Palace luncheon

The Queen held a luncheon party yesterday at Buckingham Palace at which Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present. The guests were:

Miss Elisabeth Frink, sculptor; Mr Robin Aisher, yachtsman; Viscount Caldecote, chairman of the Design Council; Sir John Hill, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary; Mr Gordon Jackson, actor; Sir Walter Perry, Vice-Chancellor of the Open University; Lord Justice Roskill, and Mr John Smith, founder of the Manifold and Landmark Trusts.

Birthdays today

Sir John Dudding, 60; Mr Jose Iturbi, 80; Major-General Sir George Johnson, 72; Sir Douglas Ritchie, 90; the Right Rev P. C. Rodger, 55; Mr J. Edward Sieff, 70; Major-General R. E. Urquhart, 74; Lord Wigg, 75.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh lunch with Independent Broadcasting Authority and visit new building, Crawley Court, Winchester, 12.45.

rincess Anne, as Colonel-in-Chief, attends a cocktail party given by Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment (29th/45th Foot), Portman Hotel, Portman Square, 6.40.

incess Alexandra visits Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, 2.15; new Derby Playhouse, 3.50; Filigree Textiles Ltd, South Normanton, 5.05.

itish Library exhibition "Boccacio", British Library reference division, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

e Poetry Society: Nikos Stangos reading his own poetry and that of Yannis Ritsos, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

25 years ago

om The Times of Tuesday, vember 28, 1950

They may toll the bell and t up their shops in St Andrew's, their greatest is gone." So old Mr Sutherland 92 years as he walked home in a sad erie from the funeral of Allan person. Many golfers far ond the limits of St Andrews all over the world will re- his words on hearing that es Braid is dead.

e was a very great golfer, one a band of four outstanding ers, Vardon, Taylor, Braid, Herd, two Englishmen and Scots, of whom today there ains only Taylor, the survivor golden age of golf. They much more than merely skilplayers of a game. They were of character, leaders who by example immeasurably raised status of their profession and regard in which it was held.

DEC ISSUE
The plight of the middle classes
A colonial view of America
Jane Austen's England
Disappearing salmon
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Britons on Everest
The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

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Latest wills

£24,000 left to charities

Miss Dorothy Acklom Robinson, of Edenbridge, left £103,022 net. She left £10,000 to Oxfam, £5,000 to the National Spastics Society, £3,000 to the Church Missionary Society, £2,000 to the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, and £1,000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Society for the Restoration of Ancient Churches, the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, and the International League for the Protection of Horses.

Mrs Lilian Howland, of Ashford, Kent, left £66,844 net. After small personal and charitable bequests, she left the residue to Ashford Parochial Charities for the upkeep of the fabric and organ of the parish church and towards the stipends of the assistant clergy.

Sir Clement James Harman, of Westminster, property developer, Lord Mayor of London in 1963-64, left £323,300 net.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid, duty not disclosed):

Seligmann, Mr Ernst, of Hampstead, antiquarian bookseller .. £183,597
Roche, Mr John Fenwick Adair, of Moreton-in-Marsh .. £174,255
Cunliffe, Mr Robert, of Burnley, grocer £79,070
Griffin, Mr Leslie Thomas John, of Penkridge £128,084
Harris, Mr Charles Frederick, of Saltdean £79,121
Newton, Dorothy, of Mortimer .. £88,465

Memorial service

Sir William Teeling
The Speaker was represented by Mr Oscar Murton, MP, and the Leader of the Opposition by Mr Fergus Montgomery, MP, at a memorial service for Sir William Teeling held yesterday in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster. Canon David Edwards and Father Charles O'Conor (brother-in-law) officiated. Mr David James, MP, read the lesson, and Sir Charles Taylor gave an address. Among others present were:

Dr and Mrs John O'Neill Donnelon, Mr David O'Neill Donnellon, Mr and Mrs George More O'Ferrall, the Rev R. More O'Ferrall, Heather Lady Prichard-Jones, Dr and Mrs Roy Foster, Mr W. A. Mialhe, Mme Eliane de Loncquesaing, Mlle M. de Loncquesaing.

Lord Wolverton, Lord De Freyne, Lord Peyre, Sir John Eden, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, Mr Julian Amery, MP, Sir Edward Boulton, Sir John Tilney, Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP (also representing the Monday Club), Mr Andrew Bowden, MP, Mr Ray Mawby, MP, Mr Harold Soref, Mr Ernle Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Neil McLean, Mr William Stephens, Brigadier Terence Clarke, Mr Julian Gibbs, Mr H. Villarroel (vice-consul, Philippine Embassy), Squadron Leader D. A. Young-James (vice-president United Services Catholic Association), Mr Robin McDonald (Carlton Club), Mr E. K. Thornycroft (Oratory School Association), Mr Peter Davis and Mr A. B. Titchener (Channel Tunnel Association), Mr Michael Brufal (Gibraltar Press Club), Mr and Mrs Nicholas Throckmorton, Mr Raymond Crumbar, Mr Vincent O'Donovan, Mr Richard Wilson, Mr Egerton Sykes, Mr M. E. Bloom, Mr Alexander Hood, Mr G. P. Ritchie, Commander and Mrs F. D. Bingham, Mr Simon Kenney, Miss Rosie Newman, Dr G. Furlong, Mr Rex Britcher, Mr Henry Coke, Mr William Byrne, Mr Peter Lendrum, Mr Martin Stevens, Mr Maurice Lancaster, Mrs Olive Chadwick, Mrs E. I. de Beaumont, Mrs E. Wright, Mrs Vera Kasnar, Mr Charles Wang, and Ms Koonshin Yang.

Latest appointments

Mr D. P. Aiers has been appointed British High Commissioner to Sri Lanka and, concurrently, Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives, in succession to Mr H. Smedley.

Other appointments include:
Sir Frank Price to the vacant position on the National Water Council created by the resignation of Professor Ralph Turvey.

Legal

Mr Norman Milne, regional procurator fiscal for the Lothian and Borders areas, has been appointed sheriff at Oban and Campbeltown, Strathclyde Region. He succeeds Sheriff Donald McDiarmid, who retires on December 2.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants

The President of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, Mr Alex I. G. Farquharson, gave a luncheon yesterday at Brown's Hotel, London. The guests included:

Mr M. P. Nolan, QC, Mr Alan Lord, Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP, Mr Patrick M. Meaney, Mr Brian Walden, MP, Mr G. M. Nissen and Mr D. R. Chilvers.

Marriage

Mr R. A. Ballin and Miss S. M. A. Goode
The marriage took place on November 27, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, between Mr Robert Andrew Ballin, son of Dr and Mrs Harold Ballin, of East Dean, Sussex, and Miss Serena Mary Ann Goode, daughter of the late Mr Richard Goode and of Mrs Goode, of Chelsea, SW3.

The bride, who was given away by Mr Paul Curtis-Bennett, was attended by Camilla Pinsent, Victoria Curtis-Bennett, Victoria Newman, Siobhan West and Lucinda Brigstocke. Mr David Elton was best man. The Bishop of Chelmsford officiated, assisted by the Rev Michael Kemp.

A reception was held at the Berkeley Hotel and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

University news

Manchester
G. Forsyth, BA(Econ), reader in social administration, has been appointed to a personal chair in that subject.

F. H. Read, BSc(Lond), PhD, DSc (Manc), reader in physics, has been appointed to a professor in that subject. Other appointments include:

Senior lecturers: Child health, P. N. Bamford, MD(Manc); community medicine, H. W. S. Francis, MA, MB, BChir(Cantab); medicine, J. P. Miller, MA, BM, BCh, DPhil(Oxon), MSc (Lond); morbid anatomy, P. S. Hasleton, MD(Birm).

Lecturers: Geography, M. A. Busteed, MA(Belf); history of art, T. C. B. Rasmussen, BA(Cantab); town and country planning, C. M. Wood, BSc (Lond), MA (Manch); econometrics, E. J. R. Horlor, MA(Cantab), MA (Leon) (Manc); government, S. C. Young, BA(Manc); sociology, Julia R. Muller, BA(Oxon); adult education, M. H. Toye, BA(Dunelm); physical education, Patricia Cummings, MA (Leeds); parent guidance, Kim McArthur; speech pathology and therapy, Elizabeth M. Foulds, BSc (SocSc) (Edin); law, C. J. Ashworth, LLB (Soton), H. Baxter, LLB(Lond), F. H. I. Cassim, LLM(Lond); child health, D. A. Price, BA, BM, BCh (Oxon); geriatric medicine, K. Andrews, MB, BS(N'castle), J. S. Tucker, BSc, MB, ChB(Leeds); nursing, Carolyn J. Jones, BSc(Nt St Agnes), MSc(Maryland); pharmacology, E. T. Whalley, BSc(Lond), MSc, PhD (Brad); physiology, E. C. Griffiths, BSc, PhD(Sheff); psychiatry, C. E. Hyde, MB, ChB(Manc); clinical psychology in the department of psychiatry, Caroline M. Vaughan, MSc, PhD (Lond); conservative dentistry, N. H. F. Wilson, BDS(Edin); dental anatomy, M. J. Trenouth, BSc, BDS (Manc); oral surgery, Margaret B. Comfort, BDS(Manc); orthodontics, Joan F. C. Tulloch, BDS(Lond); computer science, R. Pollitos, BSc (Manc), J. M. Rushby, BSc(N'castle), C. J. Theaker, MSc(Manc); liberal studies in science, C. L. Price, MA (Cantab), MSc(Manc), PhD(Lond); math statistics, D. B. Robinson, MA (Cantab), MSc(Sussex); pharmacy, J. A. J. Robinson, BSc(CNAA), PhD (Nott); physics, C. Shaw, BSc, PhD (Lond), J. R. Storrow, MA, PhD (Cantab); psychology, J. H. Wearden, BSc(Manc).

English-Speaking Union

Dr Kingman Brewster, President of Yale University, gave the 1975 Churchill Lecture arranged by the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House last night. Sir Patrick Dean, chairman, presided. Professor Esmond Wright gave the vote of thanks.

Dinners

Department of Industry
Lord Beswick, Minister of State, Department of Industry, was host at a dinner at Lancaster House yesterday evening in honour of the Japanese Aircraft Industry Council mission.

Queen's Royal Lancers
Officers of the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers held a dinner at the Dorchester hotel yesterday evening. The Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General James Lunt, presided.

Anglo-German Association
The Vice-President of the Bundestag, Herr Kai-Uwe von Hassel, accompanied by Frau von Hassel, were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Anglo-German Association held at the Café Royal yesterday evening. The guests were received by Sir Frank Roberts, president of the association, and Lady Roberts. The toast of Anglo-German relations was proposed by Lord Gordon-Walker, and Herr von Hassel replied. Among others present were:

The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau von Hase, Freulein von Hase, Mr T. Bradley, MP and Mrs Bradley, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Sir Michael and Lady Cary, Professor R. Dahrendorf, Mr and Mrs C. C. B. Dodds, Mr Victor Goodhew, MP, and Mrs Goodhew, Lady Gordon-Walker, Mr John Grant, MP and Mrs Grant, Lord Inglewood, chairman, and Lady Inglewood, Mr and Mrs Peter Johnson, Miss M. Leibholz, Mr R. Luce, MP, and Mrs Luce, Sir and Mrs Peter McGregor, Edith Lady Robertson of Oakridge, Major Lord Robertson of Oakridge, vice-chairman, Mr and Mrs A. T. Scales and Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil and Lady Wheeler.

Anglo-Indonesian Society
The annual dinner of the Anglo-Indonesian Society was held at the Portland Hotel yesterday evening. The chairman, Baroness Vickers, presided, and the principal guest was Sir Michael Clapham.

American Society in London
Mr David Dimbleby, accompanied by Mrs Dimbleby, was the guest of honour at the annual Thanksgiving Day dinner of the American Society in London held at the Dorchester Hotel yesterday evening. Among those present were:

The American Minister and Mrs Ronald Spiers, Sir Martin and Lady Charteris, Sir Douglas and Lady Dodds-Parker.

Mr and Mrs Richard Sykes, Mr and Mrs Ronald Travers, Dr and Mrs Donald Black, and Mr and Mrs Stuart W. Don.

Caledonian Club
The annual St Andrew's Day dinner was held at the Caledonian Club last night. The president, the Earl of Selkirk, QC, was in the chair and the American Ambassador was the guest of honour. The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was present.

Glaziers' Company
At the installation court of the Glaziers' Company held yesterday evening Mr K. S. London was installed as Master and Mr B. D. L. Thomas and Mr D. Graham-Wood as Wardens. Afterwards the master and wardens entertained members of the court and livery and their guests at dinner at Painters' Hall. Sir William Carter proposed the toast of the guests, to which Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter Principal King of Arms, responded.

Luncheons

Ministry of Defence
The United Kingdom Chiefs of Staff, Field Marshal Sir Michael Carver, Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral Sir Edward Ashmore, Chief of the Naval Staff, General Sir Peter Hunt, Chief of the General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, Chief of the Air Staff, were hosts yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House in honour of Lieutenant-General J. J. Vischer, Chief of the Defence Staff, Switzerland. Among others present were:

The Ambassador of the Swiss Confederation, Major-General E. Wyler, Colonel H. W. Fischer, Air Marshal Sir Peter Le Cheminant, Mr A. H. Campbell, Mr R. A. Sykes, Mr A. P. Hockaday, Air Vice-Marshal J. Gingell, Rear-Admiral C. R. P. C. Branson, Mr R. Anderson, and Mr J. M. G. Thexton.

Admiralty Board
The Admiralty Board entertained the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Right Rev J. G. Matheson, at luncheon on board HMS Discovery yesterday. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Royal Navy, Mr Frank Judd, presided. Among those present were:

Admiral Sir David Williams, the Chief Rabbi, Mr D. R. J. Stephen, the Ven C. C. H. M. Morgan, Mgr F. J. Walmsley, the Rev J. G. Creber, the Rev J. Miller Scott, and the Flag Lieutenant to the Admiralty Board.

Anglo-Hellenic League
Professor Terence Spencer was the guest speaker at a luncheon given by the Anglo-Hellenic League at the English-Speaking Union yesterday. The Greek Ambassador and Mme Roussos were among those present.

Institute of Travel Agents
The chairman of the Institute of Travel Agents, Mr Dennis M. Walsh, and executive officers entertained the following guests at luncheon at Locket's Restaurant yesterday:

Baroness Phillips, Mrs G. Dunwoody, MP, Mr R. Adley, MP, Mr R. Banks, MP, Mr J. Dormand, MP, Mr J. Garrett, MP, Mr K. Lewis, MP, Mr M. Neubert, MP, and Mr J. Arkell (chairman, Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board).

Ladies' Naval Luncheon Club
The autumn luncheon of the Ladies' Naval Luncheon Club was held yesterday at the Rembrandt Hotel. Mr John Casson was the guest of honour and the chairman, Lady Bayly, presided.

Service dinners

3rd Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery
Past and present officers of C, D, J (Sidi Rezegh) and M Batteries, RHA, and of the 3rd Regiment, RHA, held their annual reunion dinner in the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, yesterday evening. Field Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker, Master Gunner, of St James's Park, was the guest of honour and Lieutenant Colonel J. C. V. Blies was in the chair.

Royal Tank Regiment
The Royal Tank Regiment officers' dinner, to commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Cambrai, November 20, 1917, was held at Armoury House yesterday evening, by courtesy of the Honourable Artillery Company. General Sir Richard Ward, representative colonel commandant, presided. Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. P. Dewhurst, Brigadier Lord Grimthorpe, Captain J. M. Wood, RN, and Lieutenant-Colonel P. Massey were the guests. Others present included Lieutenant-General Sir Allan Taylor and Major-General P. R. C. Hobart (colonels commandant) and Field Marshal Sir Michael Carver.

Science report

Medicine: Eliminating blood disease

An analysis of blood samples taken from aborted foetuses indicates that it will soon be possible to detect an inherited blood disease in the living foetus in time to offer termination of pregnancy. The disease is a form of anaemia known as beta-thalassemia. In its most severe form it requires treatment by blood transfusions every two months for life. That treatment produces severe, sometimes fatal, complications. Consequently the parents of severely affected children are often not prepared to risk having any more children.

Beta-thalassemia is a disease of people of Mediterranean origin or from Thailand. It is caused by an abnormality in the structure of haemoglobin, the pigmented protein of the red blood cell. Haemoglobin comes in several varieties. In every case the protein is composed of four sub-units or chains. In beta-thalassemia there is a partial or complete lack of one of those chains, the beta chain.

Although a deficiency of beta chains can be detected in blood samples taken at birth, so far it has not been feasible to carry out the analysis ante-natally. Professor Ernest Huehns and Dr Bernadette Modell from University College London, together with colleagues from four different laboratories in Boston have now shown that a decrease in beta-chains can also be detected in blood taken from aborted foetuses. There is, therefore, no reason, apart from technical problems, why thalassemia should not be detectable in the living foetus.

Of the 12 foetuses studied, five came from Cypriots living in London. Fifteen per cent of Cypriots have a mild form of thalassemia caused by their carrying one gene for the disease. If a husband and wife both carry one thalassemia gene there is a fair chance that both genes will be inherited by any offspring.

That appeared to have happened in one case, since virtually no beta-chain could be detected in the foetal blood. Had that pregnancy continued the child would, in all likelihood, have had the severe form of thalassemia.

In two of the other foetuses, inheritance of one thalassemia gene was indicated by reduced amounts of beta-chain; the other blood samples were normal.

The next stage of the study is to extend the analysis to blood samples taken from the living foetus, or rather the placenta, in the womb. This is a very skilled technique which carries some risk of inducing abortion.

Nevertheless it is being developed, and studies in progress both by the London-Boston group and by an independent team from San Francisco and Sardinia are showing that it is possible to obtain the required samples and to detect successfully whether or not the live foetus has a beta-chain deficiency indicative of thalassemia.

It cannot yet be stated reliably, that mild thalassemia can be distinguished from the more severe form. Ultimately, however, it seems certain that the antenatal detection of the severe form of thalassemia will be possible. That being so, it will be possible to offer abortion to those women carrying an affected foetus and thus to allow only the birth of children whose lives would not be dominated by the disease.

Such children, for example, number about a dozen each year in the London Cypriot community and about 100 each year in Cyprus itself. A combination of genetic counselling and abortion could eventually eliminate those cases.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (USA, 72, 3633; 1975).
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THE ADVENT VIDEOBEAM RENTAL SPECIALISTS. We specialise in the supply of Advent Videobeam large screen TV equipment. At the time of going to press we are already pleased to number among our clients to whom we have supplied Advent equipment: BBC, British Leyland, Charing Cross Hospital (Fulham), Post Office Outside Broadcast Unit, Rank Xerox, Sportsman Club, Television Applications, Thames Television . . . and one flown out to South Africa for special demonstration. Available auxiliary equipment includes: IKEGAMI CTC 3X COLOUR CAMERA; SONY U-MATIC CASSETTE RECORDER; 'OFF-AIR' RECEIVER. If you have an occasion when a TV screen almost 6ft wide would have more impact than a 27in. monitor, call John Boness or Alan Howe at

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Video

Recent developments have made television a powerful special communicator for industry—much more than just a seeing eye. This Special Report looks at various aspects of the video explosion in the home, factories, schools and colleges, and in the hospital

Seeing is believing—when equipment and skill are good

by Ian J. Abrahams

Television is being used by industry, commerce and education in a variety of ways. Though most of the equipment is not of broadcast standard it is the high quality picture—the kind you receive on a good domestic set—that is needed to help business to become more efficient and streamlined.

This need is being met by a small number of companies which, fully equipped with broadcast standard facilities and working in part for the broadcasting companies of the world, make their equipment available to business organizations. These companies have had notable success in entertainment and sports.

Industry now appreciates that television must be used properly. A television picture in the home has enormous authority; closed-circuit television or non-broadcast television commands similar respect and attention, but only if the picture quality is good. Hence the demand for broadcast standard equipment, advanced techniques and broadcast-trained staff.

Companies hire this equipment when they need it, relieving them of a heavy capital investment in equipment which has a limited life. They also avoid paying the salaries of highly trained technicians. Broadly speaking, the industrial use of television communications falls into two divisions: internal and external.

When the British Steel Corporation persuaded the Queen to open its new plant at Scunthorpe, it was decided that two things were required. First, that simultaneous live transmission from all the locations visited by the Queen should be relayed to the guests. Second, that a permanent film record should be made.

The corporation engaged the services of David Whittle & Associates as consultants, and they in turn went to Television International for the rental of the hardware and expert advice.

Along the route to be covered by the Queen, Television International placed seven broadcast quality Philips LDK 5 colour cameras and one hand-held LDK 13. Production was co-ordinated in one of the company's outside broadcast units and was relayed live on to an Eidophor (large-screen television projector), enabling an audience of 700 to watch the programme. The programme output was also recorded on two broadcast Ampex videotape recorders and was later edited and converted to 16mm film as a permanent record.

A regular application of television in internal communications is the live link. An event may take place in an area too small or too remote to accommodate the necessary number of people. It is then practical to cover the event with one or more cameras and relay it live to other auditoria.

Videotape is instantaneous; there is no processing, no waiting for rushes or grading of print. A sequence is shot and replayed. Technical quality and programme content are immediately reviewed and, if both are acceptable, the programme is then dubbed in real time on to the video cassette.

A manufacturing company recently launched a new machine and a promotion programme had to be made in time for an exhibition. Television Applications began work using colour videotape, with assistance from the company's own staff. In 10 hours material was shot in 32 locations around the factory.

Next day the programme was edited, optical effects added and a commentary and music track recorded. After that, the whole 20-minute programme was transferred to a video cassette on the cassette player and 25in colour monitors were sent to the exhibition centre, where the cassette was played regularly throughout the exhibition.

The significance of the operations is that none could have been successful using closed-circuit equipment, not only because of lack of quality but also because of lack of flexibility — single frame editing, animation and effects are more difficult, if not impossible.

They were all important presentations and the best quality was needed. To get the best result it is necessary to use the best that video has to offer, and the standard available is remarkably high.

The author is chairman, Television International Operations and Television Applications.

Secondary education in London sets a pattern for rest of country

by Alan Cane

Despite cuts and threats of cuts in educational expenditure, there seems to be a reasonably bright future for video equipment in British schools, colleges and universities.

Mr Bob Livingstone, commercial manager for Philips video cassette recorder and magnetic tape, says that as much as half of his business is in education. He comments: "Educational economies mean that the market will undoubtedly harden, but there will still be reasonable demand in this sector."

Like television, video has become an established weapon in the educationists' armoury. About three-quarters of all London secondary schools now have their own video recorder and playback machines, a pattern which is becoming increasingly true across the country.

Video machines are not so common in primary schools but their use is growing. Heaviest users are probably the universities, polytechnics and colleges of education, almost all of which now have well-equipped media resources centres. The universities have traditionally fought shy of new and technological teaching devices but, stimulated by special funds made available by the University Grants Committee, in less than 10 years 41 of the 45 or so universities have established and equipped lavish media centres.

In schools video is often limited to the single video cassette recorder used to play back pre-recorded cassettes through the school's television set or record educational programmes put out by the BBC. In some areas—London and Glasgow are the biggest examples—school television services have been established.

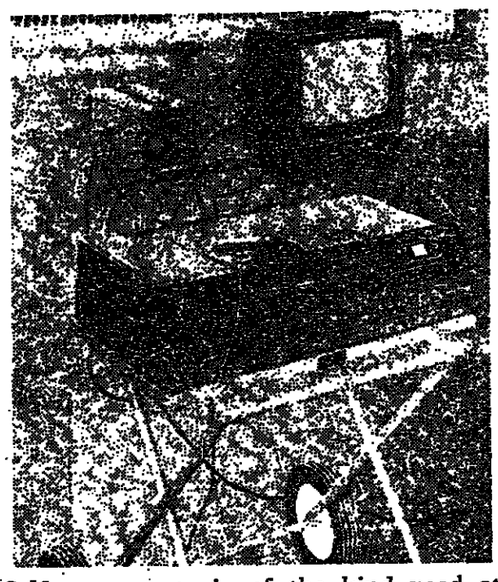
The Inner London Education Authority has established a closed-circuit television system linked by Post Office land line. As so many schools have their own video cassette recorders the ILEA television centre is planning to produce and distribute pre-recorded material. Apart from the sizable cost of setting up such a service, the centre will have to decide whether to standardize its material for a particular make of machine.

The battle is chiefly between Philips and Sony, but it is an issue which has bedevilled educational television from its outset and has been a severe disincentive to the free flow of video recorded material throughout education.

In universities, polytechnics and colleges video equipment is used for research, for teaching—and for teaching teaching. The colleges and departments of education which have responsibility for teaching the nation's teachers have been enthusiastic users of television. While most people will know that lightweight television cameras and portable tape recorders are frequently used to show embryonic teachers their mistakes in the classroom, it is less well known that university teachers often go through the same ordeal.

At Nottingham University, for example, a self-assessment rig has been constructed, consisting of a lightweight camera, video recorder and television monitor all mounted on a wheeled chassis.

The lecturer books the equipment, sets it up at the back of his lecture theatre, gives his lecture and examines the results later. Mr R. F. Hudson, manager of the applied science faculty workshop unit at Nottingham, which built the rig, commented in a paper: "Both new and established lecturers appear willing to submit themselves voluntarily to this quite severe form of self-assessment in a genuine desire to meet the growing feeling in universities that the staff should undergo professional preparation for their teaching duties."



Self-assessment rig of the kind used at Nottingham University.

The lightweight hand-held camera and portable tape recorder has revolutionized the use of video in education. In some schools children are encouraged to make their own films with equipment such as the Sony Rover costing about £800 which records in black and white. Next year Philips plans to release the Shibaden-Hitachi-Philips portable video system which will record in colour; it will sell at about £3,000.

Recent research proposals at London University which will involve the use of video include a study of the techniques of traditional potters in the east Mediterranean and—perhaps paradoxically—a study of the oral tradition in Indonesia. The idea is to capture gestures and attitudes as well as words as Indonesian story tellers ply their craft.

The London University audio visual centre, directed by Mr Michael Clarke, is about to take delivery of a new device which will make it possible to make broadcast quality video tapes using the portable equipment.

Described as a time-base correction stabilizer the new device, costing about £6,000, should eliminate the fuzzy picture which characterizes tapes made on portable equipment at present.

Mr Clarke describes video as the "sketchbook of television" and he emphasizes that educationists have learnt from the early days of educational technology when disillusionment quickly set in after it became apparent that the new machines were not going to provide efficient education on the cheap, as promised. Now they see video falling into its natural place in education.

There is a new emphasis on using video in an individual way—rather like a book. At Brunel University, for example, the library is equipped with 24 video cassette recorders, which are heavily used.

It is unlikely that this will be adopted by private individuals until their price falls much below the present £500 or so. Philips have a new video player which sells for £324, which should do well in institutions anxious to make use of the growing library of pre-recorded videotapes on offer from various educational organizations.

There will be compatibility difficulties; the Open University still has to decide what machines, if any, to equip its study centre with.

When capital and running costs are high and money is limited, collaboration becomes the name of the game which means that some element of rationalization must be introduced if producers and users are not to remain hopelessly entangled in incompatible videotapes. There is a growing tendency for schools and universities to pool resources. In some areas, for example, central studios have been established which can be used by all the schools in the area and from which portable equipment can be booked.

The northern universities have a working party which decides suitable subjects for taping and decides which centre shall undertake production. Lists of videotapes on offer are circulated by organizations like the Council of Educational Technology and the Centre for Advanced Television Studies.

Copyright remains a difficulty: Michael Clarke's proposed solution involves a tax on all video cassette recorders sold to be divided between the benevolent funds of the professional and creative unions concerned.

The author is deputy editor, The Times Higher Education Supplement.

Success depends on making studied choice

by C. T. Stevenson

Dozens of organizations have expensive audio-visual equipment gathering dust in training department storerooms despite all the evidence that video can enhance the effectiveness of training in many different applications.

Dozens of conferences take place every month during which delegates struggle to concentrate on what the lecturer is saying, to absorb his information, even to remain awake. But there is no shortage of excellent equipment available to present information in an interesting and attractive manner to large and small groups and even to individuals.

The medium, or the nature of the communication of the information has two components: hardware—projectors, recorders, screens and so on; and software (a word borrowed from the computer world), concerning the message itself and the manner in which it is recorded, which includes books, slides, video tapes, and films.

This distinction between hardware and software may sound a little trivial, but it is precisely because people do not make this distinction that the wrong medium is often chosen.

Here is an example of this type of confusion. Three months ago I was delighted to hear from a training manager that his company had just invested £2,000 in educational technology. He told me that he had purchased a video-cassette recorder, two cameras (black and white) and a television monitor. He was honest enough to admit that his company was not using the equipment much at the moment.

His company might have invested its money more wisely if he had determined that video was a suitable medium for its particular training problems and, if so, he had hired the necessary skill to make the video programmes.

The training manager was right in turning to educational technology, but wrong in confusing that phrase with expensive hardware. He should have started by looking at the application. First, he should have studied the people he was trying to train; second, he should have examined the objectives of the training; third, he should have looked at the subject matter to see if it needed visual aids. He would then have defined the problem for subsequent analysis.

Much valuable work has been done on methods for carrying out such an analysis, examining both the types and levels of learning required. The analysis leads to defining the conditions for effective learning and hence to the selection of the ideal medium which should be used.

In practice, the ideal often has to be tempered by other factors such as cost, management of the learning difficulties (for instance, will the process be controlled by the trainer or the learner) and logistic ones such as deciding whether it is more convenient to bring the students together to a training centre or to send material to them individually.

Once the software has been selected it is quite easy to select the appropriate hardware determined on a practical basis.

In practice more than one medium is often desirable if only to provide variety and maintain interest. For example, we might consider using a film with a lecture supported by overhead projector slides, perhaps followed by a live discussion.

Consider a learning system concerned with training technicians to operate a computer-controlled test rig for electronic assemblies. The target population have already had some electronics training and experience in manual testing of the equipment, but are unfamiliar with computers.

They are to be trained not only to operate the equipment (both to start it up and all operating procedures, without guidance or reference to the handbook) but also to diagnose faults in the equipment under test. They have to respond to messages from the test system, and make appropriate decisions in seconds.

The subject matter is logical and well defined, but would probably be subject to extensive changes during the early life of the system, and therefore any learning materials prepared must be flexible. Because of the few staff involved it is not possible to get enough people together for a conventional course and also the client does not have a competent instructor available.

An analysis showed that most of the learning is at the knowledge, comprehension and application levels, and that the types of learning involved were mostly concepts and discriminations. While texts and audio tapes combined with practice would have been suitable it was decided that the addition of a simple cassette tape-slide programme would enhance the learning, particularly as student motivation was not high. It was essential that all eqnipment was simple to use as it would need to be controlled by the student.

The learning system produced to solve this problem consists of five tape-slide modules, a work pad, and two large wallcharts. The operator handbook was also rewritten to make it an integral part of the learning system.

This simple example shows how the process of selecting the medium progresses logically through a definition of the problem, through an analysis stage, to choosing the software. Once selected the client had a number of different machines to choose from. He chose one which could also be used as a projector for group training purposes.

The main benefits of this approach are: trainees can be accepted in small numbers, as and when required; they become competent to operate the equipment more quickly; once the system has been developed, involvement of expensive instructor resources is minimal; changes to the operating procedures can be reflected quickly and easily in the training package.

The question of choosing the medium is probably less important than when to select it. If you get the "when" right, the "how" will come fairly easily. Do not begin by deciding to use video-cassette for all this type of training, go out and buy the equipment, and then wonder how to use it.

The author is managing director, Cybernetic Teaching Systems.

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Programmes already available on VCR cassettes include subjects as diverse as Biochemistry, Customer Relations, Dentistry, Export, Finance, Marketing, Medicine, Sales Training, Management, Technical and other Vocational Training.
Suppliers of VCR programmes include Eothen International Ltd., Edward Pattersons Ass Ltd., RM-EMI Ltd., Video Arts Ltd., London Weekend Productions Ltd., Crosby Audio-Visual Productions Ltd., The Electricity Council, Rank Aldis, Guild Sound and Vision Ltd., and Crown Cassettes Communications Ltd.

2 Will I have to buy a special TV set?
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3 Can I record off-air?
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4 Can I record TV programmes while away from the office?
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5 How much programme can I put on one cassette?
With a Philips VCR, you can record up to sixty minutes on one cassette.

6 Can I remove a cassette at any point of the programme?
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7 Can I use it with a camera?
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8 What is the cost?
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Electronic editing of recording from different sources				•	•
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Independent timer				•	•
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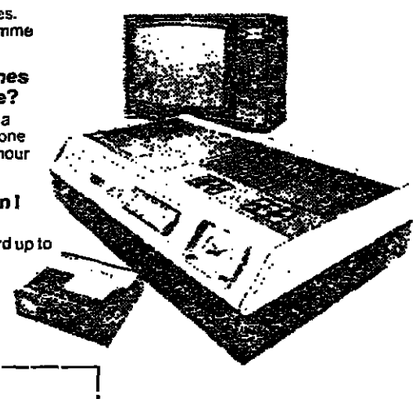
Still frame					•
Cross hatch generator				•	



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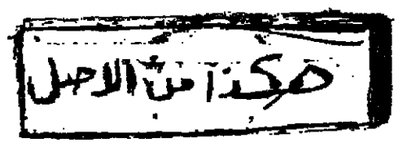


Tele Tape Video (TTV) the London-based video systems specialists, together with Dr Christopher Williams of St Mark's Hospital have recently developed the first cheap and practical colour television system for use with medical fibreoptic endoscopes.

The science of fibreoptics was developed by Professor Harold Hopkins in Reading in 1957. Since then endoscopy—internal investigation without incision—has proved to be a major development in diagnosis, since it enables possible abnormalities shown on X-ray in the stomach and intestine to be examined without operation.

Endoscopy is most commonly used for examination of the stomach (gastroscopy) but similar endoscopes are used to explore the colon or large bowel, the bile and pancreatic ducts and the bronchi of the lungs. In the colon, in particular, cancer can often be diagnosed at an early stage and precancerous growths or polyps of the bowel can be removed for closer examination. As a result, one in three patients examined with the endoscope are saved major abdominal surgery and many others can be cured of their disease.

The endoscope is operated by a doctor who can steer its flexible tip and views through a lens system down the fibreoptic bundle up to two metres long. Unfortunately the technique is difficult to learn and few experienced endoscopists are available to teach it. TTV engineers have been working with Dr Williams to attach colour video to the endoscopes so that several doctors can be taught at the same time.

As a result of many months of work, systems engineers have solved the problem of obtaining sufficient light for good colour quality and sufficient manoeuvrability of the video attachments for clinical use.

A further important application of colon video is in providing an immediate record of the endoscopic findings which can be reviewed by the surgeon in charge of the case. Until now it has been possible to take only small still photographs and the delay in processing has made them of little use.

Looking for saviour to end slump in television sales

by David Nye

collaboration sion sales began to take ... name of the g..., 504,000 sets were sold ... that some ... rented. At the height of ... nalization ... e boom in 1973, 2,773,000 ... produced if produ...ers went to dealers, but this ... are not to be ... ...ntangled in car's estimate of colour ... videotapes, sales is 1,700,000.

... tendency. This slump in colour sales ... universities has led to redundancies ... throughout the industry ... example, with Pilkingtons in St ... been established ...lens, Lancashire, shutting ... used by its glass-blowing plant for ... area television tubes. Consequently manufacturers are ... urgently looking for a ...timulus to sales, aiming at ... the people not yet possessing a colour set, and also ... people who bought television ...sions five or six years ago ... and should be replacing ...em soon.

This boost could come in ...o forms: video cassette ...recorders (VCR) and information services. VCR is a ...gical development of the ...tape cassette recorder, ...except that it records not ...only sound but pictures as ...ell. So you can record a ...elevision programme ...traight from your set and ...eplay it whenever you ...ant. The two leading companies in video are Philips ...nd Sony.

The Philips VCR looks ...ke a normal tape recorder ...nd can record not only the ...rogramme you are watching ...ut a programme on a differ...nt channel at the same time. ... can also make a "blind" film.

recording: by setting a timer switch the video unit automatically records a programme.

As with all technical novelties the price was high to begin with—anything up to £700 or £800. But today a normal Philips unit can be bought for about £485, and the aggressive discount stores such as Comet are hard at work cutting prices even further.

Philips see VCR as a long-term project, and recognize that servicing is a key point in sales. To this end, a special training school has been set up and sales are limited to shops with highly trained, professional staff rather than nationwide chains of electrical stores that are unable to give advice before or after sales.

The Japanese Sony system is slightly different, and a little more expensive—upwards of £600—and aimed more at schools and firms.

There is a wide range of accessories to the basic VCR machine which allows complete programmes or films to be made simply. Among the applications that Sony see for video tape are safety procedures for men at sea, showing a delicate surgical operation to students, explaining a company's marketing programme to overseas branches, or providing a cheap company promotional film.

For the consumer, video could also provide a night's viewing entertainment. W. H. Smith, the newsagents, have a ready-made company to meet the huge potential of pre-recorded programmes, and the big names in the electronics industry such as EMI, Columbia as well as Philips and Sony are interested in this huge new market, too.

Just over a year ago there was a surprise move from Philips with an £80m bid for Magnavox, a colour television company, with the aim of combining the research of the two groups into video.

Although VCR machines are not widely available through television rental companies yet, given a few years' more research, wider servicing availability and a few pre-recorded programmes coming on to the market, the video boom is all set to take off.

Running parallel in exciting new technological discoveries in television are information services, a revolutionary new way of broadcasting news. Through a decoder on the television set hundreds of pages of news, advertisements, sport, weather and traffic conditions—even commercial messages and cerebral games—will be available at the touch of a switch.

There are three main systems: the BBC's Ceefax project, independent television's Oracle system and the Post Office's Viewdata scheme. All three feature a broadcasting system with written and graphic information shown over the top of a normal programme or on to a blank screen.

To operate the trial Oracle system there are two editorial teams and three computers and the on-air experiment which started at the end of June has been quite a success.

The written "pages" that appear on the television screen can be white letters on a black background or any combination of six colours. Maps, charts and drawings can be shown, and late news items flashed on to the screen. Weather details, stock exchange prices, gardening and cookery hints, what is on television and shopping purchases will all be available.

Oracle—which stands for optical reception of announcements by coded line electronics—was first demonstrated by independent television engineers in spring 1973.

Oracle, Viewdata and Ceefax use a compatible decoder which costs several hundred pounds and has to be fitted to each television. Eventually, when mass production is achieved, the cost may fall as low as £20 extra on each set, which will have the decoder built in as an integral part.

Both video and information systems will probably not play a big part in home life until the 1980s. When that happens, home entertainment shows could have a serious effect on the traditional cinema industry, which is in bad enough shape already in Britain.

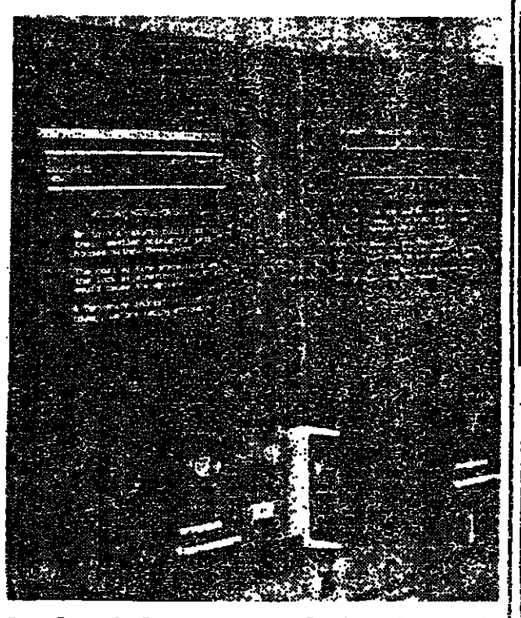
Likewise information systems might not be good news for newspapers, although there will always be a need for a written reference. These difficulties, though more political than technical, remain to be solved.

Colour television renters have more immediate problems. Up until last year three-quarters of all colour television sets produced were rented. This was mainly due to the high cost of maintaining the set and the poor reliability. Since the reliability of sets has improved radically and the buying price of some sets is actually lower today than at the beginning of the 1970s the swing to purchase rather than rent has intensified.

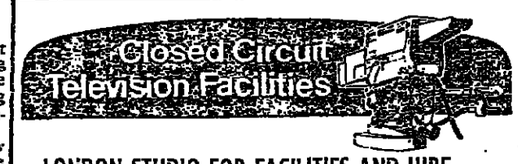
By the end of 1974 renters had 66 per cent of the market but this year the split between buying and renting may be equal, leaving the rental companies providing fewer sets of an already decreasing total.

The cost of any new system must be competitive or it will price itself out of existence, although the gloomy forecast by Professor John Vaizey—who sees stagnation in the television industry well into the 1980s—are probably too pessimistic.

The problem may be more of a social nature. By 1984 electronic man will not have to set foot outside his door to find out what life is really like: it will all be on his television screen.



Oracle, independent television's push-button news service, will feature share prices, racing results and cookery tips.



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THE TIMES

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Athel Line Ltd.
Atlantic Fisheries Development Co.
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Bibby Line Ltd.
Big Lift B/V
Blue Star Line Ltd.
Borgestad A/S
BP Developments Ltd.
BP Tanker Co. Ltd.
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British Phosphate Commissioners Ltd.
Cable & Wireless Ltd.
Camberley Steamship Co. Ltd.
Capeside Steamship Co. Ltd.
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J. G. Carras Ltd.
Cayzer Irvine & Co. Ltd.
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M. Colocotronis Ltd.
Commercial Trading Discount Co.
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Einar Rasmussen Rederi
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S. G. Embiricos Ltd.
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Global Maritime (Europe) Ltd.
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Irish Shipping Ltd.
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Reardon Smith Line
Regal Marine Inc.
Rethymnis & Kulukundis Ltd.
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Seahorse Ship Management Ltd.
Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
Scottish Ship Management Ltd.
Shell Tankers B.V.
Shell Tankers U.K. Ltd.
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System reveals hidden views

by E. J. Rickman

Developments in electronic technology are rapidly taken up by commerce and industry, but they also affect our daily lives. The advent of a public television service in Britain probably marked the greatest change in communication in this generation, but behind the scenes lie less obvious but equally important changes.

Much communication in both public and private sectors relies on high-speed digital transmissions. Information is flowing continuously to and from computers, data banks and input/output terminals.

Digital information is in the form of a stream of electrical pulses which can be stored by magnetic, electric or optical means so that the required sequence can be located and read within milliseconds, microseconds or even nanoseconds (a 10,000 millionth of a second).

For operation in the field, signals in analogue or digital form can be put on tape using a small portable cassette recorder. The signals can be subsequently transposed into suitable form for computer input or storage.

Huge quantities of information need to be stored in computers and in data banks and this has led to the development of smaller, higher-capacity stores. The usefulness of a computer is enhanced by the increase in storage capacity and the speed of information retrieval.

Permanent storage is normally on magnetic disc or tape. Tape is more convenient for handling, storage and transport but does not provide fast retrieval since the required information may be anywhere along the tape. Data stored on disc provides fast access by pick-offs that can reach any part of any disc at all times.

The transmission of large quantities of digital data requires channels capable of carrying extremely high frequencies without distortion or attenuation. Research on data transmission investigates not only improved high capacity channels but also methods of reducing the amount of data that requires transmission so that lower capacity channels such as the telephone network can be employed.

However, standard telephone lines are suitable for voice transmissions only at fairly low frequencies, with the higher frequencies increasingly attenuated. For that reason only a restricted amount of video information can be transmitted and it must be used to refurbish the image on the screen to provide movement. It is for that reason that video systems developed for Viewphones transmit picture information over narrow bandwidth channels in digital form.

The Marconi system uses random scanning techniques which change a picture a piece at a time in random fashion so that a new picture is built up every quarter of a second. The image movement appears natural and yet requires only a sixth of the information that would be necessary to change the complete picture every frame.

The television screen in the role of a graphic display terminal for computer readout has developed into a tool of increasing interest and usefulness to scientists, engineers and, more recently, artists and designers.

The display of information in graphic form has been developed over many years. Technical improvements in computers, vastly increased storage capacity and advances in computer language and programming facilities allow an operator to display, correct and alter almost anything that can be seen or visualized. The computer can generate geometric curves or shapes directly from equations or dimensional descriptions, and they can be manipulated or modified at will.

The ability to change size or perspective of a form has long been possible, but now it is possible to tilt, turn or rotate objects on the screen so that some parts disappear from view while other parts appear.

The Middlesex Polytechnic is providing a course for artists and designers which makes use of graphic displays and drawings generated by computer under the control of students, employing a new computer language named PICASO, developed at the computer department.

One of the most advanced computer generated imagery (CGI) systems, developed by Marconi, is called Tepigen. The system can generate synthetic scenery in a computer and display it as a television picture. Designed initially for use in training simulators, it has the added advantage of presenting a visual scene that interacts with the operator at the controls to shift the observer's position by presenting the appropriate view.

In Tepigen the scenery is stored in the computer as sizes and shapes of all the objects and backgrounds, the resultant display is analogous to a physical model. The observer can move his viewpoint even to the extent of going around hills or buildings so that a correct view is displayed from behind.

The Department of Industry and the Ministry of Defence have funded research on applications of the system, the first of which is on order by the Royal Navy for training missile-aimers. The flexibility and realism of the video display make it an extremely valuable means of training by simulator for handling of ships, vehicles, aircraft and weapons, where the observed scene reacts in a realistic manner to change of speed or direction.

Any scene or action can be programmed into the system and the possible applications are arousing considerable interest in the BBC and other organizations for its possible use in animation and special effects. These new methods of creating images from stored computer information could have tremendous impact in the near future in areas as diverse as science, the arts, education and entertainment. Each step brings the computer more closely under the control of the human mind and provides a new outlet for the creative imagination.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Further losses

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 17. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Dec 1. Settlement Day, Dec 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99⅞	89¾	Exch 8¾%	1976	98⅞	+⅛	8.880	11.505
97⅛	88	Treas 6½%	1976	96⅝	−⅛	6.725	11.488
101⅛	94¾	Treas 10½%	1976	99¾	−⅛	10.580	11.290
95¼	84¾	Treas 6¼%	1977	95⅛	−⅛	6.568	10.422
96¾	81¼	Elec 3¼%	1974-77	94⅞	−⅛	3.162	7.285
103¾	95⅜	Treas 11½%	1977	100⅝	−⅛	11.411	10.993
93¼	84	Treas 3%	1977	92⅛	..	3.257	7.396
91⅞	78¾	Trans 4%	1972-77	91⅜	−⅛	4.381	8.718
96	85	Treas 9%	1978	94⅞	−⅛	9.549	11.952
100⅞	96	Treas 10½%	1978	97⅛	..	10.811	11.797
88⅛	76	Exch 5¼%	1976-78	88	−⅛	5.682	9.382
81⅛	68½	Treas 3%	1979	81½	−⅛	3.681	8.342
103⅞	94¾	Treas 11½%	1979	99⅛	..	11.572	11.738
83⅞	69⅛	Elec 4½%	1974-79	83	−⅛	5.121	9.676
100⅛	94⅝	Treas 10½%	1979	95⅜	..	11.009	12.007
81⅝	67½	Elec 3½%	1976-79	81⅜	−⅛	4.288	9.138
95	81⅞	Treas Cnv 9½%	1980	89⅞	−⅛	10.080	12.316
95⅛	89⅝	Treas 9½%	1980	90⅛	−⅛	10.515	12.336
84¾	69¾	Fund 5½%	1978-80	84⅜	..	6.203	9.504
80¾	64⅞	Treas 3½%	77-80	80⅜	..	4.369	8.928
96⅞	92⅛	Treas 11½%	1981	96⅜	..	12.051	12.747
77¼	61⅛	Treas 3½%	79-81	77⅛	..	4.592	9.370
91½	72½	Treas 8¼%	1980-82	87⅜	..	10.133	12.309
104⅛	86⅞	Treas 12¾%	1983	98⅛	..	12.545	12.938
75	58	Fund 5½%	1982-84	73⅛	..	7.743	10.973
85⅝	61⅛	Treas 8¼%	1984-86	80⅛	..	10.982	12.382
73¼	51⅝	Fund 6½%	1985-87	66⅞	..	9.796	11.991
78⅛	53	Treas 7¾%	1985-88	71⅛	..	11.227	12.841
47⅛	32½	Trans 3%	1978-88	43⅛	..	6.916	11.718
56⅛	39⅛	Treas 5%	1986-89	51½	..	9.832	12.573
73½	53⅛	Treas 8¼%	1987-90	68⅛	..	12.370	13.557
58	41⅛	Fund 5¾%	1987-91	51⅛	..	11.307	13.362
94⅛	87	Treas 12¾%	1992	91⅛	+⅛	14.621	14.854
97½	87⅛	Treas 12½%	1993	90⅛	+⅛	14.648	14.853
57⅛	40⅛	Fund 6%	1993	49⅛	..	12.378	13.962
76⅛	54⅛	Treas 9%	1994	64⅛	−⅛	14.002	14.600
40⅛	25⅛	Rdmptn 3%	1986-96	30⅛	..	10.127	12.652
37⅛	24⅛	Gas 3%	1990-95	31⅛	..	9.716	12.615
102	75	Treas 12½%	1995	86⅛	..	14.702	14.911
77⅛	54⅛	Treas 9%	1992-96	65⅛	..	14.235	14.740
97⅛	90	Treas 13¼%	1997	93⅛	..	14.825	15.007
56⅛	40⅛	Treas 6¾%	1995-98	49	..	13.933	14.624
72⅛	53⅛	Treas 8¾%	1997	63	..	14.387	14.833
77⅛	54⅛	Treas 9¼%	1999	66⅛	..	14.586	14.860
34⅛	21⅛	Fund 3½%	1999-04	26⅛	..	13.005	13.837
67⅛	46⅛	Treas 8%	2002-06	55⅛	..	14.746	14.889
48⅛	32⅛	Treas 5½%	2008-12	39⅛	..	14.516	14.640
63⅛	43⅛	Treas 7¾%	2012-15	54⅛	..	14.895	14.926
31⅛	22⅛	Consols 4%		27⅛	..	15.216	..
28⅛	20⅛	War Ln 3½%		23⅛	..	14.737	..
29⅛	20⅛	Conv 3½%		24⅛	..	14.405	..
24⅛	17⅛	Treas 3%		20⅛	..	15.070	..
20⅛	14	Consols 2½%		17⅛	..	14.928	..
20⅛	14⅛	Treas 2½%	Aft 75	16⅛	..	15.191	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
83⅛	73⅛	Aust 5½%	76-78	83⅛	..	6.480	13.139
79⅛	65⅛	Aust 5½%	77-80	78⅛	..	7.234	13.292
69⅛	58⅛	Aust 5½%	81-82	68⅛	..	8.157	13.273
69⅛	55⅛	Aust 6%	81-83	65	+⅛	9.217	13.207
97⅛	53	Aust 6%	74-76	96	+⅛	6.206	11.792
73⅛	67⅛	Aust 7%	79-81	77⅛	..	9.236	13.188
100	84	Berlin 4½%	Ass	93	..	..	..
95	93	Chilean Mixed		95	..	..	..
62⅛	52	E Africa 5½%	77-83	60	..	9.544	14.627
193	169	German 4½%	1930	191	..	..	..
31	23	Hungary 4½%	1924	30	−⅛	..	..
76	59⅛	Ireland 7½%	81-83	73⅛	..	..	..
95	72⅛	Jamaica 7½%	77-79	95	..	9.432	14.235
175	94	Japan Ass 4%	1910	158	..	..	..
62⅛	46	Japan 6%	83-88	58⅛	..	..	..
62⅛	52⅛	Kenya 5%	78-82	62⅛	..	8.183	14.736
71	64	Malaya 7½%	78-82	70⅛	..	10.092	13.452
79⅛	67⅛	N Z 6%	76-80	79⅛	..	7.789	13.245
99⅛	83⅛	N Z 6%	75-76	99⅛	..	6.101	12.107
57⅛	41	N Z 7½%	88-92	57⅛	..	13.343	14.665
70	54	N Z 7½%	83-86	65	..	11.462	13.850
75	64⅛	N Rhd 6%	78-81	76	..	7.914	12.541
77	61⅛	Nyasa 6%	78-81	77	..	8.022	12.562
155	50	Peru 6%	Ass	155	..	..	..
98	83⅛	S A Cnv 9½%	71-76	98	..	..	..
50	16	S Rhd 2½%	65-70	40	−2	..	..
37	16	S Rhd 4½%	87-92	28	−2	..	..
61	24	S Rhd 6%	78-81	52	−2	..	..
56	49	Spanish 4%		56	..	..	..
65⅛	55	Tang 5½%	78-82	65⅛	..	8.927	14.650
71	61	Uruguay 3½%		70⅛	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
24⅛	15⅛	L C C 3%	1920	19⅛	..	15.403	..
61⅛	50	L C C 5%	80-83	60⅛	..	8.313	13.508
72⅛	58⅛	L C C 5½%	77-81	68⅛	..	8.150	13.442
64	49⅛	L C C 5½%	82-84	60⅛	..	9.346	13.804
59⅛	39⅛	L C C 5½%	85-87	50⅛	..	10.621	14.152
79⅛	74	L C C 6%	75-78	87	..	6.935	12.936
79⅛	68	L C C 6%	76-79	78⅛	+⅛	7.613	13.366
C.	42	L C C 6½%	88-90	51⅛	..	12.915	14.560
95⅛	83⅛	G L C 6½%	1976	95⅛	+⅛	6.954	11.301
97⅛	80	G L C 6½%	1977	93⅛	..	6.949	12.232
62	43	G L C 6½%	90-92	51⅛	..	13.517	15.059
82	70⅛	G L C 7%	1977	91⅛	..	7.392	12.713
50	74⅛	G L C 9½%	80-82	81	+⅛	11.792	14.012
84⅛	72⅛	C of L 6½%	75-78	87⅛	..	7.596	13.011
79⅛	73⅛	C of L 6½%	80-82	70⅛	..	9.135	13.451
72⅛	50⅛	Ag Mt 7%	91-93	60⅛	..	11.464	14.400
69⅛	45	Ag Mt 6%	81-93	55	..	14.790	15.421
59	40⅛	Ag Mt 6½%	85-90	53⅛	..	13.297	15.215
75⅛	57	Belfast 6½%	77-80	74⅛	..	9.167	15.107
82	70⅛	Brightn 6½%	76-79	81⅛	..	7.947	13.300
82⅛	72	Camden 6½%	77-79	82⅛	..	7.899	13.316
77	62	Croydon 6½%	78-81	77⅛	..	9.420	13.911
82⅛	71⅛	Edin 6½%	77-79	82⅛	..	7.575	13.329
89	69⅛	Glasgow 9½%	80-82	70⅛	+⅛	11.317	13.760
80	74	Gwich 6½%	76-78	89⅛	..	7.914	13.165
91⅛	79⅛	Herts 5½%	77-80	91⅛	..	7.396	12.804
91⅛	78⅛	Liverpl 6½%	76-77	91⅛	..	7.607	12.850
27⅛	19⅛	Met Water B 3%		21⅛	..	14.084	13.133
73	59⅛	N I 6½%	79-80	73	..	8.900	15.637
67⅛	45	N I 7½%	82-84	58⅛	+⅛	11.889	16.232
66⅛	52⅛	N I Elec 6½%	81-83	61⅛	..	10.867	16.092
79⅛	74⅛	Notts 6½%	76-78	85⅛	..	7.867	13.130
79⅛	67⅛	Sthend 6½%	77-79	79	..	6.642	13.585
84	49⅛	Swark 6½%	83-86	50⅛	..	11.436	14.268
80	65⅛	Surrey 6½%	78-80	76	..	7.830	13.516

Investment Dollar Premium 110¼% (110¼%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6985.

FOREIGN STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
42⅛	19¾	Bayer	£39⅛	−1	156	3.9	18.3
138⅛	58⅛	Commerzbank	£13⅛	−⅛	32.0	2.4	23.6
38	12⅛	Cp Fn Paris	£33	−⅛	165	5.0	15.3
51⅛	28	EBES	£43⅛	−⅛	199	4.6	..
45⅛	23⅛	Ericsson	£31	−⅛	63.6	2.1	22.0
44	27	Finsider	31	..	..	..	..
29	13	Granges	£23	..	116	5.0	5.1
485	200	Hoechst	450	−10	16.5	3.7	21.0
55	45	Montecatini E	53	+3	..	..	..
22⅛	11⅛	NEPO NV	£21	..	90.3	4.3	24.1
647	312	Rubeco fl.5	561	..	23.1	4.1	23.0
417	202	Rolinco Subs fl.5	402	..	4.5	1.1	67.0
240	120	Snia Viscosa	170	..	4.8	2.8	..
596	210	Thyssen-Huette	590	−5	24.8	4.2	10.1
43⅛	15⅛	Volkswagen	£43	−⅛	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10⅛	6⅛	Brascan	£8⅛	−⅛	41.9	4.9	4.6
10⅛	5⅛	BP Canada	£8⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
12⅛	6⅛	Can Pac Ord	£11⅛	+⅛	36.8	3.3	10.9
10	5⅛	El Paso	£9⅛	−⅛	41.7	4.6	17.1
71⅛	35⅛	Exxon Corp	£70	−⅛	..	..	..
38	10⅛	Fluor	£26	−⅛	19.1	0.7	31.6
32⅛	14⅛	Hollinger	£22⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
29⅛	11⅛	Hud Bay Oil	£29⅛	+⅛	28.9	1.0	53.9
19⅛	8	Husky Oil	£14⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
10⅛	4⅛	Int Hldgs	£10⅛	+⅛	21.2	2.0	..
22⅛	12⅛	Int Nickel	£20⅛	+⅛	77.2	3.8	11.0
31⅛	5⅛	IU Int	£7⅛	−⅛	35.7	4.5	6.7
23⅛	8⅛	Kaiser Alum	£21⅛	+⅛	50.7	2.4	..
18⅛	7⅛	Massey-Ferg	£15⅛	−⅛	41.3	2.6	8.7
22⅛	8⅛	Pacific Petrol	£22⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
14⅛	4⅛	Pan Canadian	£13⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
148	51	Steep Rock	106	..	..	..	..
960	475	Trans Can P	940	−30	..	..	..
53⅛	19⅛	US Steel	£50⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
700	530	White Pass	700	..	75.9	2.3	..
14⅛	5	Zapata Corp	£10⅛	−⅛	14.7	1.4	10.7

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
176	48	AAH	162	−1	14.0b	8.6	6.8
103	22	AB Electronic	58	..	6.3	10.9	11.4
48	38	AC Cars	42	−2	1.4	3.2	16.2
111	42	AD Intl	106	+1	3.5	3.3	12.1
68	15	AGB Research	35	..	3.0	8.5	6.0
255	93	APV Hldgs	250	−1	13.7	5.5	9.6
80	21	AVP Ind	57	..	3.7	6.5	5.5
80	13	Aaronson Bros	50	−1	2.4	4.8	13.0
16⅛	9⅛	Abrasives Int	16	..	2.2b	13.4	5.5
122	41	Acrow	120	−2	6.1	5.1	13.0
112	23⅛	Do A	108	..	6.1	5.6	11.7
23	15⅛	Adams Food	22	..	1.6	7.4	8.8
30	5	Adda Int	6	..	..	..	..
170	57	Adwest Group	137	−6	9.7	7.1	6.5
48	8	Aeronc't & Gen.	20	..	1.5	7.7	..
133	68	Airfix Ind	133	..	4.3	3.2	12.5
83	37⅛	Do NV	78	−5	4.3	5.5	7.3
80	22	Albright & W	73	−1	5.4	7.4	5.2
79	65	Alcan 10½%	£70	..	1050	15.0	..
83	54	Do 9% Cnv	£61⅛	..	900	14.6	..
63	25	Allen E. Balfour	63	+1	5.9	9.3	5.9
49	12	Allen W. G.	32	..	3.5	10.8	5.6
37⅛	14⅛	Alliance Alders	31⅛	..	1.8	5.7	7.7
105	23⅛	Allied Colloids	104	−1	1.9	1.8	12.9
24	7⅛	Allied Insulators	22	−1	1.8	8.0	6.8
15⅛	4⅛	Allied Plant	13	..	1.0b	7.7	20.6
87	30	Allied Polymer	78	−2	6.8	8.7	8.9
106	7	Allied Retailers	100	−3	6.8	6.8	9.7
41	7	Alpine Hldgs	22⅛	−⅛	1.3	5.6	13.5
188	133	Amal Metal	187	..	18.6	9.9	2.0
70	15	Amal Power	47	−⅛	4.7	9.9	5.6
52	16	Amber Day	47	−5	2.3	5.0	6.0
11	6⅛	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6a	8.9	2.8
51	24	Anchor Chem	45	..	5.2	11.5	..
174⅛	67⅛	Anderson Strath	156	−3	13.1b	8.4	7.8
810	325	Anglo Amer Ind	630	..	39.5	6.1	10.1
41	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	28	..	..	..	..
85	13	Anglovaal	25	..	2.5	10.0	10.7
51	20	Applevard	47	..	5.7	12.0	6.8
27	10⅛	Aquascutum 'A'	22	−⅛	1.7	7.9	7.1
49	29	Arlington Mtr	82	..	10.0	12.2	7.8
104	27	Armitage Shanks	59	−2⅛	6.1	10.3	12.7
63	13	Armst Equip	64	−1	2.6	4.1	8.6
50	33	Asprey 9½% Pf	40	..	6.3	15.6	..
75	29⅛	Ass Biscuit	70	−1	4.0	5.7	10.3
72	19⅛	Do A	61	−1	4.0	6.5	9.0
71	21⅛	Ass Brit Food	70	..	2.5	3.6	11.7
79⅛	24	Ass Engineer	73	−2⅛	5.6a	7.6	9.9
82⅛	21	Ass Fisheries	26	..	..	..	2.1
37⅛	9⅛	Ass Leisure	29⅛	..	3.9	13.6	8.8
168	52	Ass News	99	−1	6.6	6.7	8.3
37⅛	18	Ass Paper	37	..	4.0	10.8	3.4
196	61	Ass Port Cement	140	−6	11.0	6.1	15.3
73	22	Ass Tel 'A'	64	..	6.0	9.4	9.8
32	25	Ass Tooling	28	..	2.9	10.5	4.3
38	12	Astbury & Madley	22	..	1.4	6.2	4.6
130	47	Atlas Stone	115	..	7.0	6.1	..
[illegible]	11	Attwood Garage	16	..	2.2	13.5	12.3
71	13	Audiotronic	37	−1	5.0	13.5	8.8
33⅛	13	Ault & Wiborg	28	..	3.3b	11.9	6.8
69⅛	18⅛	Aurora Hldgs	61	−1	6.0	9.8	6.0
55	33	Austin E.	45	..	4.5	9.9	3.2
50	12	Automotive Pd	40	−2	2.3	5.8	7.5
116	41⅛	Averys	111	−1⅛	6.8	6.2	11.2
121	29	Avon Rubber	44	+3	1.5	3.5	..
86	17	BBA Grp	65	..	3.9a	5.9	9.0
137	58	BICC	120	..	10.2	8.5	8.8
59⅛	22⅛	BOC Int	58⅛	−1⅛	3.7b	6.7	9.0
159	46⅛	BPB Ind	153	−6	9.6b	6.2	10.4
43⅛	14	BPM Hldgs 'A'	31	−2	3.9	12.7	8.8
29⅛	4	BSG Int	15	−⅛	..	..	17.0
105	21	BSR Ltd	80	..	3.3	4.1	7.5
153	43⅛	BTR Ltd	142⅛	−2	10.0b	7.0	10.6
74	25	Babcock & W	64	−1	3.0a	4.7	7.7
90	18	Bacal Const	18	..	..	..	2.0
35	17	Baggeridge Brk	28	..	2.7	9.5	7.4
12	4⅛	Bailey C.H. Ord	7⅛	−⅛	0.3	4.9	2.8
95	29	Baird W.	89	−2	11.5	12.9	6.3
67	16	Baker Perkins	54	+1	4.0	7.4	16.4
56	19	Bambergers	55	−1	3.7	6.7	7.5
17	3⅛	Barker & Dobson	4	..	..	..	..
338	132	Barlow Rand	259	−6	13.0	5.0	8.3
75	11	Barr & Wallace	40	..	4.2	10.6	36.4
70	11	Do A	40	..	4.2	10.6	36.4
130	34	Barratt Devs	117	−6	9.2	7.9	7.8
47	19⅛	Barrow Hepbn	42	..	4.4b	10.6	5.3
44⅛	16	Barton & Sons	43	−1	3.8	8.9	4.4
98	19	Bassett G.	84	−1	6.5	7.7	12.5
49⅛	17⅛	Bath & P'land	36⅛	−⅛	3.8	10.4	5.8
135	57	Baxter Foll	83	..	8.1	9.8	2.8
51	17	Beales J.	25	..	..	..	..
73	30	Beatson Clark	56	..	5.9	10.6	11.3
72	11	Beauford Grp	28	..	3.9	14.0	10.2
180	35	Beaverbrook	115	..	2.5	2.2	26.7
76	12	Do A	57	−1⅛	3.5	6.8	8.6
69	27⅛	Beckman A.	68	..	7.3	10.7	7.4
344	110	Beecham Grp	332	−6	8.1	2.4	14.8
74	21	Bejam Grp	63	−2	3.1	4.9	18.6
43	12	Bemrose Corp	41	..	3.6	8.9	5.4
34	10	Benn Bros	21	..	2.7	12.6	10.6
135	41	Berisf'ds S. & W.	124	−2	9.1b	7.3	8.9
45	15	Berisfords	33	..	3.0	9.0	4.4
47	16	Berwick Timpo	46	−1	3.8b	8.2	4.8
182	62⅛	Bestobell	162	−3	11.2	6.9	7.7
70	21⅛	Bett Bros	70	−3	4.1a	5.9	6.4
129	32	Bibby J.	74	..	7.7	10.4	7.0
47	19	Billam J.	39	..	4.5b	11.5	9.7
62	16	Birmid Qualcst	57	−1⅛	5.6	9.0	7.5
79	16	Birm'gham Mint	30	..	3.5	11.0	..
135	90	Bishops Stores	135	..	3.0	2.2	14.5
37	32	Do A NV	65	..	3.0	4.6	7.0
165	51	Black & Edg'tn	134	..	9.0	5.9	9.0
30	9	Blackman & C	16	..	2.3a	14.3	5.5
148	27⅛	Blackwd Hodge	130	−2	4.6b	3.5	8.8
53	11	Blackwood Mt	16	..	..	..	..
109	58	Blagden & N	104	..	8.4	8.1	4.2
59	26	Blundell Perm	38	−1	3.4	8.9	5.7
18	5	Boardman K. O.	7⅛	..	1.2	16.1	3.8
14	5⅛	Bodycote	13	..	1.0b	7.8	4.2
30	7	Bolton Textile	12	..	1.9	15.7	6.5
59	15	Bonas Webb	22	..	..	..	..
34	16	Bonser Eng	30	..	1.7	5.8	7.7
181	53	Booker McCon	166	−3	8.9	5.3	8.0
143	30	B'sey & Hawkes	90	+2	6.0	6.7	6.8
121	53	Boot H.	119	..	10.0	8.4	6.9
143	45	Boots	131	−6	3.6	2.7	14.8
17	7	Boulton W.	17	..	1.6	9.2	7.1
179⅛	54	Bowater Corp	160	−2	10.9b	6.8	7.6
45	16	Bowthrpe Hldgs	36⅛	..	1.9	5.3	7.6
67	15	Braby Leslie	67	..	4.8b	7.1	4.3
82	40	Brady Ind	73	−3	8.0	11.0	4.8
82	29	Do A	72	−3	8.0	11.1	4.7
31	10	Braham Millar	31	..	2.3	7.5	6.6
33	10	Braid Grp	18⅛	−⅛	1.7a	8.9	5.1
125	35	Braithwaite	92	+1	9.8	10.7	6.0
102	37	Brammer H.	101	−1	6.6	6.6	6.4
84	35	Brasway	61	−1	3.3	5.4	2.9
60	22	Bremner	46	..	5.1	11.8	7.4
98	33	Brent Chem Int	96	−1	2.6	2.7	12.6
50⅛	13⅛	Brent Walker	48	..	1.4	3.0	15.8
30	12	Brickhouse Dud	28	..	2.8	9.8	6.2
166	53	Bridon	145	..	8.5b	5.8	6.9
57	40	Brierleys	44	..	3.2	7.2	10.3
34	15⅛	Bright J. Grp	33	−1	3.2	9.5	6.3
13	2⅛	Bristol Plant	7⅛	−⅛	0.9	12.3	17.0
343	150	Brit Am Tob	320	−3	17.0	5.3	6.8
61	17⅛	Brit Car Auctn	43⅛	−1	3.3	7.6	9.2
33	9	Brit Enkalon	17	−1	0.4	2.2	5.9
367⅛	149	Brit Home Strs	338	−10	15.7b	4.6	18.0
42	13	Brit Ind Hldgs	22	−⅛	2.2	9.8	9.9
53	28	Brit Leyland	30	−3	..	..	..
43	14	Brit Mohair	24	−⅛	1.9	7.8	7.4
49	13⅛	Brit Printing	44⅛	−1	4.8	11.0	4.5
41⅛	13	Brit Rollmakers	35	−1	3.7	10.4	9.7
72⅛	36⅛	Brit Stm Spec	69	−1	7.1b	10.3	7.3
455	155	Brit Sugar	330	+5	13.0a	3.9	10.6
34	13	Brit Tar Prod	34	..	2.1	6.1	6.0
66	25	Brit Vita	54	−2	3.6	7.0	4.8
40	19	Brittains	35	..	4.6	13.3	3.5
190	52	Brockhouse J.	175	..	18.2	10.4	8.3
47⅛	15	Brocks Grp	40	−1	4.1	10.2	0.4
605	334	Broken Hill	685	+5	18.8	2.7	20.1
65⅛	18	Bronk St Bur.	45	..	5.7	12.6	5.8
51	22	Brooke Bond	43	−1	2.8b	8.8	15.4
27	9	Brooke Tool	12	..	..	..	..
85	28	Brotherhood P.	73	..	8.8	11.7	12.2
80	33	Brown & Tawse	56	−2	3.1	5.6	4.8
33	9	BBK	24⅛	−⅛	..	..	81.7
31	4	Brown Bros Cp	15⅛	−⅛	0.8	5.0	13.6
131	41	Brown J.	80	−1	..	..	..
53	19	Brown N. Inv	26	..	3.9	14.5	4.1
100	43	Bruntons	91	−1	8.6b	9.6	5.9
35	10	Bryant Hldgs	25	..	2.8	11.3	7.5
11	1⅛	Budge Bros	1⅛	..	1.0b	53.4	2.0
81	29	Bullough Ltd	72	..	7.0b	9.8	5.9
29	10	Bulmer & Lumb	27	..	3.6	13.3	9.1
100	47	Bunzl Pulp	92	..	5.9	6.4	5.9
73	19	Burco Dean	65	−1	4.5	7.0	8.4
70	14	Burgess Prod	30	..	5.1	17.0	44.1
67	24	Burnett H'shire	67	..	4.1	6.1	4.4
67	21	Do A NV	67	..	4.1	6.1	4.4
35	9	Burns And'son	21	..	1.3	5.7	5.9
19⅛	5⅛	Burrell & Co	8	..	0.9	11.3	..
209	125	Burt Boulton	165	..	15.2	9.2	20.0
129	30	Burton Grp	60	..	6.9	11.3	50.0
112	28	Do A	41	..	6.6	14.6	31.2
48	24	Bury & Masco	36	..	5.9	16.5	3.3
17	4	Business Com	4	..	0.7b	17.5	0.9
35	9	Butterfld-Harvy	31	..	2.7	8.0	7.0

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
85	28	Courts (Furn)	81	..	4.0	4.9	7.5
85	25	Do A NV	81	..	4.0	4.9	7.5
90	10	Court Hlts Ldn	32	..	1.9	6.0	4.0
153	51	Courtaulds	141	−1	8.8	6.2	4.6
90	36	Courtney Pope	44	..	5.4	12.3	6.4
38	16⅛	C'wan de Groot	38	..	5.0b	13.9	3.2
35	11	Cowie T.	34	..	2.0	6.0	18.9
40	12⅛	Cox Ind	15	..	..	..	2.4
27	9	Crane Fruehauf	15	−1	1.3	8.5	..
34	23	Creilon Hldgs	33	..	4.3b	13.1	6.0
62	12	Crest Nicholson	30	−1⅛	4.1a	13.6	9.6
70	23	Croda Int	55⅛	−1⅛	2.5b	4.5	7.3
32	13	Cronite Grp	30⅛	−⅛	3.4	11.1	10.1
35	20	Cropper J.	25	..	..	..	..
112	76	Crosby Hse	105	..	13.1	12.5	..
17	8	Crossland R.	16⅛	..	1.6	9.9	7.3
61⅛	33⅛	Crossley Bldg	61⅛	+⅛	5.8b	9.4	6.7
71	15	Crouch D.	32	−1	4.3	13.5	8.5
53	12	Crouch Grp	28	−1	3.7	13.2	7.5
85	20	Crowther J.	30	..	0.8e	2.5	10.6
40	13	Culter Guard	17	..	..	..	..
74	26	Cum'ns En Cv	£46⅛	+⅛	375	8.1	..
55	17	Cuthbert R. & G.	19	−⅛	..	..	32.9
25	11⅛	Cutler Hammer	£22⅛	−⅛	67.6	3.1	12.0
124	44	Dale Electric	123	..	6.6	5.4	11.6
146	60	Danish Bacon 'A'	144	..	9.6	6.7	5.4
38	24	Danks Gowerton	37	..	3.0	8.1	3.7
12	4⅛	Dartmouth Inv	11	..	1.0	9.2	7.0
90	28	Davies & New	89	..	9.7	10.9	7.5
55	14	Davis G.	43	..	4.2	9.7	10.1
117	44⅛	Davy Int	114	−1	8.8b	7.7	10.3
54	11	Dawson & Barfos	49	..	2.4a	4.9	8.8
62	30	Dawson J.	52	..	6.8	13.1	5.4
670	310	De Beers Ind	540	..	37.9	7.0	12.3
91⅛	29⅛	Debenhams	81	−3	6.6b	8.2	10.2
200	65	De La Rue	198	−2	16.4	8.3	8.8
286	94	Decca	242	−2	13.3	5.5	7.9
284	90	Do A	228	−4	13.3	5.9	7.5
45	15	Delson	24	−2	2.3	9.4	3.8
79⅛	39⅛	Delta Metal	58⅛	−1⅛	8.3b	10.7	7.2
127	38	Denbyware	123	−4	7.7	6.2	8.5
128	59	De Vere Hotels	80	..	5.3	6.7	24.2
145	58	Dew G.	99	+1	6.3	6.4	5.2
139	46⅛	DRG	118	−4	8.8	7.4	6.1
26	3⅛	Dimplex Ind	9⅛	..	..	..	..
46⅛	19	Diploma Inv	44	−⅛	3.3	7.6	4.4
60	13⅛	Dixons Photo	56	..	3.0b	5.4	6.1
60	13⅛	Do A	55	..	3.0b	5.5	6.0
60	28	Dixor	30	..	0.7	2.4	19.5
42⅛	13⅛	Dobson Park	40⅛	−⅛	2.6	6.4	9.6
51	30	Dolan Pack	49	..	3.0	6.1	4.2
52	29	Dom Hldgs	42	..	5.4	12.8	11.9
112	55	Dorman Smith	110	..	6.7	6.1	10.5
105	50	Do A	103	−2	6.7	6.5	9.8
73	18	Douglas R. M.	65	−1	4.9	7.5	4.8
26	8	Dow'd & Mills	24	..	1.4	5.6	11.6
146	55	Downing G. H.	146	+1	13.2	9.0	9.6
144	41	Dowty Grp	137	−3	7.7	5.6	10.7
20⅛	6	Drake Cubitt	11	..	..	..	..
49	11⅛	Dreamland Elec	39	..	3.0	7.7	6.1
40⅛	10⅛	Dufay	39⅛	−⅛	2.1	5.4	6.6
370	115	Duncan W.	115	−5	..	..	3.3
71	28	Dunford & Elt	41	..	5.8	14.4	3.5
71	17	Dunlop Hldgs	66	−2	5.0	7.6	7.6
17	3	Duple Int	4⅛	..	..	..	3.8
63	30⅛	Duport	50	..	5.2b	10.4	3.2
39	10⅛	Dutton For	23	..	1.2	5.3	9.1
59	17	Dykes J. Hldgs	36	−1⅛	4.6	12.9	7.6
75	18	ERF Hldgs	34	−2	3.9	11.6	4.6
40	22	E Lancs Paper	40	..	4.5	11.3	3.0
63	30	E Mid A Press	39	..	3.5	8.9	7.4
79	13	Eastern Prod	18	..	..	..	1.4
84	22	Eastwood J. B.	53	−1	4.8	9.1	..
70	18	Do B Dfd	51	..	..	..	..
80	30	Edbro	73	−2	7.2	9.8	5.9
36	14⅛	Ega Hldgs	34	−1	2.3	6.8	4.4
29⅛	2⅛	Eldridge St'fd	3⅛	..	0.6	15.7	1.1
42	11⅛	Eleco Hldgs	25	−1	2.2	8.7	6.1
43	12	Elec & Ind Secs	40	−2	3.0a	7.6	8.5
231	62	EMI Ltd	220	−4	9.6	4.4	15.4
124	42	Electrocomps	118	..	6.0	5.1	9.7
74	18	Electr'nic Rent	63	..	2.0	3.2	13.0
57	25	Elliott B.	50	−1	5.6	11.2	2.7
43	20⅛	Elliott Grp	36	−2	3.0b	8.4	4.5
152	65	Ellis & Everard	99	..	4.6	4.7	35.0
32	10	Ellis & Gold	19⅛	..	2.2	11.8	3.8
103	35⅛	Empire Stores	88	..	4.7b	5.3	10.3
19⅛	2	Energy Serv	2⅛	..	..	..	..
20	7⅛	England J. E.	19	..	1.7	9.1	9.7
50	22	English Card Cl	45	−1	3.4	7.5	2.6
104	32	Eng China Clay	64	−1⅛	3.5b	5.5	9.0
87	25	Erith & Co	79	..	6.4	8.1	10.8
95	25	Esperanza	86	..	6.1	7.0	..
170	19	Eucalyptus Pulp	35	..	6.9	19.7	1.6
67	24⅛	Euro Ferries	58	−3	2.8b	4.7	10.2
59	27	Eva Industries	44	..	5.1	11.6	4.2
119	45	EverReady Hg	108	..	4.9	4.5	11.0
75	22	Evode Hldgs	58	−2	2.7	4.6	7.0
31	8⅛	Ewer G.	20	−⅛	1.5	7.6	10.6
116	32	Exch Telegraph	71	+1	6.2	8.8	12.9
13	4⅛	Excalibur	8	..	0.6	7.5	3.3
64⅛	27	Expand Metal	57	−1	4.2	7.4	8.3

F—H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
53	12	F C Cons	45	−3	4.2	9.3	7.2
72	29	FMC	55	−3	7.7	14.0	2.6
30	7⅛	FPA Cons	12	−⅛	..	..	..
193	62⅛	Fairclough L.	187	−1	12.7a	6.8	8.7
38	6	Fairfax Jersey	10	..	..	..	..
68	18	Fairview Est	53	−3	7.2	13.5	4.7
112	22	Farnell Elect	80	..	5.1	6.3	16.2
66	32	Fed Chem Hldgs	51	..	4.4	8.5	9.8
40	6	Fed Lnd & Build	23	..	1.5	6.5	12.4
29⅛	12⅛	Feedex Ltd	27	..	2.0b	7.3	7.8
123⅛	52⅛	Fenner J. H.	120	−2	9.2b	7.7	9.6
74	36	Ferguson Hldgs	70	..	7.6	10.8	7.7
69	30	Ferro Metal	56	..	5.7	10.1	2.5
40	9	Fertleman B.	39	+1	1.1	2.7	1.9
27	9⅛	Fine Art Dev	22	−1⅛	1.6	7.0	7.5
155	51	Finlay J.	135	−3	6.4b	4.7	8.9
21	14	Finlay Pack	16	..	1.4	8.6	6.8
34	9	First Finsbury	20	..	3.1b	15.4	12.7
82	33	Firth G.M.	60	+1	7.7	12.8	4.3
417	145	Fisons	370	−5	15.7	4.2	12.4
78	24	Fitch Lovell	56	−1	4.7	8.3	14.1
50	10⅛	Fodens	21	−1	0.5	2.4	4.7
74	22	Fogarty E.	70	..	5.2	7.4	7.8
27⅛	6⅛	Folkes Hefo NV	21	..	1.6	7.7	5.8
36	14	Ford (Martin)	36	..	3.4	9.9	10.7
176	84	Ford Mtr BDR	174	..	5.5g	3.2	11.3
78	24	Formlnster	70	..	5.3	7.5	5.1
790	340	Fortnm & Mason	485	..	29.1	6.0	10.1
188	52	Foseco Min	169	−2	5.5	3.2	13.1
79	21	Foster Bros	61	−1	3.6	5.9	10.3
45	10⅛	Foster J.	35	..	..	..	7.5
36	6	Francis Parker	12	..	..	..	..
242	74	Freemans Ldn	164	..	7.4	4.5	9.5
97	25	French T.	35	..	3.2	9.2	3.4
36⅛	5⅛	French Kier	8⅛	−⅛	0.1	0.9	..
76⅛	33	Friedland Doggt	64	..	3.8	5.9	7.5
145	58	GRP Grp	100	−6	10.3	10.3	4.6
59	9⅛	GRA Prop Tst	9⅛	..	..	..	..
140	47	Gallenkamp	135	−1	6.4	4.7	7.8
38	11	Gallifd Brindley	32	−2	2.8	8.6	4.8
84	32	Garnar Scotblair	75	..	3.4b	4.5	4.7
54	23⅛	GEI Int	53	..	4.8b	9.0	6.8
145	46	GEC	138	−3	4.7	3.4	9.1
231	102	Gen Mtr BDR	231	..	5.1	2.2	29.2
60	15⅛	Gibbons Dudley	59⅛	..	4.5	7.7	9.2
81	45	Gibbons S. Int	74	..	3.8	5.1	7.0
130	42	Gill & Duffus	130	..	5.8a	4.5	6.5
60	13⅛	Giltspur Ltd	40	−1	3.4	8.5	8.9
58	22	Glass & Metal	56	−3	3.9b	6.9	7.8
26	13⅛	Glass Glover	21	..	1.9a	9.0	11.5
416⅛	185	Glaxo Hldgs	355	−6	12.8	3.6	13.9
35	13	Gleeson M. J.	29	..	2.2	7.7	8.0
106⅛	52	Glynwed	97	−3	9.7b	10.0	8.4
96	24	Goldbg & Sons	55	..	5.8	10.5	10.7
134	32	Gomme Hldgs	77	−4	7.6	9.8	22.4
63⅛	32	Gordon & Gotch	58	..	3.1	5.3	7.2
108	20	Gordon L. Grp	24	..	..	..	..
41	22	Graham Wood	24	..	2.6	10.8	5.5
58	22	Grampian Hldgs	50	−1	5.2	10.3	5.3
74	21	Granada 'A'	73	−1	3.7	5.0	9.5
90⅛	34	Grand Met Ltd	70	−1⅛	5.0b	7.1	11.8
224	98	Gt Univ Stores	200	−5	9.4	4.7	11.5
210	83	Do A	196	−3	9.4	5.1	10.7
33	11	Gre Milletts	24	−1	1.5	6.2	9.4
77	30	Greens Econ	77	..	3.2	4.1	8.3
54	32	Gripperrods	70	..	4.9	7.1	5.5
290	109⅛	GKN	292	−5	16.7	6.6	5.6
40	12⅛	HAT Grp	37	−1	1.5b	4.9	5.6
105	28	Haden Carrier	105	..	10.4	9.9	7.6
235	92	Hagas J.	270	−15	4.3	1.6	6.4
176	69	Hall Eng	142	−1	8.6	6.0	4.7
158⅛	38	Hall M.	115	−1	8.1	7.1	14.0
90	19	Hall-Thermot'k	87	..	4.3	5.0	9.6
21	9	Halma Ltd	17⅛	..	1.6	9.5	5.4
174	85	Hanimex Corp	120	..	5.7	4.7	5.7
125	29⅛	Hanson Trust	116	−2	10.4b	9.9	12.0
45	15	Hardy Furn	45	−1	4.3	9.6	9.0
47	14	Do A	44	−1	4.3	9.9	8.8
43	15	Hargreaves Grp	36	..	3.3	9.1	7.4
41⅛	9⅛	Harmo Ind	41⅛	+3⅛	2.2	5.4	10.0
52	15	Harris Sheldon	39	..	3.7	9.5	7.3
66	22⅛	Harris M. P.	44	..	1.4e	2.9	8.5

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
77	18	Bowring	72	−3	3.3	4.6	..
106	33	Brentnall Beard	98	+3	4.7	4.9	11.4
164	59	Britannic	150	−4	10.8	7.2	..
189	68	Com Union	133	..	10.4	7.8	..
146	44	Eagle Star	127	−3	7.7b	6.0	..
216	80	Equity & Law	186	..	7.6	4.1	..
175	62	Gen Accident	161	−2	8.5	5.2	..
220	84⅛	Guardian Royal	194	−2	11.9b	6.1	..
296	48	Halford Shead	288	−2	8.4	2.9	18.0
292	78	Heath C. E.	286	−1	9.6	3.3	15.5
188	40	Hogg Robinson	184	−1	6.2	3.4	12.8
149	30	Howden A.	129	−1	3.7b	2.8	14.7
150⅛	36⅛	Legal & Gen	134	−4	6.7b	5.0	..
125	23	Leslie & Godwin	104	−3	5.2	5.0	13.4
142	45	London & Man	126	..	6.9	5.5	..
205	62	Matthews W'son	168	−2	11.4	6.8	14.0
124	34⅛	Minet Hldgs	113	−1	3.6	3.2	19.9
254	81	Pearl	233	−4	14.8	6.4	..
225	103	Phoenix	218	..	12.7	5.8	..
130	60	Prov Life 'A'	130	..	10.2	7.9	..
130	60	Do A Br	130	..	10.2	7.9	..
130	60	Do B	130	..	10.2	7.9	..
130	60	Do B Br	130	..	10.2	7.9	..
141⅛	60	Prudential	131	−2	7.8b	6.0	..
300	110	Refuge 'A'	236	..	19.2	8.1	..
160	45	Do B	123	−1	9.6	7.8	..
320	139⅛	Royal	302	−6	20.6b	6.8	..
276	93	Sedg. Forbes	254	−6	12.0b	4.7	19.7
121	27	Stenhouse	78	..	4.8	6.2	9.1
460	207⅛	Sun Alliance	435	−3	24.3	5.6	..
99	31	Sun Life	90	−3	3.9	4.3	..
156	78	Trade Indem'ty	147	..	10.1	6.9	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
123	47	Aberdeen Trst	121	−1	5.4	4.4	36.1
60	14⅛	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	59	..	..	..	..
57	37	Do Inc	52	..	8.5	16.3	8.9
200	56	Alliance Trust	192	−3	8.1	4.2	33.2
42⅛	15	Amer Trust	37	−⅛	2.1	5.6	35.2
102	39	Ang-Amer Secs	95	−2	3.3	3.5	38.3
35	19⅛	Anglo Int Inv	33	..	4.0	12.1	13.5
96	16	Do Ass	79	−2	..	..	..
48	15	Anglo Scot	39⅛	..	2.2	5.6	31.3
114	43	Ashdown Inv	113	−1	4.6b	4.1	35.5
76	17⅛	ABC Regional	35	+1	0.6	1.7	46.7
112	12	Atlantic Assets	34	−3⅛	0.6	1.8	..
47⅛	15	Atlas Electric	46	..	1.5	3.8	34.6
57	23	Bankers Inv	48⅛	−⅛	2.9b	6.0	22.1
51⅛	16	Berry Trust	39⅛	..	1.0	2.7	56.3
242	116	Border & Sthrn	230	−1⅛	7.4	3.2	40.7
37	16	Brit Am & Gen	35	−1	1.9	5.3	25.4
62	19	Brit Assets Tst	46⅛	−1⅛	2.2	4.6	31.4
10⅛	4	Brit Emp Sec	8	..	0.8	9.6	13.3
149	63	Brit Invest	141	−1⅛	5.2b	3.7	40.9
122⅛	53	Broadstone	121	−1	4.8	3.9	35.0
73	30	Brunner	73	+1	3.8	5.2	28.1
64⅛	27	Bryeourt Inv	48	..	2.6	5.4	40.0
59⅛	21	CLRP Inv	58⅛	−2	2.2	3.8	27.2
135	56	Cable Trust	132⅛	..	6.5	4.9	28.3
220	76	Caledonia Inv	170	−1	10.6	6.2	21.1
67	29⅛	Caledonian Tst	61	−1	2.0	3.3	48.8
65	29⅛	Do B	57	−1	..	..	..
35	7⅛	Cannon St	5⅛	..	2.0	36.6	..
100	42	Capital & Natl	91⅛	..	5.0	5.5	..
92⅛	41⅛	Do B	92⅛	..	..	..	..
140	57	Cardinal 'Dfd'	131⅛	−1	6.5	5.0	..
111⅛	47	Carliol Inv	111	−1	3.9	3.5	40.7
57	23	Cedar Inv	54	−⅛	2.9	5.4	26.3
46	19	Charter Trust	46	..	2.3	5.0	27.9
61	29⅛	Clydesdale Inv	59	−1⅛	2.1	3.5	42.1
63	25	Do B	55	−3	..	..	..
13	7⅛	Common Mkt	£6⅛	..	30.5	3.2	..
174⅛	59⅛	Cont & Ind	174	..	6.9	4.0	37.4
24	12	Corporate Guar	14	..	..	..	..
62	26	Crossfriars	57	..	3.7	6.5	19.7
33	14	Cumulus	21	..	1.1	5.1	70.0
85	35	Delta Inv	77⅛	..	..	..	..
140	75	Derby Tst 'Inc'	134	−1	15.2	11.3	15.8
137	40	Do Cap	107	..	..	..	..
131	53	Drayton Com	116	..	5.2	4.4	31.8
140	62	Drayton Cons	134	..	5.8	4.3	35.9
192	86⅛	Do Premier	178	..	7.7	4.3	31.8
52	19⅛	Dundee & Ldn	51⅛	..	2.6b	5.1	25.9
63	18	E & W Inv	53⅛	..	1.5	2.9	41.5
128⅛	49⅛	Edin & Dundee	124	−2	4.2b	3.3	..
196	79	Edinburgh Inv	192	−2	7.5	4.1	35.7
93	21	Elec & Gen	61	..	1.5	2.4	67.8
71⅛	29	Embankment	67	..	3.0	4.5	30.0
69	30	Eng & Caldon'n	65	..	3.2	5.0	26.5
86	35	Eng & Int	83⅛	..	4.9b	5.8	25.1
67⅛	26	Eng & N York	66⅛	−⅛	2.7	4.0	33.3
140	63	Eng & Scottish	127	..	5.0	3.9	33.9
129	63	Do B	113	..	0.3	0.2	..
277	98⅛	Estate Duties	277	..	10.8b	3.9	38.4
265	135	Estates House	236	−2	3.1b	1.3	..
83	29	First Scot Am	78	−1⅛	3.4	4.3	35.9
143	68	Foreign & Colnl	139	−1⅛	3.7	2.7	49.8
116	29	Gt Japan Inv	98	..	0.8	0.8	..
117⅛	41	Gen Funds 'Ord'	114⅛	..	5.5	4.8	36.7
98	30	Do Conv	85	+3⅛	..	..	..
90	34	Gen Inv & Tsts	85	−1	4.3b	5.1	26.3
80	34	Gen Scottish	67	..	4.0	6.0	24.4
80	30	Glendevon	60⅛	−1	2.0	2.9	35.8
90	36	Globe Trust	86⅛	−1⅛	4.2	4.8	28.6
65⅛	27	Grange Trust	59⅛	+1	2.3	3.8	36.5
91	35	Great Northern	85	−1	4.3	5.0	28.8
80	32	Greenfriar	65⅛	..	1.4	2.2	70.4
105	22	Gresham Hse	30	..	4.6	15.4	..
66⅛	28	Guardian	66	..	2.7	4.1	36.1
94	40	Hambros 'A'	74	+1⅛	6.5	8.8	31.1
82	31	Do B	53⅛	..	..	..	..
7	1⅛	Hammerfest	2⅛	..	..	..	11.0
47	14	Harcros	33	..	2.2	6.6	22.4
139	43	Hill P. Inv	135⅛	−1⅛	7.7	5.7	26.5
63	24⅛	Hume Hldgs 'A'	48	−1	4.3	9.0	38.3
63	24	Do B	46	−⅛	..	..	..
44	13⅛	Indus & General	41	−1	1.8	4.3	30.3
90	35	Internat Inv	80	..	2.8	4.6	28.5
114⅛	39⅛	Invest in Suc	97⅛	..	3.2	3.3	42.8
178	73	Inv Tst Corp	171	−1	7.0	4.1	34.0
68⅛	23	Inv Cap Trst	68⅛	−1⅛	1.5b	2.4	57.0
134	35	Jardine Japan	117	..	0.8	0.6	..
135	35	Jersey Ext	107⅛	+1⅛	..	..	..
63	33	Joseph L.	49⅛	..	1.8	4.1	31.5
63	25	Kellock Conv.	25	..	..	..	..
73	31	Lake View Inv	71	−2	2.3	3.1	46.3
87	28	Law Deb Corp	79	−1	5.4	6.9	..
150	62	Ldn & Holyrood	90	..	3.9b	4.4	35.3
90	37	Ldn & Montrose	148	+1	6.2b	4.2	35.2
92	37	Ldn & Prov Tst	90	..	3.7	4.1	36.3
75	30	Ldn Elec & Gen	73	..	3.5	4.8	25.0
88	45	Ldn Intercont	45	..	..	..	..
59⅛	11	Ldn Merch Sec	29⅛	−⅛	1.0	3.5	..
59⅛	11	Do Cap	29⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
48	19	Ldn Pru Invest	48	..	2.9	6.1	22.9
116	47	Ldn Scot Amer	115	+1	5.0	4.3	28.9
151	57⅛	Ldn Trust	148	−1	7.7b	5.2	27.8
49	18	Mercantile Inv	31⅛	−1	2.5b	7.9	21.0
59	24	Merchants Trust	56	..	2.8	4.8	29.0
45	16⅛	Monks Inv	44	..	1.7	3.9	35.6
73⅛	34	New Court Euro	50⅛	..	2.8	5.6	13.9
25	5	New Throg 'Inc'	13	..	2.4	18.3	8.1
154	12	Do Cap	35	..	..	..	..
92	36⅛	North Atlantic	87	..	2.9	3.4	40.5
88	29	Northern Amer	83	−1	3.6	4.3	37.2
89	32	Northern Sec	81	..	3.8	4.7	32.4
48	19	Oil & Associated	42⅛	..	2.5	6.0	23.2
96	34⅛	Pentland	92	−1	4.1	4.4	32.5
92⅛	70	Progressive Sec	84⅛	..	3.5	4.1	29.8
105	14	Prop Inv & Fin	38	..	..	..	..
114	42	Raeburn	113	..	4.6	4.1	28.4
148	49	River & Merc	142	−1	9.2	6.5	..
117	45	River Plate	114	..	6.5	5.7	..
80	28	Romney Trust	78	−1	3.2	4.1	36.0
424	237	Rothschild	313	+1	14.7	4.7	22.8
64	26	Safeguard	50	..	4.3	8.6	16.9
91	24⅛	Scot Amer	61	−1⅛	2.7	4.4	..
90	36⅛	Scot&Cont'lInv	55	−1	1.5	2.8	59.1
51	14⅛	Scot & Merc 'A'	38	..	3.8	9.9	13.5
117⅛	45	Scot Eastern	115	−1	4.5	3.9	35.4
63	22	Scot European	42⅛	−1	1.7	4.0	34.0
91	35	Scot Invest	90	−1⅛	3.2	3.5	40.4
106	40	Scot Mortgage	100⅛	..	3.5	3.5	40.5
128	47⅛	Scot National	124⅛	−1	4.2	3.4	41.1
94	33	Scot Northern	78	−1	2.6	4.6	40.4
89⅛	38⅛	Scot United	79⅛	−⅛	2.2b	2.8	50.3
85	37	Scot Western	77	−1⅛	2.5	3.3	41.0
81	30⅛	Do B	71	−1	..	..	..
165	64⅛	Sec Alliance	162	..	6.6b	4.1	33.2
183	55	Sec Brit Ass	139	..	2.3b	1.7	39.3
74	28	Sec Gt Northern	69	−1	2.3b	3.3	45.1
72	28	Do B	65	−1	..	..	..
89⅛	33	Sec Scot Inv	81⅛	−⅛	2.9	3.5	39.9
122	63	Standard Trust	117	..	6.1	5.2	24.0
142	58	Sterling Trust	140	..	5.9	4.2	33.7
82	31⅛	Stockholders	79	−1	2.3	2.8	49.1
36	30	Throg Sec 'Cap'	52	..	..	..	..
52	12	Throgmtn Trust	42	..	5.5	13.0	10.6
57	26	Triplevest 'Inc'	53	−⅛	5.8	11.1	14.4
150⅛	30	Do Cap	124	−1	..	..	..
113	42	Trustees Corp	111	..	4.5	4.1	32.2
108	46	Tyneside Inv	106	..	3.9	3.6	42.7
212	88	Utd Brit Secs	208	−1	9.9b	4.7	31.9
84	31⅛	Utd States Deb	81	−1	3.7	4.6	30.2
157	59	Utd States Gen	157	..	6.1	3.9	31.5
129	26	Viking Res	58	−1	0.9	1.5	74.4
39	26	Whinsparken	37	..	..	..	..
159	62	W'bottom Trust	156	..	5.1b	3.2	40.2
79	33	Witan Inv	72	..	2.3b	3.2	..
71	32	Do B	67	..	0.1	0.1	..
128	50	Yeoman Tst	125	−2	7.3b	5.8	24.0
30	16	Yorks & Lancs	19	..	1.6b	8.5	19.4
51	20	Young Co Inv	48	..	4.0b	8.3	16.0

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
252	82	Brit & Comm	196	−4	11.6	5.9	9.1
95	40	Fisher J.	83	+3	3.6	4.3	4.4
250	103	Furness Withy	196	−13	9.8	5.0	4.4
310	75	Hunting Gibson	142	−5	13.9a	9.3	4.6
42⅛	11	Jacobs J. I.	17⅛	−1⅛	..	..	5.2
46⅛	17	Ldn & O'seas Fr	27⅛	−1	5.0	13.2	1.4
225	37	Manch Liners	225	..	7.7	3.4	6.2
140	50	Ocean Trans	129⅛	−3⅛	9.8a	7.5	13.2
731	57	P & O 'Dfd'	708	−4	5.1	7.5	..
128	58	Runciman W	125	+1	9.3b	7.6	5.3

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
530	250	Amal Colls	450	−8	23.1	5.1	..
536	245	Anglo Am Corp	342	−8	16.6	4.8	..
45⅛	20	Ang Am Gold	£28	−⅛	160	6.0	..
24	13⅛	Anglo Am Inv	£30	..	192	6.4	..
15	6	Anglo Transvl	£12⅛	−⅛	61.2	4.9	..
18	6	Do A	£12⅛	−⅛	61.2	5.0	..
160	77	Ayer Hitam	156	−2	20.0	12.8	..
58	11	Beralt Tin	18	..	2.7	14.9	..
175	43	Bishopsgate Pl	83	−3	3.4	4.1	..
10⅛	5⅛	Blyvoors	£6⅛	−⅛	63.5	10.2	..
291	44	Botswana RST	45	..	..	..	..
360	162	Bracken Mines	172	−6	34.6	20.1	..
234	128	BH South	165	..	..	..	..
29⅛	13⅛	Buffelsfontein	£15⅛	−⅛	114	9.1	..
221	93	Charter Cons	171	−2	9.9	5.8	..
397	151	Cons Gold Fields	201	−4	10.3	5.1	..
40	5	Daggafontein	12	..	..	..	..
343	154	De Beers 'Dfd'	289	..	..	..	..
14⅛	6⅛	Doornfontein	£6⅛	−⅛	16.5	5.7	..
23	5⅛	Durban Rood	£3⅛	−⅛	70.2	11.5	..
105	35	East Daggas	36	..	23.3	8.0	..
12⅛	5	E Driefontein	£8⅛	−⅛	16.7	43.5	..
49	16	E Rand Cons	18	..	41.5	..	..
21	8⅛	E. Rand Prop	£8⅛	−⅛	1.4	7.0	..
450	190	Elsburg Gold	193	−10	24.3	4.4	..
15	11	Ex-Lands	18	..	20.6	..	..
32⅛	10⅛	F S Geduld	£20⅛	−⅛	2.3	12.8	..
455	200	Geduld Inv	240	−10	219	10.7	..
300	153	Geevor Tin	158	−10	23.0	8.2	..
39⅛	14⅛	Gen Mining	£32	..	18.5	11.7	..
18	9	Gold & Base	9	−⅛	139b	6.3	..
297	150	Gopeng Cons	195	..	..	..	..
85	23	Gt Boulder Gold	74	−2	18.5	10.0	..
510	115	Grootvlei	115	..	1.2	..	..
205	74	Hamersley	205	−3	12.1	10.5	..
167	50	Hampton Gold	86	..	..	..	..
10⅛	4⅛	Harmony	£4⅛	−2	1.8	2.1	..
31	15	Hartebeest	£15⅛	−⅛	51.8	12.5	..
27⅛	9	Jo'burg Cons	£22⅛	−⅛	177	8.7	..
820	305	Kinross	405	−⅛	110	4.9	..
15⅛	6⅛	Kloof	£6⅛	−10	36.0	8.9	..
332	63	Leslie	63	−⅛	36.1	5.8	..
17⅛	9⅛	Libanon	£9⅛	−3	..	..	..
198	100	Ldn Tin	169	−⅛	70.2	12.5	..
200	75	Lydenburg Plat	97	+1	10.8	4.9	..
244	94	MIM Hldgs	202	−3	1.6	1.7	..
150	62	MTD (Mangula)	75	..	6.1	3.0	..
320	85	Malayan Tin	190	..	14.6	19.7	..
710	165	Marievale Con	155	−3	14.5	5.7	..
390	160	Messina Trans	275	..	27.1	14.6	..
77	22	Metals Explor	33	..	19.7	7.2	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
59⅛	32⅛	Ampol Pet	58	+7	2.9	5.0	..
91	53	Attock	56	..	6.3	..	..
105	30⅛	Berry Wiggins	38	−⅛	3.0a	8.7	..
190	66	Brit Borneo	125	..	7.0	6.2	..
596	181	BP	559⅛	−7⅛	26.5	4.7	..
498	27	Burmah Oil	31	..	..	..	..
29	11⅛	C F Petroles	£22⅛	+⅛	102	4.5	..
108	32	Oil Exploration	57	..	2.5b	4.3	..
19⅛	7	Premier Cons	8	−⅛	..	..	..
30⅛	8	Ranger Oil	£11⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
4	2⅛	Reynolds Dv	4	..	..	..	..
31	14⅛	Royal Dutch	£30⅛	−⅛	147	4.9	..
386	119	Shell	370	..	19.7	5.3	..
126⅛	13⅛	Tricentrol	48	+2	..	..	..
240	66	Ultramar	202	−4	..	..	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
72	24	Allied Ldn	37	..	3.5	9.4	..
130	56	Allnatt Ldn	129	+1	4.9	3.8	..
34	13	Amal Inv	16	..	..	..	..
111	38	Apex Props	103	..	2.5a	2.4	..
24	7	Aquis Secs	17⅛	..	0.9	4.8	..
62	15	Argyle Secs	39	−⅛	..	..	..
97	37	Artagen Props	70	−2⅛	2.4	3.4	..
72	25	Beaumont Prop	53	−⅛	4.0	7.5	..
57	22	Bellway Hldgs	46	..	3.5	7.6	..
219	60	Berkeley Hmbro	95	−2	5.0	5.3	..
148	50	Bilton Percy	136	..	6.2b	4.6	..
144	43	Do Accum	130	..	6.2b	4.8	..
126	56	Bradford Prop	126	..	3.2	6.5	..
48⅛	7	Brit Anzani	11	−⅛	..	..	..
121	6⅛	British Land	19⅛	..	..	..	..
93⅛	20⅛	Brixton Estate	77	−1⅛	2.6	3.3	..
91	11	Cap & Counties	14⅛	..	0.0a	0.1	..
92	12	Centrovincial	34	..	..	..	..
91	12	Do Cap	35	..	..	..	..
203	66	Chesterfield	116	..	4.6b	3.9	..
75	10	Chown Secs	11⅛	..	..	..	..
208	48	Churchbury Est	132	..	5.3	4.0	..
58⅛	28	City Offices	42	..	2.1	5.0	..
34	9⅛	Country & New T	16	..	1.0	6.3	..
82	14	County & Dist	24	..	0.2	0.6	..
110	14	Daejan Hldgs	46	..	4.6	9.9	..
111⅛	17	Eng Prop	45⅛	..	3.5b	7.7	..
33	10	Estates & Gen	14⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
92	12	Estates Prop	44	−1	3.6	8.1	..
53	15	Evans of Leeds	48	..	3.0	6.2	..
25	6	Forum	19	..	0.4	2.0	..
30⅛	5	Fraternal Est	6	−⅛	..	..	..
280	65	Glanfield Secs	173	..	17.3	11.3	..
286	97	Gt Portland	230	−1	5.0	2.2	..
43	12	Green R.	19⅛	..	2.1	11.1	..
58	29	Guildhall	56	..	3.3b	5.9	..
470	125	Hammerson	330	..	7.0	2.1	..
470	125	Do A	330	..	7.0	2.1	..
238	78	Haslemere Ests	184	−3	4.1a	2.2	..
74	22⅛	Intereuropean	35	−4	3.1	8.8	..
69	19	IPH	22	..	..	..	..
134	18	Land & House	71	+2	5.6	7.9	..
232	69⅛	Land Secs	175	−3	6.8	4.0	..
101⅛	35	Law Land	64	−2	3.6b	5.6	..
112	28	Ldn & Prov Sh	70	+1	1.4	2.0	..
32	5⅛	Ldn City & Wstclf	15	..	0.1e	0.5	..
58	25	Ldn Shop	32⅛	..	4.8	8.3	..
110	37	Lynton Hldgs	62	..	2.9b	4.7	..
209	58	MEPC	64	..	..	..	..
29⅛	13	Marler Estates	13⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
108	17	Maybrook	30	..	3.4	11.4	..
44	5	Midhurst Whites	8	..	..	..	..
253	100	Municipal	100	..	5.6	5.6	..
280	88	New London	250	..	7.4	2.9	..
85	16⅛	Peachey Prop	28⅛	−⅛	0.4e	1.3	..
200	76	Prop & Rever	175	..	6.0	3.4	..
186	76	Do A	175	..	6.0	3.4	..
240	90	Prop Hldgs	205	..	7.5	3.7	..
98	19	Prop Sec	37	..	2.3	6.2	..
53⅛	3⅛	Raglan Prop	3⅛	..	..	..	..
110	33	Regional	42	..	1.5	3.6	..
104	25	Do A	38⅛	..	1.5	4.0	..
80	17⅛	Samuel Props	22⅛	+1	..	..	..
95	31⅛	Scot Met Props	85	..	2.9b	3.5	..
97⅛	25	Slough Ests	76	−1	2.9	3.8	..
188	82	Stock Conv	147	−1	2.3a	1.6	..
434	68	Sunley B.	143	−2	5.9	4.1	..
59	8	Town & City	15⅛	..	0.0	0.1	..
34	9	Town & Cmn	14⅛	+⅛	0.2	1.4	..
65	27	Trafford Park	53	..	4.6	8.6	..
43⅛	6	UK Props	10	..	..	..	..
23	7⅛	Webb J.	14⅛	..	1.2a	8.4	..
94	10	W'minster & C'ty	14	..	..	..	..
103	10	Wingate Inv	26	−1	0.0	0.1	..
18⅛	2⅛	Woodhill	2⅛	..	..	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
43	25	Anglo-Indonesia	38	..	3.9	10.1	..
75	45	Bradwall FMS	63	..	3.1	4.9	..
118	31	Castlefield	70	..	3.0	4.3	..
39	16	Chersonese	24	+1	1.6	6.6	..
66	26	Cons Plant	53⅛	..	5.0	9.3	..
24	8⅛	Doranakande	9	..	1.4	15.1	..
73	36	Gadek	57	..	2.8	4.9	..
58	28	Golden Hope	46	..	3.0	6.6	..
9⅛	4⅛	Grand Central	6	..	0.6	10.7	..
345⅛	103⅛	Guthrie Corp	154	−2	16.9	11.0	..
37⅛	24	Hlghlds & Low	37⅛	−1⅛	0.9	2.4	..
100	45	Hongkong	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
150	85	Killinghall	89	..	8.5	9.6	..
32⅛	15⅛	Kulim Malaysia	27⅛	..	2.1	7.7	..
57⅛	26	Ldn Asiatic	43⅛	−⅛	3.2	7.4	..
39⅛	20	Ldn Sumatra	25⅛	..	1.1	4.5	..
23⅛	16⅛	Majedie	19	..	0.8	4.4	..
14⅛	5⅛	Malayalam	6⅛	−⅛	0.5	9.6	..
91	39	Muar River	43	+⅛	2.2	5.2	..
53	26	Pataling	40⅛	−⅛	3.7	8.0	..
60	25	Plant Hldgs	28	..	2.5	9.0	..
14	7	Sungei Krian	£8	..	46.5	5.8	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
102	50	Assam Frontier	93	..	11.0	11.8	..
54	23	Assam Inv	46	..	4.6	10.0	..
58	27	Camellia Inv	58	..	2.2	3.9	..
56	20	Clairmace	60	+3	9.2	15.5	..
32	12	Deundi	15	..	..	..	..
130	130	Doolahat	130	..	5.0	3.8	..
136	65	Jokai	118	..	11.0	9.3	..
150	48	McLeod Russel	125	..	9.0	7.2	..
103	80	Moran	103	..	8.9t	8.6	..
21	13	Ouvah Highlds	29	..	2.4	8.3	..
40⅛	19⅛	Peacock Sasini	27	..	4.2	15.6	..
28	18	Sthn India	25	..	..	..	..
25	14	Surmah Valley	15	..	..	..	..
100	58	Warren Tea	72	..	9.1	12.6	..
80	56	Williamsn Hldgs	68	+1	6.9	10.2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12⅛	5⅛	AlgomaCenRly	£10⅛	−⅛	26.0	2.5	..
20	5	Antofagasta	£12	..	..	..	..
46	12	Calcutta Elec	36	..	9.0	34.6	..
50	24	E Surrey W 7½%	£41	..	700	17.1	..
35⅛	23⅛	Essex Wtr 5%	£31⅛	..	500	15.9	..
202	46	Felixstowe Dock	135	−1	10.0	6.9	..
395	118⅛	Imp Cont Gas	357	−15	12.3b	3.4	..
430	110	LRT Hldgs	118	..	3.1	2.7	..
35⅛	23	Mid Kent Wtr	£32	..	500	15.6	..
132	36	Milford Docks	75	..	..	..	..
163	58	Nigerian Elec	145	..	15.0b	10.3	..
417	230	Perak Rvr Hydro	383	..	28.9	7.5	..
35⅛	26	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31⅛	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. Significant data.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	150	Akroyd & Sm	198	−2	19.0	9.7	5.3
77	30	Ang-Cont Inv	48	−2	..	..	19.4
500	33	Assam Trdng 'B'	30	..	2.8	0.9	..
93	11	Boustead	27	..	1.7	7.3	7.3
48	6	Brit Debt Serv	31	..	..	..	..
110	40	KET Dfd	81	..	6.5	8.1	10.0
171	97	Challenge Corp	143	−6	7.0	4.9	17.7
24	9	Charterh Cons	23	..	0.7	3.2	9.5
53	19	Charterhse Grp	56	..	4.7	8.5	8.6
52	32	C Fin de Suez	£48	..	..	..	..
55	92	Daily Mail Tst	172	..	14.7	8.6	13.4
180	83	Do A	172	..	14.7	8.6	13.4
206	8	Dalgety	205	−8	12.5	6.1	75.9
21	4	Dawnay Day	17⅛	..	0.8	4.4	..
28	8	Fala Ind Hldgs	4	..	..	..	..
18	11	Fl Finance	27	..	..	..	..
58	17	Goode D & M Grp	20	..	1.2	5.9	7.1
182	23	Hothlyn 'Y'	52	..	2.0b	3.9	19.3
123	70	Inchcape	315	..	10.7	3.1	10.0
36	14	Investment Co	16	..	1.2	7.4	11.0
21	11	Jessel Secs	11	..	5.3	47.7	1.3
55	6	Do Dfd	8	..	..	..	..
30	13	Kwahu Co	21	..	2.3b	11.0	8.4
84	22	Lloyds & Scot	60	−1	4.6	6.8	13.8
66	19	Ldn & Euro Grp	23	−1	2.4	4.6	..
5	3⅛	Ldn Aust & Gen	4⅛	..	..	..	..
31⅛	12	Ldn Utd Inv	27	..	5.3b	9.2	11.9
52	20	Manson Fin	37	..	8.3	19.1	6.9
28	13	Martin R. P.	29	..	9.1	15.5	8.7
18	14⅛	Moorgate Merc	14⅛	−1	1.4	9.5	6.9
32	15	NMC Invest	19	..	2.0	10.5	12.2
134	29	Prov Fin Grp	76	−3	6.1b	8.0	9.5
124	34	Sime Darby	100	..	2.0	2.0	22.7
46	24	Smith Bros	34	−1	6.2	11.4	7.4
104	8	Tyndall O'seas	47⅛	..	48.4	6.4	..
55	10	Utd Dom Tst	13	−1	..	..	..
77	9	Vavasseur	4	..	..	..	..
75	11	Wagon Fin	29	..	2.3e	8.0	11.2
77	17	Western Sel	30	..	1.8	6.3	6.7
48	20	Yule Catto	32	−1	1.7	5.3	13.0

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 27.11.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959)—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	151.05	6.44	11.78	153.32
Largest Coys.	150.22	6.26	11.98	152.59
Smaller Coys.	153.70	7.00	11.15	155.74
Capital Goods	163.20	6.91	11.49	165.67
Consumer Goods	172.12	6.39	11.96	174.97
Store Shares	139.54	6.73	7.40	139.44
Largest financial shares	166.58	5.52	—	169.86
Largest financial and industrial shares	156.08	6.12	—	159.21
Commodity shares	217.01	4.25	12.26	221.48
Gold Mining shares	412.72	7.59	11.11	421.0
Industrial debenture stocks	77.29	6.01*	—	[illegible]
Industrial preference stocks	58.29	11.70*	—	[illegible]
3½% War Loan	23.10	14.74*	—	[illegible]

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below—

[illegible]

* Flat interest yield.
• Ex dividend.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

مكذا من الأصل

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Computers & Terminals
NCR Limited 206 Marylebone Road London NW1

wo more bleak ears ahead in ritain, National nstitute says

lyn Westlake
mics Staff
ain faces two bleak years
gh unemployment, high
on, substantial foreign
deficits and large public
borrowing, according to
atest assessment in the
ted *Economic Review*,
hed this morning by the
nal Institute of Economic
Social Research. Indeed,
atest quarterly forecasts
perhaps the most
ssing since this review
unched in 1959", it says.

review, which provides
rincipal non-governmental
ment of the economy,
that even looking to the
of 1977 there are few
of improvement on any
tant front.

predicts a resumption of
growth in the United
lom, modest over the
g year, but accelerating
977. However, unemploy-
is expected to rise
rately during 1976, levell-
off at 1.25 million at the
of the year, but showing
decline in 1977. This
ast could have particu-
far-reaching political im-
tions.

e economy will grow by
per cent between the
h quarters of 1975 and
(after contracting by 3.7
cent over the previous
and by 3.1 per cent be-
the fourth quarters of
and 1977, although its
tions for 1977 are quali-
nd depend on world reco-

the forecast growth for
will be about in line with
nderlying increase in pro-
ve potential, it will have
a limited impact on unem-
ent.

e inflation picture is only
tle more encouraging.
umer prices are forecast
e by 10 per cent in 1976 (fourth quarter on fourth quarter), but the likelihood of the Government bringing the rate of inflation down significantly in 1977 appears to be slight, and the rise in consumer prices that year is put at 8.6 per cent.

Inflation in Britain will be much higher than in our competitors and sterling's exchange rate is expected to depreciate further.

However, the National Institute research staff have revised upwards their estimate of overall inflation in 24 leading industrial countries, from 6 to 7 per cent in 1976 to 8 per cent.

The authors assume that the projected level will not prevent governments taking measures to reduce unemployment from currently high levels, but that any reductions will be modest by past standards at least until the end of 1977.

On the question of incomes policy, the *Review* says that it is essential there is a follow up to the £6-a-week programme. But the authors are apprehensive that a flat rate policy would create intolerable strains in implementation.

They suggest that the follow-up policy should comprise an overall national "norm" of 3 per cent.

Pay awards would be at least partly expressed in percentage terms and should also allow for systematic progress in restoring wage differentials.

As the price of effective cooperation in such a low-norm pay policy, the unions for their part will legitimately expect the Chancellor to offer a reasonable prospect that unemployment will begin to fall from the high levels expected over the coming year, the *Review* says.

Over million shares sold by Slater executives

By Christopher Wilkins

Over one million shares in Slater, Walker Securities held by directors and executives of the company have been sold since April, it has now emerged.

The shares were among the 1.48 million issued to executives under SWS's share incentive scheme, which was set up and approved by shareholders in 1970.

The disposals began after amendments to the scheme were introduced in April in an attempt to allow participants in the scheme to cut their losses. The alteration in the scheme was not notified to either shareholders or the Stock Exchange, since changes were at the board's discretion.

Under the original scheme, executives had been offered the chance to buy shares at prices then prevailing, on the basis that they paid 2½p immediately and the remainder in three years' time.

Most executives who joined the scheme committed themselves to subscribing at prices above 107p, and in some cases as high as 292p.

In all, about 130 executives were involved. Directors were not allowed to participate, but six executives who joined the scheme subsequently became directors.

With the share price falling way below subscription prices, it became clear that executives, far from receiving the intended rewards, stood to suffer heavy losses. A first modification to the scheme was therefore introduced in 1973 which allowed the commitment to subscribe outstanding amounts to be postponed for a further three years.

Subsequently, in August last year, this change was further extended to defer the commitment to pay almost indefinitely.

However, many other incentive schemes, introduced later than the SWS scheme, carried a stop loss provision which allowed executives to get out of their schemes without paying the full original price, and in April SWS introduced a similar modification with the approval of the Inland Revenue.

After this change, virtually all the SWS executives decided to cut their losses. To do so, they had to notify the SWS board, which allocated a particular date and took the share price on that date as the price at which executives were then obliged to pay up their remaining subscriptions.

Once the subscriptions were made the executives' shares were transferred to a trustee company, St Paul's Guarantee Corp, whose job was to sell the shares as quickly as possible.

If the trustee had to sell for less than the fully subscribed price, the loss had to be borne by the executive, although a limit of 25p was fixed to his ultimate liability. If the trustee sold for more, the executive took the profit.

However, faced with the prospect of selling 1.48 million shares in a market where the price was likely to move on a sale of 10,000, the trustee was forced into a policy of feeding shares into the market gradually, in an effort to avoid precipitating a price collapse.

It is not clear how successful this policy was, but as far as the directors were concerned, it would appear that no losses have been suffered. In some cases there have been profits, but these were no more than about £200 or £300.

A complication with the directors' 134,000 shares was that the directors had inside information about the company's trading position. As a result, it was agreed that their shares would not be sold until after the interim statement in August.

Legal advice was then taken and the bulk of the directors shares were sold at the beginning of October.

So far, 1.06 million shares have been sold, leaving just over 400,000 yet to be sold.

Lord Ryder to get £31,850 at NEB

By Our Financial Editor

Lord Ryder, chairman of the new National Enterprise Board, which is expected to play a leading role in the Government's efforts to regenerate British industry, is to be paid £31,850 a year.

His salary, which is more than that paid to the chairmen of nationalized industries such as the Post Office, the British Steel Corporation and the National Coal Board, is nevertheless substantially below that paid to Mr Alex Park, chief executive of British Leyland, the NEB's most important investment, who gets £50,000 annually including directors' fees.

Yesterday, the NEB got down to work. Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, formally announced to Parliament the appointment of Lord Ryder and also the name of a new deputy chairman, Mr Leslie Murphy, a leading City merchant banker.

Mr Murphy's appointment is a full-time one at a salary of £26,000 a year. This is "substantially less" than he has been paid at Schroders, the City bank where he has been deputy chairman since mid-1973.

With other part-time appointments to the NEB announced by Mr Varley yesterday, the board, which held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, is now as follows:

Lord Ryder, chairman.
Mr Leslie Murphy, deputy chairman.
Part-time members:
Mr David Basnett, general secretary, General and Municipal Workers' Union.
Mr John Dickinson, formerly managing director of SKF (UK).
Mr William Duncan, a director of Imperial Chemical Industries.
Mr Michael Edwardes, chairman and chief executive of Chloride Group.
Mr John Gardiner, managing director of The Laird Group.
Mr John Lyons, general secretary, Electrical Power Engineers Association.
Mr Harry Urwin, deputy general secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union.

Part-time members will be paid £1,000 a year. Lord Ryder will serve for five years and so will Mr Murphy, but part-time members are appointed for three years.

The appointments of Mr Basnett, Mr Edwardes, Mr Gardiner and Mr Urwin were expected because they were members of the NEB organizing committee under Lord Ryder's chairmanship.

Mr Murphy's appointment as deputy chairman will be seen as a move to ease the fears in the City and industry about the role the NEB intends to play now it has come into being. Mr Murphy is 60 and had thus reached normal retirement age at Schroders.

He has wide experience as a civil servant, including a spell as private secretary to the late Mr Hugh Gaitskell, and as an oil company executive, including five years as executive director of Iraq Petroleum Company responsible for its financial and commercial divisions.

Thus the NEB now has nine members, but under the Industry Act Mr Varley has power to appoint up to 16 members as well as the chairman. Other appointments are expected.

The question of pay for NEB members was difficult for the Government. It sought the advice of Lord Boyle's Top Salaries Review Body which recommended NEB salaries directly comparable with those of other public corporations, proposed in its report No 6 published last December.

As such, the TSRB thought the NEB chairman should be paid £45,000 a year, the deputy chairman within a range of £30-£35,000 and that any other full time members should get within a range of £22,500 and £28,500.

These rates were in fact somewhat higher than those recommended for other public corporations. Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of British Steel, now gets £28,100 a year and the TSRB has suggested he should receive £40,000 a year, while Sir William Ryland of the Post Office, receives £23,100 and is also recommended to get £40,000.

But in any case the Government said it would not implement the TSRB recommendations until it had considered the report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth. So, the TSRB recommendations for the NEB salaries have been adapted to reflect the relationship which the TSRB suggested should exist between the NEB salaries and those of the nationalized industry boards.

Business diary, page 25

Consumers' chairman rejects curb on imports

By David Young

Mr Healey has been told by the National Consumer Council that it is opposed to import controls because they would be a breach of the Government's own counter-inflation legislation.

Mr Michael Young, the council's chairman, has written to the Chancellor saying that imported goods would be excluded because their prices were too low or offered better value for money. The council considers that this is directly contrary to the counter-inflation policy.

To put legal barriers in the way of imported goods was only negative and restrictive, Mr Young said. It would be better to improve the quality and salability of British-made goods so that they could compete with foreign products.

The council chairman declared that the price of British goods would increase if import controls were imposed because of the reduction in home market competition, that consumer choice would diminish and that the possibility of other countries retaliating against British goods should not be overlooked.

His letter continued: "However much you may have satisfied yourself that there will be no retaliation, no one can be sure there will not be. The great slump of 1929 which brought down the Labour government of that time gathered such momentum because every nation engaged all at one time upon the self-defeating task of exporting its unemployment to other countries."

Mr Young said he recognised that the case for import controls was superficially attractive and that he could see that it must be very difficult for the Chancellor to resist those who wanted to protect jobs, especially when unemployment was so "terrifyingly" high.

"But I would, even so, ask you whether it would not be far better to put all our efforts into improving the quality and salability of our own British-made goods so that we would be able to sell more of them in competition with foreign products.

"This is surely the positive, constructive approach. To put legal barriers in the way of imported goods is only negative and restrictive."

Whatever assurances other governments gave that they would not retaliate all of them had protectionist lobbies to deal with in their own countries and these protectionists could only be strengthened by any success that protectionists in Britain had at the expense of the British consumer.

ICI profits fall steepens

Imperial Chemical Industries' continuous decline in profits since early last year steepened in the third quarter of the current year, with pre-tax profits for the quarter falling 44½ per cent, from £119m to £66m.

The fall was rather worse than had been expected and the shares of the company, which is widely regarded as a barometer of industrial activity both at home and abroad, fell by 2p to 312p on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Other shares were unsettled too, and the *FT* index fell 7.2 to 360.3.

The effect of the third quarter deterioration was to reduce ICI's profits in the first nine months of this year by 40 per cent to £224m after they had been showing a 37½ per cent decline at the end of the first half.

Group sales rose by just 3½ per cent to £2,279m in the first nine months—this reflected higher prices while overall volume declined—but the value of exports slipped by 14 per cent to £420m.

ICI said yesterday: "The continuing low level of economic activity at home and overseas has adversely affected trading conditions in most sectors and territories. The resulting fall in the volume of sales, together with the inability fully to recover costs increases in higher selling prices, has depressed profits".

If the group's latest profits were adjusted for inflation, using "general purchasing power indices", the nine months' figure of £224m would be reduced by about £190m. This compared with a corresponding reduction of £123m for the whole of 1974 and reflected higher rates of inflation.

Although the ICI figures unsettled the main London stock market, selling of shares was only light, with major investors withdrawing from the market and leaving private investors to take their profits ahead of the end of the trading account which closes tonight.

Financial Editor, page 25

Statement next week on Chrysler future

By Our Industrial Staff

Amid mounting rumours that the Government may relax credit terms for buying cars, Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said he expected to make an announcement shortly on the future of Chrysler UK.

The promise came after Mr Varley and other ministers held two further meetings with the heads of the Chrysler Corporation of America at the Department of Industry.

Trade union leaders were also called in for separate talks, aware that by mid-December almost the entire Chrysler labour force of 25,000 in the United Kingdom would be idle with no information on new year work schedules.

Yesterday Mr John Riccardo, the parent company's president, suggested other schemes, and the industry department said the joint examination of the issue was approaching completion.

It is expected that Mr Varley's statement will be made in the Commons early next week.

Whitehall sources were not discouraging speculation that credit terms for car purchase might be eased to help British motor manufacturers with stimulation of demand. Earlier this year Mr Riccardo urged some easing of both hire purchase and tax controls to help Chrysler.

The problem is that changing the present restriction of one-third down and 24 months to pay carries the danger of raising imports so new government policies on imports might be needed.

It is known that Chrysler dealers in Britain have been alerted to a new sales drive to combat falling orders. It has a stock of 22,000 cars, part of the reason for shutting down the whole of the Ryton assembly plant when present shifts stop later today.

The shutdown at Ryton has been planned for some time, forming part of a deal with the management on short-time working. In normal circumstances, production schedules for January would by now have been discussed with union representatives and the 3,500 workers given a firm date on which to report back in the new year.

But a Chrysler spokesman said last night: "Because of this new crisis involving the British operations our sales have further deteriorated. Although we are taking steps to try to correct this situation, it does mean that future requirements are unknown and we are unable to arrange production schedules for January.

Innocenti rescue talks under way

From John Earle
Rome, Nov 27

A flurry of meetings are under way here on whether the Leyland Innocenti car assembly plant in Milan can be absorbed by Fiat or Alfa Romeo after the decision by the British Leyland parent to put it into liquidation.

After Signor Umberto Agnelli, Fiat's managing director, yesterday, Signor Gaetano Cortes, Alfa Romeo's chairman, was today called in to see Signor Corli Donat Cattin, the Minister for Industry.

This was shortly before a full-dress discussion on the plant's future by the ministers concerned, which in turn was to be followed late this evening by discussions between government ministers and representatives of the metal workers' union.

The decision yesterday to put the company into liquidation came unexpectedly, although it was known that it had lost its share capital and annual losses were running at about £12m.

In government circles, however, it had been expected that the company would first dismiss the 1,500 of its 4,500 workforce judged to be surplus before taking the radical decision to close.

Partial shutdown at Cowley

By R. W. Shakespeare

As the British Leyland management prevented one possible strike at Cowley yesterday, another group of workers walked out, causing a partial shutdown and the lay-off of 500 men.

About 1,200 members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers had threatened to begin an all-out strike from today over a pay dispute. After negotiations yesterday this was called off. The management agreed to pay the engineers improved overtime and shift premiums, and the increases will date from last Monday.

However, the company has given a warning that payment of these increases now could mean complications when the company negotiates a new plant level pay deal covering the whole Cowley complex early next year, because of the limitations imposed by the Government's pay policy.

Yesterday's walkout involved 120 men in the body pressing workshops after a dispute over manning arrangements.

Today talks will be opened between Cowley senior management and local union officials to try to clear up longstanding problems. These led last weekend to the warning by Mr Desmond North, the plant director, that unless output levels were significantly improved some car assembly operations would have to close.

Manufacturers' stocks now record decline

Jim Congdon
Manufacturers' stocks recorded their largest-ever fall the third quarter. The run in stocks in the quarter larger than in the years and 1972, both of which considered at the time to riods of exceptionally high cking.

1970 prices manufacturers' fell by £236m in the quarter, according to provisional figures released yesterday by the Department of try. In the year 1971 the as £148m and in 1972 it 175m.

se figures are important se they suggest that the ion did not bottom out in econd quarter, as many ers felt at the time. On ontrary, the decline in and demand continued in ird quarter.

total decline in industry's , which includes wholesale and retailing as well as facturing, was £202m in ird quarter, against £219m second quarter. A with- l of demand of £200m in ter is equivalent to about cent of national income. ss domestic product esti- for the third quarter on tput basis have already prepared and show only a fall from the second r. The stocks figures will the expenditure estimate s domestic product which erefore, likely to show a larger fall.

lough the stocks/output which stood at a historic- igh level of 109.6 at the f June, came down to at the end of September, facturing industry's stocks ished goods dropped only nally.

s possible that companies y ro pare down stocks of ed goods even more.

scale of the present de- ng is quite unprecedented and is clearly part of the corporate sector's attempts to improve its financial position in the wake of the 1974 liquidity crisis.

It is understood that the cutback in manufacturing stocks of £236m in 1970 prices in the third quarter is equivalent to more than £500m in current price terms—a considerable help to company liquidity.

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the third quarter was 6 per cent down from the second quarter and is now at its lowest level since the end of 1972.

Capital expenditure for industry as a whole was 2½ per cent down in the third quarter and is at its lowest level since 1969.

CAPITAL SPENDING

The following are the revised figures published today by the Department of Industry for the fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing, distributive, service and shipbuilding industries and for the physical increase in industry's stocks all seasonally adjusted at 1970 prices.

	£m		
	Investment		
	Total	Mnfg	Stocks
1972	4176	1738	−138
1973	4476	1684	832
1974	4455	2087	679
1972 Q1	1029	459	−73
Q2	1047	429	−47
Q3	1025	423	−45
Q4	1074	428	27
1973 Q1	1138	458	254
Q2	1057	443	277
Q3	1115	488	123
Q4	1166	476	179
1974 Q1	1101	519	−72
Q2	1086	513	261
Q3	1135	516	357
Q4	1132	539	134
1975 Q1	1030	497	−92
Q2	984	461	−219
Q3*	933	431	−202

KN pact to buy control of erman car parts group

an Whitmore

st, Keen & Nettlefolds has d agreement in principle ore than doubling its ce in the West German component market h the acquisition of a lling interest in Sachs ose sales last year were £185m.

is, which is privately- and controlled by the brothers—Herr Gunther was at one time married ite Bardot—is a leading n manufacturer of es, shock absorbers and It also produces bicycles, s and motor cycles, ary motors and small s.

otiations for GKN to pur- a controlling interest in mpany have been going several weeks and GKN s agreement to be d, one way or the other, the next two to three Although GKN is not ing to buy the company it, it is going for a "substantial" controlling interest rather than a marginal controlling interest of just over 50 per cent.

At this stage there is no indication of the price being discussed; but with Sachs returning after-tax profits of £8m last year, the price is clearly going to be considerable. Finance for any deal, which will be a cash deal, will be raised on the continent.

The attraction of Sachs to GKN lies in the fact that most of its products in the motor component field are complementary to those produced by GKN's existing German subsidiary, Uni-Cardan, which produces universal joints and propeller shafts. Sachs also has a number of overseas interests, including companies in Brazil, India, Spain, France and Canada.

If the acquisition goes ahead, total annual sales of GKN's German interests will probably be well over £300m, around a fifth of the group total.

W Germany to finance coal stockpile

West Germany is to help the country's coal industry which, because of overproduction, is expected to have stockpiled 17 to 18 million tonnes of unsold coal by the end of the year.

Dr Armin Grünewald, the government's deputy spokesman, announced today that the Cabinet had decided to begin financing some of the stockpiled coal from the beginning of 1976 to build up a national coal reserve ...

Mr Reksten pays first £5m

Oslo, Nov 27.—Mr Hilmar Reksten, the Norwegian shipowner has paid an instalment of 57.5m crowns (more than £5m) to the Aker Shipbuilding Group nine days after it was due, industry sources said.

The sum is the first instalment of an out-of-court settlement last September of 327m crowns, resolving differences with the Aker Group and other creditors, including Hambros Bank.

Earlier this week, Mr Reksten wrote to the government and to parliament making several critical allegations about Aker, claiming that he was unfairly forced into the settlement.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 151.05 −2.27
The FT index: 360.3 −7.2

Rises

Ampol Pet	7p to 58p	Fisher, J.	5p to 85p
Avon Rubber	3p to 44p	Harmo Ind	3½p to 41½p
Broken Hill	5p to 685p	Lane, P., Group	2p to 22p
Brit Sugar	5p to 330p	Nat Carbon	1p to 19p
Bk of NSW	20p to 700p	Rowntree, W.	4p to 125p
Clairmace	3p to 50p	Tricentrol	2p to 48p
FMC	3p to 55p	Weyburn Eng	17p to 340p

Falls

AP Cement	8p to 180p	Furness Withy	13p to 196p
Barclays Bk	6p to 297p	Imp Chem Ind	2p to 312p
Brit Leyland	3p to 30p	Smith, W. H.	10p to 380p
Boots	6p to 131p	Steinberg	1p to 12p
BP	7p to 559p	Utd Dom Tst	1p to 13p
Brit Home Strs	10p to 338p	Vickers	4p to 142p
Berry Wiggins	4p to 52p	Wheseoe	3p to 40p

Equities were unsettled by ICI's trading report.

Gilt-edged securities had a quiet session.

Sterling lost 35 pts to $2.0290. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.8 per cent.

Gold lost $1.50 an ounce to $138.75.

SDR-S was 1.17439 on Wednesday while SDR-£ was 0.577436.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1137.7 (previous 1129.8).

Reports, pages 26 and 28

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	38.75	36.75
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.00
Canada $	2.10	2.05
Denmark Kr	12.65	12.25
Finland Mkk	8.10	7.85
France Fr	9.75	8.95
Germany DM	5.45	5.25
Greece Dr	81.00	76.00
Hongkong $	10.45	10.05
Italy Lr	1365.00	1310.00
Japan Yn	645.00	620.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	75.00	65.00
S Africa Rd	1.80	1.67
Spain Pes	121.75	119.00
Sweden Kr	9.15	8.85
Switzerland Fr	5.55	5.35
US $	2.075	2.025
Yugoslavia Dnr	42.50	39.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Slight easing of price controls for food processors

Price controls were eased in one direction yesterday to soften the impact on processors of cuts in food subsidies. The need for the change became clear in recent talks with bread producers, and the price controls are now so complex that two Orders were required for the task.

A third will soon be necessary to fix new maximum prices when bakers raise their charges next week. The Orders, laid yesterday by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, enable food processors to raise certain prices without first asking the Price Commission.

However, the exemption will apply only when the price rise results from a cut in the food subsidy programme. Instead of making a claim to the commission and then waiting 28 days before implementing the rise, companies will be able to increase prices as soon as the subsidy goes down. They will have to notify the commission within seven days.

First nine months' results

The Board of Directors of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited announce the following unaudited figures of the trading results of the Group for the first nine months of 1975 with comparative figures for 1974.

1974 First Nine Months £ millions	1974 Year £ millions		1975 First Nine Months £ millions
2,209	2,935	SALES TO EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS	2,279
373	455	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION & GRANTS	224
123	169	After providing for: Depreciation	130
−167	−201	Taxation less investment grants	−84
10	14	Regional development grants	19
216	268	PROFIT AFTER TAXATION & GRANTS	159
—	−6	Extraordinary items	−5
216	262		154
−16	−19	Applicable to minorities	−16
200	243	PROFIT AFTER TAXATION & GRANTS APPLICABLE TO IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	138

Group sales in the first nine months of 1975 comprise sales in the UK of £964m (1974 £903m) and overseas sales of £1,315m (1974 £1,306m). The fob value of exports during the first nine months of 1975 was £420m (1974 £439m).

The profit before taxation for the first nine months of 1975 includes a credit of £13m from the conversion into sterling of the net current assets of overseas subsidiaries: a further credit can be expected in the fourth quarter.

The continuing low level of economic activity at home and overseas has adversely affected trading conditions in most sectors and territories. The resulting fall in the volume of sales, together with the inability fully to recover cost increases in higher selling prices, has depressed profits.

The following table summarises the quarterly sales and profits before taxation:

	Group sales £ millions	Group profit before tax £ millions
1974 1st Quarter	661	122
2nd Quarter	783	175
3rd Quarter	765	119
4th Quarter	746	82
YEAR	2,955	455
1975 1st Quarter	748	80
2nd Quarter	754	78
3rd Quarter	777	66

If adjustments were made, by using general purchasing power indices, for the impact of current inflation on these figures, Group profit before tax of £224m would be reduced by approximately £190m: this compares with a corresponding reduction of £123m for the whole of the year 1974 in the conditions of inflation which existed then.

The charge for taxation in the first nine months of 1975 consisted of £60m of corporation tax, £25m overseas tax and £3m of tax on principal associated companies, less a credit of £14m for investment grants.

Results for 1975

The trading results for the year 1975 will be announced on 19 February 1976.

VW search for American link outside car industry

By Clifford Webb

Volkswagen's search for an American partner to build its cars in the United States—its largest overseas market—is now being concentrated on a number of engineering companies outside the main stream of the American motor industry.

The change follows the reported breakdown of negotiations with Chrysler which was centred on a joint project using Chrysler's new and still empty assembly plant at New Stanton, Pennsylvania.

One source insisted last night that there was no truth in the recent statement by Mr Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers' Union, that VW was preparing to "go it alone".

It said: "The one thing VW will not do is build a United States factory on a 'green field' site. Anything else is open, including the licensing of an American company to produce VW cars.

"Chrysler is not the only group in the States with empty or underutilized factories which would be suitable."

Officially VW will only say: "In view of the significance which the United States market has to Volkswagen, the company's management informed the supervisory board at its meeting on November 14 about the proceedings of considerations and negotiations, the objective of which is securing the company's position in that important market.

It has been widely reported in Germany that I G Metall, the country's biggest union, would use its supervisory votes to force the federal and state representatives to reject an American plant as a threat to German jobs.

Now that the issue has at last come before the board, union members have surprisingly lined up with the others in unanimous approval for negotiations to continue.

Chambers oppose two-tier boards

By Malcolm Brown

British chambers of commerce yesterday rejected the introduction of the two-tier board system and dismissed union proposals on participation as "a scarcely concealed bid to sovietize British industry using trade union bureaucracy".

The criticism came in a study of participation, particularly the two-tier proposals put forward in the EEC's so-called fifth directive, prepared by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The study, "Employee Participation", suggests instead the establishment of company councils, organizing consultations in four main areas: finance; changes in ownership; redundancy and plant closures; and a category known as "working and social considerations", which includes such matters as welfare, safety and pensions.

Lawyers should be kept out of this area as much as possible, the association says. Ground rules for company councils "should be established by a Code of Practice not by legal diktat".

The association continues: "The law would be involved only to the limited extent necessary to secure the objective. It would reasonably require a company board to consult employees whenever changes in control of the company, redundancy or plant closures were proposed, and would provide a firm body of rules to enable employees not satisfied with their consultative channels to appeal to an independent body."

In a dismissive section on proposals being put forward by the trades union movement, the ABCC says: "The TUC is being quite unrealistic in promoting a concept of worker directors who have full authority to steer a company but bear no responsibility for the consequences, which would rest solely with the remainder of the board."

The type of council envisaged by the ABCC would include representatives of all parts of the workforce and be democratically elected. But the association says this must not be the exclusive preserve of trade union figures.

Contractors on M5 exonerated

An independent inquiry into allegations of contractual irregularities on the Cheltenham to Gloucester section of the M5 motorway has found no evidence of corruption or fraudulent practices. But the Government is to seek compensation from the company involved for other reasons.

The inquiry was ordered after allegations were made against Freeman Fox and Partners the consulting engineers by Mr J. N. James one of its measurement engineers.

In a parliamentary answer yesterday Dr John Gilbert, Minister of Transport, said that the investigation had shown no corruption or fraudulent practice, but had disclosed such things as shortcomings in contract procedures and financial control by the consulting engineers.

The Department of the Environment is to seek immediate compensation from Freeman Fox from the additional costs to the department arising from the investigation

In a statement issued in advance of seeing the report, Freeman Fox said yesterday: "We see no justification whatever in the contents of the reports for the suggestion that we should be asked to pay the costs of the inquiry or any interest on monthly valuations.

"This is reinforced by the fact that the allegations against us which gave rise to the inquiry have been found by DoE to be unjustified.

"The proposal to require the engineer to refund interest on excess monthly certificates (which were anyway automatically adjusted in subsequent months) is misconceived.

"In arriving at a fair settlement of any item in a construction contract, which may be the subject of dispute and subsequent claim by the contractor, the evaluation and final decision by the engineer is the result of careful examination and hard negotiations.

Burmah Shell agrees to Indian takeover

New Delhi, Nov 27.—Burmah Shell, the largest of the two foreign oil groups still operating in India, has agreed to a phased government takeover, the petroleum ministry announced today.

A "memorandum of understanding" on the takeover had been signed by Mr P. K. Dave, the Petroleum Ministry Secretary, and representatives of the Burmah and Shell oil companies.

Burmah Shell operations in India include a six million tonne crude throughput refinery, five port installations and a distribution network of 73 storage depots and 3,175 retail pumps.

It was not immediately clear when the formal agreement on nationalization would be signed, but ministry officials said all necessary formalities for the 100 per cent transfer of the company would be completed within five years.

The Burmah Shell takeover follows the nationalization last year of Esso Standard. Similar negotiations are expected to begin shortly with Caltex, the smallest of the three groups.

Today's announcement did not indicate the terms of the takeover or the compensation to be paid to Burmah Shell—whose assets in India are valued at 600m Rupees (about £32m).—Reuter.

Mobil to delay agreed price rise

Mobil Oil's application for a 5.5p a gallon across-the-board increase in oil prices has been approved by the Price Commission.

But the company said yesterday that it would not be putting up its prices until Shell and Esso, the leaders in the market, had announced how they planned to distribute price increases among their products.

Esso is expected to receive its reply from the Price Commission today while Shell and British Petroleum may not hear until the beginning of next week.

The oil market is expected to remain in chaos until the Government fixes the new maximum prices for paraffin during the first two weeks of December, and Shell and Esso finally sort out their marketing strategy.

Power stations using less oil and more coal

By Our Energy Correspondent

The dramatic decline in the use of oil to generate electricity continued in September, according to *Energy Trends* published yesterday by the Department of Energy.

During September, power stations burned only 1.25 million tons of oil compared with 1.82 million in the same month last year. Overall, oil burning at power stations is 16.4 per cent down during the first nine months of the year while coal consumption for electricity has risen by more than 11 per cent.

Total energy consumption during September was the highest for any month this year with the exception of April, but was still 8.5 per cent lower than September last year. After making seasonal adjustments the difference was narrowed to 5.5 per cent. In real terms the reduction in consumption is equivalent to 2.5 million tons of coal.

Irish grant five more offshore drilling licences

By Roger Vielvoye

Five exploration groups have been granted new licences to look for oil and gas off the north, west and south-west coast of Ireland and off Dublin.

Sixteen offshore blocks are covered by the licence distribution, in addition to the 23 areas already allocated. So far a single commercial gasfield has been found by the Marathon group 27 miles off the Head of Kinsale.

British Petroleum, in partnership with the Irish Aran group, is a member of a successful consortium including Amoco, Century Power and Light, and Petrofina.

ICI has won a licence in partnership with Standard Oil of California and Irish companies. Companies involved in other groups are Gulf, Union Oil, Cities Service, Ranger, Hudson Bay, Petroswede and Total.

In the Dutch sector of the North Sea, an exploration consortium led by the Shell/Esso group has found what appears to be a large gasfield about 25 miles north-west of Den Helder.

Shell/Esso said it had found gas in the same block in 1970 but the new discovery was a different structure. The group, which includes Signal, Marathon and Cities Service, has applied for a production licence.

CEGB rules out Severn barrage

Construction of a barrage across the Severn Estuary to generate electricity from tidal power "offers no prospect of producing electricity more cheaply than other means", the Central Electricity Generating Board told a Commons Select Committee yesterday.

The CEGB said that this conclusion had been reached "on the basis of an optimistic estimate of the likely capital cost", and after assessing the barrage "solely as a method of electricity generation".

Russians sign chemical pact

Hooker Chemicals and Plastics, part of the Occidental Petroleum group, has signed a protocol with the Soviet Chemical Industry Ministry providing for the continuation of negotiations on the production of caustic soda and chlorine, and the sale of technology and equipment.

It was also agreed to continue negotiations on bilateral scientific and technical co-operation.

October building figures better

Housebuilding activity in October showed a small improvement over the previous month, according to figures published yesterday by the Department of the Environment.

Public sector starts increased from 16,600 in September to 18,000 during October. Completions were up from 15,400 to 16,000. In the private sector, starts increased from 13,400 to 14,000 while completions were up a mere 100 at 13,000.

Business appointments

Mr R B Smith to become George Wimpey chairman

Mr R. B. Smith becomes chairman of George Wimpey on March 1 in succession to Mr R. H. Gane, who will remain on the board in a non-executive capacity.

Mr F. W. Gibson has been appointed general manager of National Westminster Bank's management services division, succeeding Mr W. J. Benson, who becomes assistant chief executive of the bank. Mr Gibson's successor as deputy general manager is Mr F. G. Reeve.

Mr D. L. Gibson has joined the main board of Avon Rubber Co.

Mr S. Walmsley retires from the board of Hammerson Property and Investment Trust on December 31.

Mr W. N. Renfrew, a joint general manager of the Bank of Scotland, retires on December 31. Mr J. F. Wilson and Mr Robert Scott become joint general managers and Mr Robert Smith becomes a divisional general manager.

Mr H. T. F. Carter, chairman and managing director of Mardon Packaging International, is to retire on April 30. Mr J. F. D. Cornish will become assistant managing director on that date and will retain his appointment as chairman of the folding carton and print division. Mr E. H. Webber will become assistant managing director. Mr B. Horsfield, Mr A. G. Robb and Mr D. E. Muir are appointed to the board from January 1.

Mr Bernard Dyer becomes managing director of the Elliott Group of Peterborough on December 1.

Sir John Roxburgh has resigned as chairman and managing director of the Grovebell Group but remains a director. Mr E. J. Woolf becomes chairman and Mr V. J. Advani becomes managing director.

Lord George-Brown has retired from the board of directors and the chairmanship of Stewart Tide of the United Kingdom.

Mr R. B. Polk has been named a director of Matheson & Company.

The new board of Jordan Dataquest is: Mr Roger Coghill, managing director, Mr Dennis Lloyd, Mr David Clark, Mr Andrew Kampe, Mr Ralph Leake and Mr Michael Whitwell.

Mr Norman Wood has been appointed finance director and chief accountant of ICI Pharmaceuticals Division, from February 1.

Mr Keith R. D. Ballard becomes chief executive of Rubery Owen Distributors, sub-group of Rubery Owen Holdings, upon the retirement of Mr David Morley-Smith.

Mr John Deeker has been appointed managing director of Wilkinson Match pyrotechnics operation.

Mr Bernard Davis and Mr J. P. Evans have retired from the board of Atlas Stone. Mr C. Vinck and Mr P. R. Smith join the board, Mr Smith as chief executive.

Mr R. P. Sumner has been appointed chairman of Unifeeds International to replace Mr John Friedlander who has resigned for personal and health reasons. Mr Sumner also becomes chairman of Spencers Feed Supplements.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Government's advertising campaign on inflation

From Mr M. G. Elliot

Sir, Your paper, among others, has been carrying a vastly expensive series of advertisements, each featuring a leading industrialist side by side with a well-known trade unionist. The men concerned pledge themselves and their organizations to be attacking inflation in their daily work.

We are informed frequently by the media that new standards of honesty in advertising are afoot. Yet these advertisements are incompatible with truth.

An industrialist does *not* fight costs on account of inflation, or even to secure goodwill; his simple purpose is to survive competition—the agent which will hold the pistol to his head should he fail. This responsibility is one of the realities of his position whether there is inflation or not.

The focus of responsibility for the trade unionist leader on the other hand is to enhance the wages and conditions of *his particular* membership. This he does, in so far as he can get away with it, without regard to the public at large or the inflation.

Thus he will persevere at every turn to prevent his employer taking on labour prepared to do the same work for less money, or more work for the same money; the ultimate lever in his armoury, if he can get it, is the closed shop.

By this means he can keep all possible contenders for the jobs concerned (other than his own members) out—even though they may be unemployed, or they may be willing to work for half the money or give twice the value.

Were the employer able to take on such other people, naturally his costs could be dramatically reduced. It should be clear which of these conflicting possibilities would more truly serve the cause of beating inflation!

This government advertising, therefore, at huge cost to you and me, the taxpayers, simply perpetrates a well camouflaged lie by the Government. It is an attempt by the politicians to shift responsibility in the public mind off themselves and pretend that it lies with the industrialist and his trade union equal. The cost itself is adding to inflation!

How can the men whose faces we see in the advertisements, of high integrity and intelligence, be lured into such a trap? One cannot believe *them all* to be moral pygmies.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM G. ELLIOT,
Director,
Elliot Right Way Books,
Kingswood Buildings,
Lower Kingswood,
Tadworth, Surrey.

Providing better service for the small investor

From Mr Edgar Palamountain

Sir, In his excellent survey of the stock exchange commission problem (November 17) your Financial Editor drew attention both to the importance of the small investor and to his plight.

To the Wider Share Ownership Council the whole subject is patently of considerable concern. Two years ago, the council made certain proposals with a view to the provision of simpler and therefore more economical forms of service to the private investor. Meanwhile, as your Financial Editor points out, a number of stockbroking firms continue to accept small business and make a profit out of it, and it should be noted here that this applies particularly to firms outside London.

The problem appears to centre very largely on London stockbrokers, but it is common knowledge that even among these a number of the most distinguished firms do not favour the commission increases now proposed.

It would seem to be a matter of regret if these firms and the smaller ones all over the country are obliged to raise commissions to the detriment, direct or indirect, of the modest investor, and the Wider Share Ownership Council has expressed to the Council of the Stock Exchange its hope that second thoughts may prevail.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Wider Share Ownership Council,
Three Quays,
Tower Hill,
London, EC3.
November 24.

From Mr R. J. R. Keeling

Sir, With regard to your article, on Monday, November 17, about the small investor. It is becoming very clear that the capitalist system is coming under hostile attack from politicians and the public, and unless some very positive steps are taken by the financial community to bring a larger segment of the public into direct share ownership the system, as it stands, will cease to exist.

It appears to me that one way of getting the public more involved is to copy the American securities industry in the way they attract the man in the street to buy shares. Their success, I would suggest, is largely due to them having retail sales shops in most towns where the customer comes off the street and can sit down with his broker face to face and discuss his financial needs.

This system would be expensive to set up and run. However, if these shops were allowed to sell all financial services, such as insurance, hire purchase, mortgages, unit trust, etc, it might well turn out to be very profitable.

I appreciate that anything that would require the broking community to get out of their city offices and actually do something so vulgar as sell shares would be anathema. However, the alternative of an institutions-only market with an unsympathetic public must be very bleak.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. R. KEELING,
4 Glebe Lane,
Arkley,
Barnet,
Herts.
November 18.

Sandilands: 'holding gains'

From Mr M. FG. Scott

Sir, It seems to be Professor Kennedy, not Mr Hardie, who is right (November 25). If the market value of a company's land increases without there being any increase in the company's earnings prospects, then the asset value of the company has not increased. Hence there has been a fall in the value of the company's other assets which exactly offsets the increase in its site value. Had the company rented the land this would have been quite plain, but the reality is the same whether the company is its own landlord or not. So there is no "holding gain".

Yours faithfully,
M. FG. SCOTT,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.
November 25.

PO Telephones bidding for new business

From Mr E. Whitehouse

Sir, It does seem to me that Post Office is going to a deal of expense by taking siderable space in the and evening papers to tell how much chat time we can for about £1.

Frankly I do not have business associates in with whom to discuss the rent state of smuggling for £1); nor do I wish to mune with an Oriental sopher in Kowloon (one only for a quid). Regrets do not have a French in Nice or Monte Carlo dulge nearly five minutes phonic communication magic pound, and it is likely that I would require minutes advice on EEC with regard to Dutch with a fromage factor in

Alas the Post Office does wish, it seems, to inform the same time how little get in this country for Two misdirected calls to Harborough before noon, tinuously interrupted minute call to a divine Souls, Oxon. or a nine call to a dear relative over 56 kilometres away ever happened to miles what is hilariously known cheap period.

Domestically I now the age of non-communi will shortly be with us.

Yours sincerely,
EVERARD WHITEHOUSE,
Travellers Club,
Pall Mall,
London, SW1.
November 26.

Engineers' pay rates

From Mr R. W. Nicholson

Sir, I would like to co on one of the points m Mr Atkins in his artic overseas construction, na the shortage of enginee high calibre in this coun

This is hardly surpr when one considers, for stance, an article printed the *New Civil Engineer* e this year concerning the aries of engineers in on the biggest and most p perous consultancies, a mentioned several times your Special Report.

The article said that the aries of the engineers were I remember correctly, in region of 30-50 per cent l than those of their colleag in local government. The ownership accepted these ings, and stated that the son was that their own lead was much more inte ing, thus offsetting the dis ancy.

Anomalies like this, bined with the general level of net salaries in E compared to the rest of world, make it increas less worth while for engi to work in this country. has two effects:

Firstly, men of intelli and ability are attracte other fields.

Secondly, for those of average intelligence and tion, whose misfortune it be naturally attracted to gineering, the most sen course is to work in country whilst acquiring ifications, experience and marketable assets, and th make full use of these t These men are lost to B and in the internat employment field will b attracted to those British panies offering fully co tive conditions.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. NICHOLSON,
8 Spencer Road,
Isleworth,
Middlesex.
November 20.

Aurora HOLDINGS LIMITED

Record profit – strong liquidity

12 months to 30th June	1975 £'000	1974 £'000	1973 £'000
Group Sales	15,456	12,377	8,303
Profit before tax	1,385	1,268	409
Profit after tax	664	648	219
Earnings per 5p share (undiluted)	2.79p	3.31p	1.30p
Net dividend per share	.78p	.67p	.613p

Points made by the chairman, Mr. R. Atkinson
- Record Profits
- Significant improvement in gearing
- Reduced borrowings improving liquidity
- Further rationalisation
- Increased final dividend

Aurora Holdings Limited 61 Manchester Road Sheffield S10 5DY

THE PERAK RIVER HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CO. LTD.

(and its subsidiary company—The Kinta Electrical Distribution Co., Berhad)

Year to 31st July: (£'000)	1975	1974	1973
Revenue from sale of Electricity ..	15,490	11,615	9,304
Net Profit after Taxation	595	987	1,471
Capital Employed	14,333	13,865	13,561
Ordinary Dividend Rates on:—			
Capital Employed	5.81%	5.47%	5.32%
Issued Capital	26.675%	24.25%	23.1%
Units sold (millions)	1,027.5	1,000.5	974.7

Extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Hugh G. Balfour

GOVERNMENT ACQUISITION Work is well advanced on the lengthy and detailed assessment of the value of the assets of the undertaking in Malaysia in order to arrive at the price to be paid by the Malaysian Government in accordance with the provisions of the Concession Agreement. I hope that the somewhat complex valuations may be completed within the next few months, and I am not at present in a position to give any indication of the eventual price to be expected.

GROSS REVENUE Operating results are less by 7.22 per cent. than the previous year but total units sold were 1,027.5 millions, an increase of 2.7 per cent. over 1974. Gross revenue at £15,489,667 is 26.8 per cent. greater but higher operating costs account for a reduction of £175,561 in the Net Operating Profit of £1,741,571 (£1,917,132 last year), after adjustment for currency conversion.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Thursday, 27th November, 1975 at Management House, Parker Street, London WC2B 5PS. Copies of the Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary at this address.

DOLAN PACKAGING LIMITED

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

Year Ended 30th June	1975 £000	1974 £000	1973 £000
Group Sales	13,783	11,610	8,390
Profit after Tax	1,007	830	513
	p	p	p
Earnings per Share	11.90	9.80	6.05
Dividend per Share	1.93273	1.77282	1.76400

Points made by the Chairman, Mr. G. Dolan.
- ★ Major development project completed.
- ★ Growth policy to continue.
- ★ Extension of interest into plastic packaging.
- ★ Group keeps pace with inflation.

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary, Dolan Packaging Ltd., "Dolan House", Manor Lane, Holmes Chapel, Crewe, Cheshire CW4 8AD.

McLEOD RUSSEL

"Record trading results"

reports Sir John Brown, the Chairman.

- ✻ Pre-tax profits for the year to 31st March 1975 amounted to £2,424,756 against a forecast of £2,493,000 made in May. The profit attributable to ordinary shareholders amounted to £578,068 and earnings per share were 26.37p against 18.16p last year. A net dividend of 5.8634% – the maximum permitted – is recommended.
- ✻ The overall increase in crops at the Group's tea estates in North-East India amounted to 923,008 kgs or 6·16%; but the substantial increase in prices realised for our teas was of much greater significance in achieving these record trading results.
- ✻ During the past year we have been making plans for the flotation of a company incorporating our remaining seven subsidiaries operating in India which we hope will receive Indian Government approval shortly. Future income would therefore consist of dividends, with outstanding loan account balances being repatriated to the U.K. within a reasonable period.
- ✻ It was announced on October 17th that discussions were taking place between James Finlay & Co. Limited and ourselves regarding a possible rationalisation of our investments in the Finlay Tea Associates and I hope there may be a further joint announcement before our annual meeting in December.
- ✻ Crops from the Group's estates in India to the 30th September 1975 are marginally less than last year but continuing satisfactory price levels should counteract increased costs. Taking all factors into account, and having regard to the amount of tea already sold, the Board feel they can look forward with some confidence to a satisfactory profit for the year.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS	1975	1974
Profit before taxation	£2,424,756	£1,124,608
Profit after taxation	£651,069	£406,051
Proposed ordinary dividend (5.8634% net)	£128,551	£120,553
Profits retained	£449,417	£277,498
Earnings per ordinary share	26.37p	18.16p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, McLeod Russel & Co. Limited, Victoria House, Vernon Place, London WC1B 4DH.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Signs that ICI may be over the worst

arter was undoubt-
one for ICI. Sales
ned all round, in-
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es had been rather
e second quarter.
increases kept
's values moving
ead, but this was
in exports where
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very poor volume

profits margins
her. ICI had to
one quarter of the
wage increase
June, while selling
held back by com-
official controls,
ed Kingdom mar-
to have been below
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August may have
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umes both at home
and also in just
product sector,
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up very well this

was markedly up
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restocking in ad-
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ICI, like Akzo, is
me improvement in
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Europe too. Straws
wind perhaps, but
suggest that ICI's
alding a prospective
it at 312p and on a
p/e of around 8¼
ue modestly to out-
e market.

s 1975 (1974)
m £1,520m
m (£2,209m)
its £224m (£373m)

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho: full contributions from new acquisitions next year.

capital ratio has remained unchanged, and there is no real reason for its 4.9 per cent yield to be above that of Barclays and Lloyds.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £153m
Pre-tax Profits £37.2m (£41.3m)
Earnings per share 7.8p (8.9p)
Dividend gross 3.30p (2.99p)

Lonrho

And more to come

Despite clear indications in yesterday's preliminary results that Lonrho has emerged unscathed from the problems afflicting both mining houses and overseas traders, the shares, at 119p, down a further 2p yesterday, are still well below the 165p level at which they peaked in May.

The figures include a negligible amount of profit from the string of acquisitions made in the latter part of its financial year, and the main spur to a rise of a third at the pre-tax profits level has been the buoyancy of general trading, with particular emphasis on the West African economies with the Nigerian oil boom still in full swing.

Minerals prices were weak last year, with the notable exception of platinum, which must have cushioned the group to *some extent. Sugar was* obviously a good performer, with Lonrho obtaining high prices in the wake of last year's *agreement, although there are* question marks over this *division* in the current 12 months.

In spite of that, and with perhaps £7½m trading profit to come from new acquisitions in their first full year, earnings promise to show another good gain.

But it will take more than that, or a historic p/e ratio of 5½, to get the shares moving again. Possibly they rose too swiftly on the back of large Arab shareholders earlier in the year. Perhaps Lonrho cannot free itself from the share price cycle of the mining houses.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £122m
Sales £592m (£349m)
Pre-tax profits £62m (£46.5m)
Earnings per share 22.2p (19.3p)

600 group

After the steel boom

The worsening trading picture has finally caught up with the 600 Group, puncturing the admirable earnings record of the past three years. Pre-tax profits down from £5.1m last year to £3.7m in the 28 weeks to October 11 were enough of a disappointment to the market to clip the shares 2p to 58p.

To be fair, though, last year's soaring steel and scrap prices gave the group an exceptionally good first half and a more representative comparison is the £2.6m earned in the first half of 1973.

With the steel industry flat on its back, poor demand from the construction industry and stock losses from the slide in scrap prices, it is *no wonder* that the iron and steel division —53 per cent of last year's profits—was well down.

And with few signs of any improvement here in the second half, its contribution to profits could be down from £5.4m to around £3m in the full *year. The group has, however,* maintained its grip in machine tools, particularly in export markets, though recent lay-offs at its Colchester works *are a* disconcerting pointer for the rest of the year.

Clearly much depends on the timing of the next upturn in the steel cycle and that will *not come in time to affect the* second half. Even so, earnings this year of around £3m after *tax would put the shares on a* p/e ratio of around 7 and, with the dividend raised by the maximum, the yield would be 8.8 per cent.

A cautious enough rating in the engineering sector these days, but it is still possible to find blue chips like Tubes on a similar basis.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £20.9m
Sales £78m (£76m)
Pre-tax profits £3.7m (£5.1m)
Dividend gross 2.31p (2.09p)

French Kier

Further write-downs

One still cannot but feel sorry for the shareholders of the former J. L. Kier. The monumental debacle of the merger with W. C. French may now be of only historical interest, but the consequences remain all too evident.

Apart from the catastrophic road building contracts which French had negotiated before the merger, it had also built up a large land bank. The last annual report included a write-*down of the land bank of a* mere £1.8m, which raised a few eyebrows at the time. Now there has been an additional *write-down of £3m.*

In addition, there is also a £425,000 loss on properties and *investments and, on top of* that, *there is a £1.4m loss on* development and property investment because of the inability to generate sufficient trading profits to cover interest payable.

On the construction side the good news is that the French side of the business which still *has two road-building contracts* to complete, has dramatically cut contracting losses from £3.8m to £500,000 and has hopes of breaking *even for the* year, while the Kier group increased profits by 65 per cent to £1.65m. French's house-building operations, however, are still faced with the problem of a relatively slow moving market.

So far the group has managed to leave the stand-by £4.5m convertible loan from the DOE untouched, but it is possible that at least part of it will be *needed next year, opening the* way for the Government to take a stake in the company.

The interim dividend has *again been passed and once* more a nominal final dividend is expected. However, a very modest profit is predicted for *next year.*

Interim 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £4m
Sales £76.5m (£64.5m)
Pre-tax loss £3.8m (£2.4m).
Dividend gross nil (nil)

Oliver Stanley

Development land tax: a tortuous and unnecessary exercise?

According to the published draft clauses (Cmnd 6195) the new Development Land Tax, promised for this Parliamentary session will contain some old and tried fiscal ingredients, and some new, rare and untested ones, all stirred together in a lumpy pudding, quite indigestible unless swallowed with a harsh draught of Community Land Act law to wash it down.

This is, of course, not the first attempt to produce a tax which will collar for the state a share of those juicy development profits we have been hearing about since 1954, when building licences were abo*lished and the post-war prop*erty boom got under way.

There was a 100 per cent development charge in the *Town and Country Planning* Act 1947. Twenty years later we got a Land Commission and a "betterment levy" timed neatly to coincide with the end of the first boom period. Both of these were dismal failures.

Only recently, in December 1973, we were given by Mr *Heath* a "development gains tax"—intended as the answer to the Centrepoint "scandal". To no avail. A few months later Mr Heath's head was on the platter, the property market had broken again and another *new* tax with its gorgeous panoply of definitions, charging rules, sub-provisos and explanatory schedules had, as it were, bit the dust.

This recurring urge to tax super-profits on land development might lead you to suppose that they are immune from other taxation. Not at all. Theoretically they may be caught by either capital gains tax, at a 30 per cent maximum assumed to be too *low a rate; or income or cor*poration taxes which should apply—according to a long and persuasive list of precedent cases—to anyone who starts out with the intention of making a profit on the development, purchase and resale of land.

But perhaps the developers always escape from income tax at the full rate of 98 per cent or corporation tax at 52 per cent by performing sequences of artificial avoidance transactions. Then they will be caught by section 488 of the Income and Corporation Tax Acts which says—crudely summarized—that although you may realize what looks like a capital gain, if you were acting as a developer, you shall be *fully taxed at income tax rates.*

Given all this, why another new tax and what can it hope to achieve? That income taxes *still do not seem to bite very* hard is a weak and shamefaced justification. One novel aim of the new tax is its confiscatory effect—in conjunction with the Community Land Act.

In a sense, it is not a tax at all, but a piece of tortuously complex machinery in the land nationalization process. To secure development value for the state would have been unattractive, if corresponding equal value had to pass from public to private sector as consideration.

The effect of this tax is to justify acquisition at a price which excludes most or all development value. As from the first appointed day under the Community Land Act, the local authority will be entitled to buy land caught by that Act at a net-of-development-land-tax-price.

That *means, assuming the* initial rate of tax to be 80 per cent, that the purchaser will be entitled to deduct from the full market price an amount equal to 80 per cent of the development value element and the vendor will never touch this amount. This being so, and bearing in mind the local authority powers of compulsory purchase, it follows that this tax is going to be in a *different class from its prede*cessors. It appears it will work only too well.

Then later, under the relevant *order, the Secretary of* State can determine a *second* appointed day. When that millenium dawns, authorities will be able to acquire land at a current use price, without any development value being taken into account. That will be the equivalent of a 100 per cent development tax; but in the meantime, 20 per cent is to be left with the private developer, as a transitional concession. After the second appointed day, it will not be legal to sell land for *development to* anyone other than a local authority, so development land tax will then have a very limited *application—to the few* developments not caught by the CLA.

There is also a second objective, which differentiates the new tax from existing taxes. It will be chargeable upon occasions when income taxes are not, in particular upon "the commencement of a project of material development" as well as upon realizations through actual sale.

Question: When does a project of *material development* commence?

Answer: On the earliest date *on which any specified operation* is begun.

Question: When is any specified operation begun?

Answer; When any construction, erection, or foundation laying begins, or where there is any change in the factual use of the land.

In short, liability is designed to arise at a time before cash to pay the tax bill has been received, merely on the occur*rence of events which are sup*posed to signify an unrealized accretion of capital value, that is, the value attributable to the new and more profitable use of land.

This, in short, is a tax on capital, or wealth about to be enacted before the Wealth Tax *Committee of the House has* produced its report. It might have been worth paying lip-service to the existence of the committee, particularly as there was, and still is, a betterment tax already in existence. On the other hand, if you take the view that this is not a tax at all, but a mere expropriation of value to the state, then you hardly need to wait!

This confiscatory feature is emphasized by the absence of exemptions and deferrals—for example, roll-over relief—to produce a blanker coverage, tempered only by the urge to secure that the administration *does not waste powder and* shot trying to collect trivial amounts of tax.

The first £5,000 of development value accruing in a tax year is the proposed exemption, but owner-occupiers are to be allowed to develop their houses and gardens not exceeding in total one acre. There are limits upon this exemption, and anyone erecting a bungalow in his garden for his aged parents *should* take careful advice, particularly if his garden is a large one, or part of his house has been used for *business or professional* purposes.

In short, there will be circumstances when the tax can apply unexpectedly to the amateur developer. It is arguable that it is a tolerable price to pay, if the tax achieves its objectives, always supposing, one believes those objectives were worth achieving in the first place.

There are more substantial practical objections to the tax: firstly it makes land development a more costly exercise, because so high a rate of tax is payable so early in the course *of development. This is the cri*tical difference between development *land* tax and development *gains* tax (Mr Heath's version). In the latter, the tax was not payable until the development was either sold or first let.

The adverse effect of the tax cost on cash flow—bearing in mind borrowing costs—must in the end force up development costs and property prices gen*erally, as developers struggle* to recoup themselves for the heavy tax bill to be paid early in the timetable of events, at a time when the risk of failure still lies ahead.

If Mr Heath's version of the tax did contain any incentive for developers to put property to some income-earning use—which is doubtful—then the new tax eliminates that incentive. The only consolation in sight is for those who might be liable to income taxes at rates higher than 80 per cent.

The amount of the gain under development land tax is to be a deduction in computing *trading profits, providing the* disposal of land is a trading disposal. The effect would be to restrict the rate of charge *to 80 per cent, a result which* can hardly be expected to make anyone stand up and cheer. Still, nowadays, you have to be grateful for such crumbs.

A more negative effect must be to deter would-be developers both from specified operations and from realization of them. The most obvious result of this tax will be to weaken and perhaps destroy the free market in land for development and the entrepreneurial incentive which rides on the back of such a market.

There will be a natural tendency to pause—not sell, but to wait and see. After all, it is arguable, there may be a change of government at the next general election, and the other chaps are bound to repeal this law—even if they substitute their own version.

That must mean less land available for housing and increased domestic house prices. The extent to which this is true will depend on what local authorities eventually do to carry out their functions and what regulations are made *under the Community Land* Act. One view is that it will take them a long time to get their acquisition process under way. All that we have so far is an enabling Act, with all the detail missing.

It will also depend upon the rate finally selected. As 80 per cent is clearly too high and too deterrent a rate, it might be better to settle for the progressive income tax rates instead. Also relief is required where the development proceeds are to be forthwith reinvested. But then, would we need a special development land tax at all? Probably not, except to demonstrate to interested parties, beyond a *shadow of doubt, that the* government is against nasty capitalist property developers.

Giving a new versatility to coal

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent, describes a new research programme which will evaluate the British-pioneered technique of 'fluidized combustion'

Agreements signed in Paris last week under the auspices of the International Energy Agency, *have reflected British pioneer*ing work on a new technique of combustion which could lead to significant economies and other benefits in industrial processes and power generation.

Initially being developed for coal combustion, the technique —known as fluidized combustion—is applicable also to other fuels.

Five joint coal research projects were agreed at the IEA meeting. The largest of these is a £10m project to build and test an experimental fluidized combustion plant which is to be *situated in Britain* (probably at Grimethorpe, near Barnsley).

Britain, West Germany and the United States are sharing the cost of this project. The British contribution will be about £3.5m. The National Coal Board will act as operating agent and will meet one-third of the British share of the cost (with the Government paying the remainder).

The four other projects, jointly financed by a group of 10 countries (the above three, plus Austria, Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden *and Turkey), cover research ser*vices. Together, they are expected to cost about £1m a year.

One of these services is aimed at the more accurate assessment of economically recoverable coal reserves. Another covers the dissemination of the latest technical information on all aspects of coal recovery and use.

A third project will evaluate the cost of new methods of producing and using coal, including the concept of "coalplex" plants which would produce different products from coal (much as an oil refinery produces different products from crude oil).

Finally, another service will concentrate on mining equipment. It will try to combine international knowhow on advanced techniques and study total systems for coal extraction and delivery to the surface.

As indicated by the amounts being spent, the fluidized combustion project is the one expected to show the most immediate promise. The IEA programme follows pioneering research in Britain by the National Coal Board, British Petroleum and the National Research Development Corporation (who together set up a joint company, Combustion Systems, to exploit the process), *with experimental rigs at the* Coal Research Establishment and the British Coal Utilization Research Association.

The principle of fluidized combustion is that the fuel—in this case, finely crushed coal—is burnt in a bed of inert par*ticles such as coal ash. Air is* blown upwards through the bed at such a speed that the mixture of burning coal and ash bubbles up like a boiling liquid—the bed behaves as if it were a fluid.

This gives a highly efficient combustion process. The temperature of the bed, which can be up to one metre deep, is maintained between 750°C and 950°C, low enough to avoid the formation of slag or clinker.

At this temperature, also, nitrogen oxide emissions are *minimized and sulphur dioxide* emissions can be controlled.

Much of the research and development on fluidized combustion to date has been directed towards coal-fired power station boilers, where a significant reduction in capital and running costs is possible.

By operating the fluidized combustion process under pressure (up to perhaps 16 atmospheres), further benefits are *obtained which open up the* possibility of the wider use of gas turbines in power generation.

In this application heat is extracted from the bed as before and the hot, pressurized flue gases are expanded through a gas turbine for electrical power generation. This also opens up the prospect of increasing the efficiency of power generation through combined gas turbine and steam turbine systems.

Previously gas turbines have needed a clean fuel. Attempts to use coal resulted in corrosion and erosion of the turbine blades. High-pressure fluidized combustion could change this situation dramatically, since the lower combustion temperature is associated with a much cleaner combustion gas.

"The high rate of heat *transfer", Combustion Systems* says, "the controllable, low combustion temperatures, the chemical reactions that take place in the bed and the ease of carrying out combustion under pressure lead to the following advantages of fluidized combustion compared with conventional plant producing the same amount of power:

"Up to 75 per cent boiler tube reduction; compact combustion area; smaller boiler volume; efficient operation at temperatures down to 750°C; reduced fouling and corrosion of boiler tubes; lower capital costs; shorter construction period; reduced maintenance costs; simple and effective control of sulphur dioxide emission; reduced nitrogen oxide emission; a variety of power generation cycles; and multi-fuel operation."

Fluidized combustion, it is envisaged, could play an important part in the power-generating elements of the large, highly integrated complexes of coal-based processes known as "coalplexes" which are expected to be built in the future.

"By combining the production of, for example, substitute natural gas, liquid fuels, chemicals and electricity", Mr *Leslie Grainger, NCB science* member explains, "improvements in efficiency and reductions in capital cost are possible. *This can be achieved by using* rejected heat or by-products from one process in another.

"The integration of coal*plexes with iron manufacture* through formed coke, cement and concrete manufacture using mineral matter by-products, or other industrial processes which require process steam or fuel gas, can also be considered."

Flexibility of design, Mr Grainger adds, could possibly enable production of electricity or substitute natural gas to be increased at times of peak demand.

*The Coal Board has mean*while set up a new company, NCB (IEA Services) to manage the five IEA projects. "We are determined to see rapid progress in the technology of using coal", Mr Grainger comments, "as a real contribution to solving energy problems at competitive prices."

Business Diary: Murphy of the NEB • Royal engineers?

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nvestment sectors.

He goes to the NEB on a five-year basis on a salary of £26,000 a year that is "very substantially less than I am getting now" and aims to help Lord Ryder gather "a small staff of absolute quality probably from industry and the City rather than the Civil Service".

"We don't know all the answers," Murphy says, but he is nevertheless impressed by the challenge that the NEB has set itself already with its investments in such controversial situations as British Leyland (once, incidentally, a client of Schroders), Alfred Herbert, Ferranti and Rolls-Royce (1971).

Having been a civil servant, an industrialist and a banker he feels that he should under*stand many of the problems of* the various factions involved, but he stresses that the object is to make the NEB profitable.

High society

The idea, by no means new, of setting up a Royal Society of Engineers, to do for that profession what the Royal Society has done for science as a whole, is apparently being dusted off again.

The Duke of Edinburgh, 10 years president of the Council of Engineering Institutions, the umbrella body for some 175,000 chartered engineers, has been *known to be a proponent of* the idea for some time. That might smooth its path one way and another.

It could certainly be argued that such a Royal Society would bring together a group of top engineers to fill that much-debated vacuum in engineering—a single body that can speak up for the profession *on important matters, from pro*fessional qualifications in Europe to what should be done in the wake of disasters like Flixborough.

One question needing settlement is how to form the initial nucleus of members. There are probably not far short of 100 engineers who are members of the Royal Society itself and they presumably would be approached to see if they wanted also to be fellows of the new society.

The 15 chartered bodies that form the CEI have their own honorary fellows. They and the engineering FRS holders might add up to a core of a couple of hundred.

Achieving that stamp of authority for *the top drawer* organization might need some careful handling. It would be all too easy for the existing Royal Society fellowships still to be seen as the greatest accolade and for the engineering fellowships to be regarded as a second *rank honour.*

Still, with Prince Philip in favour of the idea, the new organization might not have too much trouble in being accepted.

BACA's David Shepherd.

Charter chief

David Shepherd, chairman of the newly-established Baltic Air Charter Association, is inevitably being known around the Baltic Exchange as the chief barker, after the acronym formed by BACA.

Shepherd has, in fact, very little showbiz about him. Aged 45, he is a bearded former sea captain, with all the steady-going attributes of that breed, and when he expresses his determination to expand the membership of 39 of the old Airbrokers' Association to the 100 mark, one is inclined to believe him entirely.

Shepherd's career runs from nine years in the merchant navy to air broking and operational control in state and independent airlines.

At present, he is a director of Skyfreight and of Airline Appointments, the company which operates as a clearing house for jobs in civil aviation.

BACA, needing a coat of arms of their own, have taken the armorial shield from the Baltic Exchange set on top of a pair of wings, "appropriately handlebar in character", according to one of the association's members yesterday.

Bullock brief?

After a number of false starts, it looks as if the Government is at last ready to announce the composition of the group to look into the future shape of worker participation in this country, and it seems as if Sir Alan Bullock is going to chair it.

The veteran of many government inquiries, Sir Alan is likely to find this the most controversial. The CBI has already protested that the whole report is rigged in advance, since it must, under the terms of reference set down by Peter Shore, pay special attention to the role of trade unions.

This alleged bias has caused a number of people to refuse to chair the inquiry, but the delay in announcing Sir Alan's *appointment does not reflect* doubts of his own, if whispers in Westminster are to be believed. Instead, the problem seems to have been agreeing on the names of the committee's other members.

Sir Alan, it seems, wanted assurances that its membership would not be rigged by includ*ing too many union repre*sentatives and officials, while Shore wanted to be certain that the report would fit in with the guidelines he gave it by seeing that it was written by a group broadly in sympathy with the terms of reference.

Just who has won will emerge partially when the names are released, but we won't know for sure until we see the report itself next summer.

Commonwealth of Australia

Ten Year 6½% Bonds due January 1, 1977

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32	1635	2888	4003	5194	6296	7510	8624	9750	11210	12328	13415	15732	17889	19536	21818	23393
43	1636	2999	4050	5240	6304	7526	8626	9763	11217	12332	13816	15749	17921	19562	21828	23489
69	1656	3017	4061	5262	6325	7530	8709	9765	11236	12433	13817	15763	17922	19656	21829	23519
85	1670	3081	4107	5351	6327	7538	8733	9770	11336	12550	13824	15765	17933	19671	21882	23529
95	1674	3091	4108	5378	6401	7549	8747	9810	11342	12282	13826	15845	17941	19875	21900	23531
153	1693	3107	4116	5441	6418	7552	8763	9854	11345	12388	13831	15857	17971	19865	21940	23552
181	1784	3114	4117	5444	6428	7556	8780	9858	11388	12389	13941	15876	18000	19600	21977	23536
294	1855	3166	4129	5458	6430	7559	8810	9863	11390	12393	13956	15881	18057	19913	21997	23703
303	1900	3127	4169	5462	6542	7598	8856	9868	11391	12309	13948	17025	18150	19944	22060	23703
321	1952	3185	4180	5528	6599	7630	8859	9970	11397	12372	13949	17037	18139	20078	22061	23708
327	1977	3195	4225	5530	6600	7675	8874	9995	11444	12394	13970	17048	18190	20090	22114	23748
343	1979	3239	4247	5586	6608	7682	8918	10025	11448	12431	13990	17056	18262	20092	22134	23800
344	1992	3277	4253	5613	6645	7689	8933	10031	11521	12435	14012	17057	18337	20207	22152	23882
402	1999	3311	4258	5630	6655	7693	8944	10049	11525	12466	14013	17076	18372	20278	22160	23895
409	2031	3312	4278	5706	6711	7739	8945	10099	11529	12468	14038	17092	18374	20335	22201	23902
477	2048	3328	4297	5713	6722	7788	8998	10111	11532	12480	14525	17112	18385	20361	22273	23906
488	2055	3332	4302	5726	6727	7796	9015	10118	11535	12520	14527	17122	18387	20362	22281	23931
597	2090	3376	4326	5768	6728	7815	9047	10379	11538	12556	14532	17126	18483	20356	22345	23960
632	2101	3412	4337	5774	6737	7833	9062	10380	11542	12557	14584	17157	18483	20428	22370	23971
642	2104	3419	4390	5791	6746	7852	9132	10443	11577	12569	14624	17164	18530	20444	22400	23987
678	2107	3429	4404	5867	6788	7863	9153	10456	11603	12653	14646	17166	18636	20489	22416	24017
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913	2178	3440	4554	5928	6882	7924	9245	10623	11751	12703	14676	17248	18704	20577	22574	24172
938	2182	3480	4569	5930	6914	7962	9261	10630	11758	12705	14685	17265	18807	20600	22582	24177
940	2199	3542	4587	5958	6916	7977	9263	10634	11775	12711	14698	17282	18927	20621	22606	24213
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1027	2330	3633	4740	5981	6995	8035	9282	10726	11800	12820	14720	17381	19018	20667	22725	24278
1053	2331	3640	4748	5992	7006	8102	9353	10734	11862	12824	14725	17402	19057	20777	22727	24284
1015	2368	3675	4761	6020	7035	8104	9389	10830	11911	12888	14749	17405	19076	20902	22729	24292
1077	2385	3711	4768	6022	7035	8142	9410	10831	11921	12905	14755	17413	19082	21010	22766	24297
1150	2397	3728	4833	6023	7070	8145	9448	10841	11928	12908	14787	17421	19101	21029	22808	24430
1204	2506	3736	4834	6048	7087	8186	9496	10872	11960	12915	14792	17478	19120	21031	22857	24448
1245	2524	3737	4836	6099	7114	8197	9518	10876	11968	12929	14764	17480	19124	21072	22917	24449
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1282	2622	3765	4868	6158	7155	8232	9554	10926	12030	12947	14791	17559	19225	21249	22932	24643
1229	2624	3796	4917	6159	7169	8244	9558	10935	12057	12991	14810	17586	19291	21307	22938	24710
1367	2636	3821	4921	6160	7201	8248	9578	11058	12060	13046	14822	17606	19297	21320	22945	24711
1387	2752	3826	4931	6201	7282	8265	9631	11076	12092	13184	14836	17624	19298	21375	22955	24761
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1432	2767	3890	5132	6227	7310	8461	9635	11188	12120	13202	14868	17697	19204	21400	23244	24971
1525	2768	3948	5156	6264	7321	8462	9686	11184	12122	13245	14873	17726	19354	21445	23264	
1563	2811	3956	5139	6265	7314	8483	9701	11200	12144	13247	14935	17730	19462	21493	23273	
1593	2820	3958	5140	6270	7379	8492	9710	11204	12158	13279	14941	17732	19473	21496	23328	
1631	2852	3990	5142	6294	7417	8564	9715	11209	12182	13355	14942	17819	19532	21498	23332	

The Bonds bearing the numbers above specified will be redeemed and paid on and after January 1, 1976, at the principal amount thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds with all coupons *maturing after said redemption date, at the option of the holder either (a)* at the **Corporate Trust Office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.,** or (b) subject to applicable laws and regulations, at the main offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Antwerp, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt (Main), Munich, London or Paris, *or the Reserve Bank of Australia in London, or Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. in The Netherlands.* Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by check drawn on a bank in New York City, or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained with a bank in New York City.

Coupons maturing on January 1, 1976 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual *manner.*

From and after such redemption date no interest shall accrue upon or in respect of any such Bonds called for redemption as aforesaid.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

November 28, 1975

NOTICE

The following Bond previously called for redemption has not as yet been presented for payment:
17611

BUSINESS BOOKS

Investment: how other nations fare

Company Finance in Europe
by Prof J. M. Samuels, Dr R. E. V. Groves and C. S. Goddard

(The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, £7)

One of the many reasons cited by British companies for their present reluctance to invest in new plant is quite simply that they can see no market for the production such new investment would produce.

And in the sense that much of the business community is almost certainly well and truly saturated with explanations for Britain's lamentable investment record, one might be tempted to doubt the wisdom of three business academics investing their time—and the money of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales—in producing yet more words on the subject.

Fortunately, *Company Finance in Europe* is much more than simply another lengthy string of words bemoaning Britain's investment record and telling us that investment per head of the population in both France and West Germany is roughly double the British equivalent.

The attention paid to corporate investment patterns is, in fact, only a consequence—albeit an inevitable one—of what the authors originally set out to do, namely to provide a comprehensive comparison of the various ways that companies finance themselves in a number of European countries.

This the book does admirably. It takes as its countries for study France, West Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and Italy. Throughout, however, it attempts to draw as many comparisons as possible with the United Kingdom.

Each country covered has its individual chapter, setting out the economic background within which the corporate sector operates, examining the record of the past few years and explaining the way in which the banking system and capital markets operate. In addition, there are chapters on the financing of multinationals, the role of Euro-markets, cross frontier investment and a short chapter on the theory of investment and economic growth.

For the specialist in the field, the book has obvious shortcomings. Notably, of course, much of the information is already a matter of history, even though the main research for the book went on until late 1974. Just as inevitably, comparable figures have not always been available for every country in the study, while there is also the problem common to all books of this kind as to just how comparisons should be measured in a period that has seen some fairly wide divergences in exchange rates.

Those, as I said, are problems that one simply has to live with in producing a book of this type and in no way detract from the virtue of the book as a compendium with useful background information on the financing of companies in Europe—the only regret, perhaps, being that there is no study of Sweden, a country whose corporate financing as well as its personnel policies have been attracting much attention recently.

While the book is largely an assembly of facts, figures and explanations, it does draw conclusions—nor least that Britain would need to invest an additional £20,000m every two years merely to hold its relative status vis-à-vis France and Germany.

But although the authors point to many factors contributing to our present position, including the way in which consistent changes in government policy have undermined confidence, they are particularly critical of the providers of finance and the capital market.

British industry, they argue, has generally suffered rather than benefited from the fact that we have an "over-developed" secondary market, with far too great an emphasis on short-term performance and with the providers of finance demanding too much by way of security and quick returns. What they would like to see is much greater onus placed on the provision of long term loan capital, financed, perhaps, by the banks developing medium and long term savings contracts. The trouble at the moment, of course, is that the banks would find it just about impossible to compete for such funds at a realistic rate.

John Whitmore

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MACMILLAN PRESS

Trends in the way we spend our time

Leisure Industries Review 1975-76

(Gower Press, £19.50)

Trends in the leisure industries are notoriously difficult to predict, as many companies have discovered to their cost. Performance in individual sectors depends on such imponderables as weather and fashion, as well as on more stable factors like disposable income levels and working hours.

Nor do various leisure activities react in a common way. Growth in one area, such as do-it-yourself supplies, may be matched by a decline in another, such as, say, restaurant sales.

Past experience shows that receipts from betting and gaming increase in times of recession. The cheaper alcoholic drinks, especially beer, also tend to benefit from the extra leisure time made available from lay-offs, short-time working and redundancies.

Insofar as broad forecasts have much practical use, the *Leisure Industries Review* has a fairly good track record. The previous review, covering 1973 and 1974, forecast that the annual growth rate of spending on all leisure activities would move more into line with that of total consumer expenditure. This was, in fact, what occurred over this period.

Leisure spending rose by 48.5 per cent over the period 1972 to 1974 against an increase in total consumer expenditure of 46.9 per cent. This is in contrast with the three years to 1971 when the increase on leisure spending at plus 38 per cent significantly outpaced that of total consumer expenditure which went up by 28 per cent.

The *Review* opens with a breakdown of expenditure in the different leisure areas. It shows that a total of £10,750m was spent on leisure activities in 1974 (out of a total consumer expenditure figure of £51,282m).

Within this, the largest outgoings are on holidays (25 per cent), public houses (22 per cent) and betting and gaming (20 per cent). The largest element in the remaining third is catering, followed by television sales, rentals and licences, and hotels.

The *Review* then examines some of the main sectors in turn and concludes with a more detailed analysis of 66 individual companies and their prospects. A notable omission, however, is any evaluation of betting and gaming, which as the third largest leisure activity in terms of consumer expenditure would appear to merit more than a passing mention. It seems inconsistent that sport, which accounts for less than 3.5 per cent of spending should occupy a full 32-page section.

As far as overall forecasts are concerned, the conclusion that less money will be available (in real terms) for leisure activities seems more than a little obvious.

The individual leisure sector evaluations, however, are much more detailed. For holidays, for example, a clear picture of stagnation is painted in all areas except those dealing with incoming tourists.

The *Review* makes useful reading for people with a general interest in the leisure industries. Its greatest value is that it pulls together impressions of a collection of very fragmented fields into a coherent format.

Patricia Tisdall

Wringing smiles out of a tough world

How to Try Hard in Business without Really Succeeding
by Charles Grahame

(George Allen and Unwin, £2.95)

Anybody who can wring smiles out of the preoccupations of the business world—particularly its love of management techniques glossed up in the best polysyllabic dress—for a neat 141 pages is a useful chap to have around these days. This is what Charles Grahame succeeds in doing largely by injecting a nice line in verbal slapstick.

The technique does not lend itself to quoting the quick aphorism; the flavour of the book is best caught by example. *The Interfirm Comparison Technique for Potential Senior Management and the Interviewer Co-Determination Methods . . . I wrote letters of application to the Top Twenty in the Big Business League and settled down to await the rush. Some of my letters were unsuccessful. Nineteen in fact. But . . . Galactic and World Distributors . . . affectionately known in the City as GAWD's own company, invited me to meet the managing director . . . "Mr McTavish", I said, "I produced 5,000 dresses every single week of the year, except Christmas week. I did not design them, nor cut them, nor machine them, neither did I pack and despatch them: I just produced them."*

"No doubt", sneered Mr McTavish, "through prestidigitation." "Not at all", I said . . . "Through organization, administration, hard work and the ability to control my staff."

"We do not employ people like you", he said, "as production managers. . . .

"But we can always use good administrators. . . . One of my companies needs a sales controller."

"Which company?" I asked.

"The Titania Brassière Company."

"I know nothing about brassières", I said doubtfully.

"Neither do I", said Mr McTavish. "and I am chairman of the company."

"I can start on Monday", I said.

Actually there is the odd aphorism. In one of the best chapters, in which Grahame's managerial hero battles to turn a mobile canteen—"licensed for race meetings"—into a catering empire to make Sir Charles Forte tremble, this valuable lesson in business life is enunciated: "Try, strive, fight for what you want with every fibre of your being, and if you fail, as you probably will, buy it".

Sounds familiar.

Derek Harris

Quick guide

The Company Director, by Peter Loose (Jordans, £5.50): a standard work, prepared under the authority of the council of the Institute of Directors, on the role and duties of directors.

Who Owns Whom, Australasia and the Far East 1975-76 (Roskill, £21): an updating of this useful reference work.

The Mark of the Sword, by Tom Girtin (Hutchinson, £6): A history of the Cutlers' Company from 1189 to 1975.

Shipping Economics, by S. G. Sturmey (Macmillan, £10): some controversial essays on shipping conferences and other topics.

Building Societies Year Book, 1975 (Franey, £9.60): the official handbook of the Building Societies Association.

The Principles and Practice of Management, edited by E. F. L. Brech (Longman, £15): more than 1,000 pages of management practice. The third edition of a well-established guide.

Tolley's Income Tax (Benn, £4.25) and **Tolley's Corporation Tax** (Benn, £2), both edited by Eric L. Harvey: the 1975-76 editions of two well-known guides.

Testing Industrial Skills, by Alan Jones and Peter Whittaker (Gower Press, £5.60): how to develop, assess and make use of tests.

The Public Order of Ocean Resources, by P. Sreenivasa Rao (The MIT Press, £11): a critique of the contemporary law of the sea.

Use of Management and Business Literature, edited by K. D. C. Vernon (Butterworths, £9): a guide to information sources for research and development.

Funny Money, by Bernard Hollowood (Macdonald and Jane's, £2.75): a wry view of finance and related subjects.

Tolley

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

ICI trading statement a damper

The stock market's apprehension ahead of ICI's trading report proved well-founded yesterday, and share prices quickly extended their early falls after the chemical giant had disappointed the City with its disclosure that profits for the third quarter had totalled only £66m pre-tax—in line with Business News forecasts but well below some of the more optimistic predictions from market circles.

Selling of industrial shares was fairly light, and marked bargains were a mere 6,548. But the general fall among leading stocks took the *FT* index down to 359.3 at worst, and the closing level of 360.3 showed a net loss of 7.2.

Foreign currency rate predictions lay behind the rise in shares of Harmo Industries to 41½p—above the price offered by bidder Tenneco of the United States, whose bid takes the form of a sterling-dollar convertible loan stock.

Also upsetting the stock market were the City's second thoughts on prospects for a cut in MLR today. And, as reported here yesterday, major investors are becoming nervous about next week's trading report from BP.

Gilts were very quiet. Rumours of a cut in Minimum Lending Rate lingered, but they did not amount to much and there were no other talking points of note.

Activity in "shorts" was at very low levels. If anything, prices tended to come off a shade, but the movement was scarcely noticeable.

"Longs" were also static. Initially, dealers hoped for some follow-through from the firmness after-hours on Wednesday, but this did not materialize. Prices were mostly unchanged.

In the equity market, there was some hurried unscrambling of positions in ICI shares both before and after the announcement of ICI's trading statement. The shares took a sudden tumble in mid-morning after a major stockbroker had suddenly downgraded its forecast from £80m to £65m—a prediction which took the shares down to 314p.

On the announcement of the trading figures, ICI shares dipped to 309p at worst, but rallied to close at 312p a net 2p lower on the day. Turnover was hectic rather than heavy, with at least one major jobber buying stock in a hurry after his forecast had come unstuck.

The other "blue chips" also fell back. Unilever (408p after 406p), Bats (320p), Beecham (332p after 336p) and Reed Int (234p) were among those to close above the worst after a rally in the final hour of trading.

Other chemical shares looked uneasy after the ICI statement. Fisons (370p), Glaxo Hldgs (355p) and Courtaulds (141p) all showed weakness.

Food issues remained distinctly unhappy behind the poor first half performance from Tesco Hldgs—whose shares ended a further 1p down at 45p. Fellow food traders like Cavenhams, Sainsburys (132p) Tate & Lyle (250p) and British Home Stores (138p) suffered fresh losses.

Motor industry shares, too, remained weak as the market assessed the implications of the Chrysler situation. There were nervous selling of shares in Rolls-Royce (65p), British Leyland and Lucas Industries (167p). GKN, heavily committed to the motor industry, eased to 252p after 250p and Tube Investments at 284p were lower.

On the shipping pitch, Furness Withy slid back again as the City digested the reference to the Monopolies Commission of the Eurocanadian Holdings stake. Tramp-owner J. L. Jacobs gave up part of the rise of the previous evening.

The day's batch of rights issue statements came from Amber Day, Anglo American Asphalt and Walter Runciman and were followed by minor gains in the shares of all three companies.

Shares in French Kier slackened after the trading statement, and Tunnel lower in spite of profits which brou profit-takers. There of recovery in shar at 55p, a fea after several dess orders.

The financial unsettled although light. After satisfa results, National cial Banking close 68p, Lloyds Bank Barclays Bank dull and Hambros up a few pence gain.

A fresh burst of buying took shares Engineering to Investors are impre group's strong wo world market for transmission system

Minor losses chalked up against and insurance secto

Among oils, progress could no don's nervousness BP's trading results due next week. BP ther 8p to 528p—a 50p since the peak (370p) shaded by pence.

Gold shares yesterday, but falls small FS Geduld e 25p off at £20¼ a fairly typical for Interest was shown which rallied from close at 119p, a ne following the resu were not far from a pectations.

Equity turnover on was worth £66m (gains). Active stock according to Exch graph, were ICI, Ma Marks & Spence Distillers, Royal In cock & Wilcox, G Geldfields and Shell

Latest dividends

Company (and per values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Abbey Panels (25p) Fin	1.3	1.34	12/2	2.6	2.68
Anglo Am Asphalt (25p) Int	0.87	0.78	2/2	6.5*	1.99
Carding Group (5p) Int	Nil	0.21	—	—	0.21
Ex Telegraph (25p) Int	1.47	1.37	2/1	—	4.05
Fine Art (5p) Int	0.45	0.35	22/1	—	1.01
Flight Refuelling (25p) Int	0.75	0.63	21/1	—	2.13
Thos Hardman (10p) Int	0.32	0.8	—	—	1.63
E. E. Jeavons (25p) Int	0.75	0.75	16/1	—	2.44
Nat & C'cial Bk (25p) Fin	1.09	1.07	12/1	2.14	2.00
Prop & Revers (25p) Int	2.0	2.0	9/1	—	3.88
Props of Hays Wht (£1) Fin	3.13	2.85	23/1	4.43	4.35
Richards (10p) Fin	0.66	0.61	—	0.92	0.87
Scots Inv (25p) Fin	1.59	1.59	4/2	2.05	2.05
600 Group (25p) Int	1.5	1.4	—	—	2.06
Times Veneer (5p) Int	0.17	0.16	7/1	—	0.33†
Triplex Foundries (25p) Int	1.28	1.2	29/1	—	2.74
Tunnel Hldgs (50p) Int	2.71	2.46	29/1	—	8.12
United Wire (25p) Fin	2.3	3.5	23/1	3.7	4.9

*Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Forecast. † Adjusted.*

Higher Hay's Wharf final after second-half relapse

By Peter Elliott

After holding its own at half time with a pre-tax of £1.74m, Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, the shipping, storage, packaging and distribution group, reports a 75 per cent slump in the second half to £489,000.

This has depressed the outturn for the year ended September 30 from £3.69m to £2.23m. Mr R. E. Cook, a director, told Business News that the relapse was due mainly to the recession in shipping. He added that things would not improve in that sector "very quickly" either.

Meanwhile, the board has negotiated a 10-year, £5.4m loan with the Finance Corporation of Industry. The cost of repaying debenture stocks will be about £1.28m.

The first-half profit—slightly up on the £1.73m the year before—was achieved in face of industrial troubles in the Port of London. In May, Sir David Barnett, chairman, said the Kuwait Investment Office had promised the Takeover Panel not to use the voting rights attached to its 34.5 per cent in Hay's until a full offer of 256p a share was made. KIO acquired its stake after successfully bidding for St Martin's Property.

During the past year, says the company, interest charges and other trading costs swelled from £144,000 to £512,000. Earnings a share fell from 14.32p to 9.71p. In spite of all this, the final dividend is lifted from 4.26p to 4.83p, making the year's total 6.81p, against 6.18p.

Poor earnings from Ba through slack demand

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Nov 27

Bayer AG has warned its shareholders that they must expect a more than "token" cut in dividend for this year. The company's chief executive, Dr Herbert Grünswald told the Press that from today's standpoint a dividend cut was unavoidable and a reduction of only one or two points from the 1974 level of 17 per cent would be inadequate.

Bayer is the second of the Big Three German chemical combines to publish its results for the first nine months of this year and like BASF yesterday they show a sharp fall in profits.

Parent company earnings before tax fell by 59.5 per cent to DM 303m (£57m) from DM 748m. While earnings of the Bayer group were 70.9 per cent to DM

Dr Grünewald that earnings were unusually sharp fall over and low capac tion.

Parent company the nine months fell to DM 5,892m, due a sharp fall in direct while world-wide gro over declined by 10 pe DM 13,037m. In ma capacity utilization to between 50 and 60

However, Dr Grün able to report that turn improved in the months giving rise to fidence for the near fu

Utd Wire plummets and payout cut

After the mid-year drop in profits from £732,000 to £517,000, the board of United Wire Group feared that the dividend for the full year might have to be cut as second-half profits would continue to decline.

In the event, pre-tax profits of this Edinburgh-based group have dropped 57.4 per cent to £556,000, and the dividend goes down from 7.37p gross to 5.69p because of a reduced final. Sales went down from £9.7m to £9.1m.

Over the second half-year profits dwindled from £574,000 to £39,000. All companies were affected by the reduction in activity, especially the wire division at Granton and paper trade activities.

After deducting £314,000 (against £16,000) to cover exchange losses on foreign loans, profits for the year are down from £719,000 to £12,000 at attributable level. Earnings a share: 4p, against 9p.

Bowring plans £25m loan stock swap

The directors of C. T. Bowring, advised by Singer and Friedlander, intend to propose terms for the exchange of all its £25.5m outstanding 5 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1981, for a new 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1987.

The offer to exchange the outstanding existing stock will be on the basis that for each £100 nominal of existing stock, holders will receive £75 of the new stock.

The objects are primarily to reduce the conversion price to a level where conversion is likely to be advantageous and thus take place, and secondly to extend the life of the loan stock.

Bowring does not intend to use its powers under the existing loan stock deed to force the exchange of any minority.

Bumper £1.5m for Airfix

Airfix Industries produced pre-tax profits of £1.5m for the six months to September 30. This, which presages a good Christmas for the toy manufacturers, is an increase of some 50 per cent on the comparable period of last year.

The results include a first-time contribution from German subsidiary Plasty Spielzeug, which is some 60 per cent owned. The results do not include the figure from Tri-ang Pedigree (1971) which the group recently acquired.

Mr Ralph Erhmann, chairman of Airfix, makes no forecast for the rest of the year but states "trading continues to be satisfactory". Group turnover rose from £11.2m to £15.9m over the period.

After deducting minority interests of £160,000 in respect of the German company for the six months to the end of June, attributable profits are £720,000 (£530,000).

LMI record interim

Pre-tax profits of London & Midland Industrials rose from £510,000 to a record £629,000 for the half year to September 30. Sales advanced from £5.73m to £6.58m. The board says the balance sheet has been improved by the addition to reserves of the retained earnings of the half year, and together with reduced borrowings, has further strengthened liquidity.

The dividend goes up from 2.2p to 2.46p gross, while earnings a share are 5.5p against 4.1p.

Gleeson higher

A rise in second-half profits from £151,000 to £491,000 leaves the M. J. Gleeson (Contractors) group with a profit of £903,000 for the year to June 30, against £701,000—which was a drop on the £1.1m record for 1972-73.

Turnover has risen from £36m to £45m, and the board says that these levels should be maintained for the current year, but no forecast of profits can be made.

Jump of 25 pc at A'son Strathclyde

Tough controls on stock-levels have helped to keep interest charges down at Anderson Strathclyde, the electrical, mining and mechanical engineers. Interim profits rose 25 per cent to £1.3m and turnover increased from £14.7m to £16.4m, for the six months to September 27, giving a rise in margins from 7.1 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

AERONAUTICAL & GENERAL INSTRUMENTS

Our headline "Partial Closure at Aero & G" earlier this week may have been misleading. The company points out that in fact it is discontinuing some unprofitable lines, but is remaining in all its main areas of business.

PROVINCIAL CITIES TRUST

James Finlay has sold 302,500 ordinary shares in Provincial Cities, reducing their interest to one million ordinary shares.

Tunnel doubles a half-way

By Tony May

Cost reductions a increases are mainly r for the doubling of Holdings' profits to £ tax on turnover up fr to £15.12m for the six September 28. The int dend is raised from 4.25p gross.

However, the trade situation sho improvement. The conditions reported in annual report have and a further drop in has resulted in a 5 reduction in hous volumes. Export de also weakened, and completion of existing at "very low margins" business is available able prices.

On a brighter note, Birkin, the chairma cement group, says board's aim of keeping high has been assist sale of Nairn & Willia the disposal of Esse shire papersack. these account for a ordinary credit of £ the attributable level.

In spite of the excell half profit, Mr Birkin to forecast. Last year went up from £3.7m t

The Australian sub Metro Tunnel, has expectations with an first half.

London & Midland Industrials Ltd

Record profits have been achieved.

Results for the half year to 30 September, 1975 (unaudited)

	6 months Sept 1975 £'000	Sept 1974 £'000	Year to 31 Mar 1975 £'000
Group turnover	6,582	5,739	12,248
Profit before Tax	629	510	1,259
Extraordinary items	(1)	12	48
Taxation	327	265	646
Available to Ordinary Shareholders	287	228	541

- Interim Dividend increased to 1.6p per share.
- Earnings per share increased to 5.5p (4.1p) for half year.
- Group sound financial position further improved.
- All Group companies continue to operate well.

London, 27th November, 1975.
C. M. Beddow, Chairman

LMI Ltd 45 Nottingham Place London W1M 4BL

Valor deep in recession

A severe blow has been dealt Valor, cookers and heaters manufacturer, by the downturn in consumer spending, as its interim figures disclose. Pre-tax profits crashed from £460,000 to £152,000 in the first six months to October 10 on turnover down from £13.2m to £13m. Earnings were cut from 3.94p to 1.30p diluted.

On a discouraging note Mr Michael Montague, chairman, "does not expect a significant variation from the present trend" over the rest of the year. The one ray of light is that profits have recovered from where they were in the second half of the preceding year, thanks to what is termed "an increasingly good trading performance overseas and from exports."

But the group dispatched only 219,614 heaters to the domestic market, compared with over 400,000 for the same period last year. Apparently stocks have now been reduced, but profit margins have been severely affected.

National sales of electric and gas cookers have slumped seriously, and "substantial losses" were sustained by the group's Liverpool cooker factory in consequence. This, states the group, is the chief factor in its poor performance at the present time. The board is considering "a number of alternatives" in respect of this. It does, however, state that it continues to protect the business and widen the base in readiness for a "return to normality."

هكذا من الأصل

AL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

man heads rights queue -for-7 at big discount

hipping and Valter Runci-nies announce involving a an £2m; they American er Day Hold-

eking to raise h an offer of p—a discount the market sis of two for Proceeds will debt and help the operating directors, their iates will take n about 1.42m er cent of the

re-tax profits 5 higher than d £2.51m, the se a sharp rise om 5.64p to

ten) will strengthen the balance sheet and provide cash for expansion. It will involve the *allotment of 5.18 million shares*, bringing the capital to £1.01m, and giving the company trustee *status for the first time.*

The Treasury has consented to an increase in the total dividend to a maximum of 2.08p (against 1.38p) for the current year to April 30 next, and a *total of some 3.2p gross for* the following year.

City recovery benefits Extel

The chief cause of its setback last year, the Burrup Mathieson printing group benefiting *from the improvement in the* volume of City work, Exchange Telegraph (Holdings) ends the first-half to September 30 with pre-tax profits 32 per cent higher at £835,000.

profits Elsewhere, higher

More encouraging, second-half earnings are likely to exceed those of the same period. Activities of the group include printing, supply of sporting and financial news, advertising, etc.

Net profit for the half moved from £323,000 to £395,000, while per-share earnings *advanced 22* per cent to 4.46p. The interim payment is 2.25p gross against 2.05p.

Fine Art going well

Once again Fine Art Developments, the greetings card group, is heading for record profits. For the six months to September 30, pre-tax profits are up from £624,000 to *£711,000 on sales of £10.4m*, against £7.69m. The board says that the results for the year *as a whole will exceed last* year's peak of £2.26m.

Meanwhile, earnings a share are 0.91p, against 0.81p. The dividend is raised from 0.52p to 0.69p and the board intends *to pay the maximum allowed* for the year.

The company has been developing its mail-order side so that it now accounts for about half of the profits—the remainder coming from Christmas cards. The Australian subsidiary is still making losses.

Lawdon valuation

Because of the continuing uncertainties in the property and housing markets, the board of the Lawdon group of residential property developers has asked for an independent valuation of group land and properties. The board wants to consider this valuation before publishing the annual report, so shareholders will have to wait until December.

Hargreaves makes up lost ground

Coming out of a tough ride in the preceding year to March 31 with a profits setback of 10 per cent, Hargreaves Group at the least has regained the leeway with virtually unchanged profits at £1.23m against £1.26m pre-tax *for half* to September 30. Profits include £399,000 (£473,000) from its associate Hargreaves *Fertiliser. Turnover* rose from £38.75m to £45.57m, while per-share earnings are unchanged at 2.8p.

Besides fertilizers, Hargreaves takes in commercial vehicle building, quarrying, plant hire and transport.

Caird omits dividend

There is no interim dividend (1.45p last year) from Caird *(Dundee), after reporting a* pre-tax loss of £55,000, against a profit of £253,000, for the half-year to September 27. Board of this space dyer and carpet printer, decided it was unwise to consider payment of a dividend until full results are known. It notes there has been an upturn in demand during the past few weeks, but it remains to be seen whether this will continue.

Richards up 21 pc

With turnover rising from £6.75m to £7.69m, pre-tax profits of Richards, an Aberdeen-based textile group, shot ahead by 21 per cent for the year to September 30 to a record £546,000. There were no losses from associated companies (against £50,000).

Triplex Foundries

After transferring £105,000 to the fund for deferred repairs, pre-tax profits of Triplex Foundries Group put on 16 per cent to £677,000 for the six months to September 30. Shareholders will get 1.97p, against 1.78p gross.

sphalt

par

me of releasing lts, showing a , Anglo Ameri-nt-based build-oup, brings out ie to bring in with an offer on basis at £1 a with the mar-70p—a discount y Bank are the nd the proceeds nancing a new l plant at Fal-

up from £3.39m *the half to Sep-* pre-tax profit n £167,000 to *the "attribut-* 9,000 to £162,000. contributor was pipeline protec-offshoot. Pre-tax e full term to t (excluding its & J. Glossop) tably top last 0.

y a 'trustee'

he trio of rights, nufacturers and er Day is raising one-for-one basis ce of 10p against vel of 53p. The e (not underwrit-

iefly

LS
steady at £3.1m, s edged up from ,00 for year. Year's (4.12p). *Earnings a* m 9.32p to 9.43p.

REVERSIONARY
fit for half-year to up from £320,000 Profit for full year *be correspondingly* reports. Interim pay-ross (2.98p gross).

OUP
r half-year to end-wn from £3.95m to pre-tax profits up to £141,000. No in-but board will con-when year's results payment of 0.31p year.

DMAN
down from £357,000 half-year to October perienced a pre-tax *against a profit of* n payment cut from 0.5p gross.

MARKETING
Hume says that he ssibility of reaching *287,000 profit, and* rst four months has

SHIONS
r first half, £158,000 Pre-tax loss, £32,000 interim payment ond-half will show position, chairman

VATSON
r up from £863,000 half-year to end-Sep-ax profits rose from £175,000. Board in-ess to date will be or rest *of year*.

BANCAIRE
r scrip issue pro-

IMP. BANK
r year to October 31 $1.659m (Can.) to ance of profits after ppropriations, $94m

DGE COPPER
any, partly owned by n company Falcon-el, has declared a 10c a share—the first *20c for the December* year.

FRANCIS
nual report Mr A. J. chairman of Willows rmaceutical manufac-rts that steps have o restore profitability a situation with a gerous potential" for y has been averted.

TELBEDDE BAGALLA INV
Turnover for year to December 31, £426,000 (£326,500). Pre-tax profit, £110,000 (£47,000).

INCH KENNETH KAJANG RBR
Estimated profit for six months to end-June, £24,000 (£63,000), excluding replanting expenditure of £35,000. Profits adversely affected by lower prices during first half *of 1975.*

E. J. RILEY
Turnover for year to end-July, £4.89m (£2.93m). Pre-tax profit, £351,000 (£240,000). Dividend, 2.19p gross (1.96p gross).

MONKS INV TRUST
Pre-tax revenue for six months to end-Oct, £784,000 (£808,000). *Present indications* are that earnings per share will be about unchanged.

GLENMURRAY INVESTMENT
Trust has negotiated a United States dollar-sterling back-to-back loan of $250,000 for a period of five years from November 26. Proceeds will be *utilized in overseas portfolio investment.*

BARRATT DEVELOPMENTS
Mr L. Barratt, chairman, says number of forward house sales legally contracted so far this year is 40 per cent up on year before. Trading in first four months is *"extremely good", and the* group's strong liquid position is maintained

OUVAH HIGHFIELDS
After all charges, profit £177,000 (£92,000), turnover *£2.47m (£1.65m) for year to December 31, 1974. Earnings a share* 17.02p (8.84p adjusted). Dividend 2.41p (2.20p).

SUMITOMO HEAVY INDUSTRIES
*Board will float a $15m five-*year 9.5 per cent bond at 99.5 per cent *in* the Arab and European capital market on December 9.

JENTIQUE (HOLDINGS)
Current year has started well. Turnover in both clock and furniture divisions show further advancement on the same period last year, *declares Mr F. Crosland, chairman, in his* annual report. The group is in a "very sound financial position".

BRAUN RECOVERY
Board expects an improvement *in profits for the year to September 30*, over very depressed levels of Dm2.62m for 1974. Braun is a subsidiary of Gillette.

INT HOLDINGS IN MERGER
International Holdings, a close-end investment company, is to be merged into Cheapside Dollar Fund, an open-end investment company. Exchange of shares will *be on basis of net asset values on* last business day before merger is effected. International Holdings is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

DISCOUNT BANK INV
Interim payment of 16 per cent for 1975, plus 10 per cent scrip issue. Dividend of 14.54 per cent (adjusted for scrip) paid for 1974.

"THE TIMES" VENEER
Sales for half-year to end-June, £1.48m (£1.45m). Pre-tax profit, £64,000 (£91,000). Interim payment, 0.17p gross (0.166p gross, adjusted for scrip).

SCOTTISH INV TRUST
Profit, after all charges, for year down from £722,000 to £673,000. Dividend, 3.15p gross (3.05p gross).

E. E. JEAVONS
Turnover up from £2.28m to £2.33m in half-year to end-Sept, but pre-tax profit down from £263,000 to £166,000. Payment, *1.15p gross (1.11p gross).* Liquid position is "very strong".

FLIGHT REFUELLING
Pre-tax profit for half-year to end-June, £237,000 (£227,000). Second-half's results should show *"worthwhile improvement"* on first half, board reports. Interim payment, 1.15p gross (1.02p gross).

SILKOLENE LUBRICANTS
On turnover up from £2.07m to £3m, trading profit rose from £307,000 to £367,000 in half-year to end-June. Interim payment, 0.78p gross (0.71p gross).

BISICHI TIN
Pre-tax profit for 1974, including company's share of profit of Nigerian subsidiary, £82,000 (£76,000). Dividend, 0.32p gross (0.29p gross).

McLEOD RUSSEL
Sir John Brown says in annual report that to date about 50 per *cent of year's tea crops have been* sold and he looks forward to a satisfactory profit outcome.

AURORA HOLDINGS
A wide spread of products is helping to offset the worst effects of the engineering recession, Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of Aurora Holdings, told the annual meeting. The balance sheet was *now stronger than for some years* and with the emphasis on communication, group labour relations were good.

LLOYDS BANK LOAN
German firms will be able to purchase £2.5m worth of industrial plant and machinery from UK manufacturers under the £2m line of credit set up under a financial *agreement* between Lloyds Bank and Commerzbank AG and guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

WADE POTTERIES
Sales for year to July 31 rose *by £1.2m to £5.4m, but* pre-tax profits fell from £703,000 to £681,000 The dividend is 1.63p, against 1.46p gross.

Wall St closed

Wall Street and the American markets were closed yesterday for Thanksgiving Day.

d prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
81	104	105
1982	102	103
1988	86	89
80	100	101
87	90	91
1992	100	101
	101¼	102¼
Prop	101	102
Corp 8¾	86	89
1987	89	90
67	88	89
72	99	100
30	97	98½
	96½	98
	96	97
1991	87	88
	101	101
1988	91½	92½
1981	102	103
8 1987	91½	92½
	90	91
nudum 7¾	83½	84½
80	101½	102½
	101½	102½
	100½	101½
789	90	92
1985	99½	100¼
Rate	97	98
1980	95	96
67	89½	90½
85	99	100
8 1987	77	80
Western 9¾	101	102
	85	86
Gill 8½	96	97
1987	92½	93½

	Bid	Offer
Nat Coal Board 8¾ 1988	86	89
New Zealand 9 1980	101¼	102¼
New Zealand 9¾ 1982	101½	102½
Nippon Fudosan 10½ '80	102¼	103¼
Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980	99¼	100¼
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987	89	90
Occidental 10 1981	99	100
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	100¼	101¼
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	89	90
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	103½	105½
Pennwalt 8 1987	92	93
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	91	92
Scanraff 7½ 1990	90½	91½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	96½	97½
Shell 7½ 1987	92	93
Singer 11 1977	98	99
Skandinaviska 10½ 1981	105½	107½
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	101	102
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	98	99
Standard Oil 8½ 1983	99	100
Statsgoretag 9½ 1980	100	101
Sybron 8 1987	90	91
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	86½	87½
Textron 7¾ 1987	86	87
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1960	96	97
Union Oil 7½ 1987	91½	92½
Williams & Glyns 8¾ 1987	78	81
DM BONDS		
CFP 8¾ 1985	99	100
Denmark 9¾ 1989	100	101
ICI 8¾ 1982	98	99
Mexico 9 1982	99½	100½
Nat Westminster 8 1988	92	93
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¾ 1982	98½	99½
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988	91	93
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	64	66
American Express 4¾ 1987	82	84

	Bid	Offer
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	97	99
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	110½	112½
Beatrice Foods 3¾ 1993	105	107
Borden 5 1992	95	97
Borden 6¾ 1991	104	106
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	77	79
Carnation 4 1987	85	87
Chevron 5 1992	99	101
Cummins 6¾ 1986	77	79
Dart 4¾ 1987	85	85
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	101	103
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Federated Dept Stores 4½ 1985	130	133
Ford 5 1988	78	80
Ford 6 1986	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾ 1987	76	80
Gould 5 1987	87	89
General Electric 4¼ 1987	84	86
Gulf and Western 5 1988	86	88
Harris 5 1987	70	72
Honeywell 6 1986	79	81
ITT 4½ 1987	68	70
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	114	116
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	102	104
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	93	95
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	89	91
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	78½	80½
Revlon 4¾ 1987	99	101
Rank Org 4½ 1995	43	45
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	96	98
Squibb 4¾ 1987	87	89
Texaco 4½ 1988	77	79
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	102	104
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	94	96½
Xerox Corp 5 1988	72	73

DM=Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Business to Business

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

ALGERIAN REPUBLIC DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

SONATRACH

NOTICE OF INVITATION FOR INTERNATIONAL BIDS

An invitation for international bids is called for to design, furnish and build an operating plant of liquid ammonia of a capacity of 1,000 metric tonnes/day at Skikda.

1—PROJECT SCOPE AND OBLIGATIONS

— Engineering studies and furnishing of plans of construction
— The construction of the production units, stockage and shipping facilities, necessary buildings
— Starting up of plant to production acceptance

2—PROCUREMENT OF BID BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

Concerned companies, having experience, in the engineering and construction of such process plants, can obtain a copy of the bid book from the authorised SONATRACH representative **at 9, Rue Abou-Nouas—HYDRA—Algiers Tel : 60 40 00 To 05 Zône Industrielle de Skikda Project *AMMONIA* Tél : 95 57 40** effective 10th November 1975.

3—RETURN OF BIDS

The bid documents are to be sent before the date of 5 April 1976 and addressed to

the Vice Président
ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT
SONATRACH 9, Rue Abou Nouas—HYDRA—ALGER,

the documents to be returned under double envelopes.

The inside envelope will be marked
"BID SUBMISSION—DO NOT OPEN".

BUSINESS NOTICES

MAKE BUSINESS A PLEASURE!

If you have staffing problems, why make a headache of them? Because, if you are seeking competent non-secretarial staff, then you ought to know more about the

FOCUS ON
NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

that The Times is bringing out on Thursday, December 4th. It is aimed at a readership—designed to help you find those applicants! Find out how you can use it to your benefit, by *ringing The Times Appointments Team on*

LONDON 01-278 9161.

MANCHESTER 061-834 1234.

Don't leave it to the last minute—our copy deadline is 3.30 p.m. on the 3rd.

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS. factory reconditioned and warranted by IBM. Buy, save up to 30 per cent. Lease 3 yrs. from £2.20 wkly. Rent from £16 per month.—Phone Vertex, 641 2365.

£500 GROSS WEEKLY PROFITS (10 units) is not outrageous in a *new cash-basis, recession-proof* business that could be your first step towards independence. £1,500 gets you started: our clients range from physicians and solicitors to secretaries and airline stewardesses! Documented earnings, full information on our electronic video game programme by writing Calgrant Ltd., 1 West Halkin Street, SW1. Tel. 01-235 2568-2567.

TYPEWRITER / CALCULATORS. Rentals, sales and service. Metyclean, 828 2511.

MARKETING OR EXPORT MANAGEMENT position required by business executive with 20 years experience in practical agriculture and horticulture, and in agricultural consultancy in product marketing in Europe, Africa, and S. America. Agricultural degree, advance marketing certificate. German, Spanish and Portuguese at interpreter level. Box 1432 S, The Times.

STEEL TRADING COMPANY needs flitting time in U.K. for steel coils. Would be on continuing basis and requires heavy duty *equipment. Would also consider* investment in processing company. Box 2004 S, The Times.

BUSINESS SERVICES

LIMITED COMPANIES. JP Company Registration & Co. 1.98 Earl's, 42 *Arran Road, London, S.E.6.*

ROOFING, waterproofing and all roof repairs. Same day, low cost; no job too small. H.R., 794 0801.

REDECORATING or *Alterations?* Large or small jobs, offices, shops, factories or flats. Work carried out after business hours if required. Free estimates, all areas.—Stuarts, 01-549 3161.

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NURSING HOME with licensed geriatric beds and planning permission for a total of 50 beds, available for sale. Situated in prime position in south-east London, overlooking large parkland area. *Please write in first instance* to Box 1758 S, The Times.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ADLER TYPEWRITERS, low low prices.—Woodstock, 837 5714.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by *The Standard Life Assurance Company* (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter *referred to as "the Bill") under* the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:—

To extend the power to borrow *moneys conferred on the Company* by the Standard Life Assurance Company's Act 1925; and for other purposes.

On and after the 4th December 1975 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the price of 10 pence each at the following offices:—

The Head Office of the Company 3 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2XZ;

The office of the Company at Ulster Bank House, Shaftesbury Square, Belfast;

and at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and *Parliamentary* Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November 1975.

DUNDAS & WILSON, C.S., DAVIDSON & SYME, W.S., 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4EZ Solicitors.
MARTIN & Co., *Queen Anne's Chambers,* 28 Broadway, *Westminster* SW1H 9JT Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76
PEOPLE'S DISPENSARY FOR SICK ANIMALS

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (hereinafter referred *to as "the Society") for* leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or *short title for purposes of which* the following is a concise summary:

To specify the modes of objects of investment in which moneys may be invested by the Society.

On and after the 4th December 1975 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the price of 10 pence each at the *Head Office of the* Society at PDSA House, South Street, Dorking, Surrey and at the offices of the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1975.

MARTIN & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, Westminster, London SW1H 9JT. Parliamentary Agents.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:—

1. To make provision for the transfer to the Company of the undertaking of Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Limited (hereinafter referred to as "MBFC");
2. To provide for the continuance in force of all contracts, deeds, indemnities, instructions and other instruments or undertakings entered into by or made with or addressed to MBFC;
3. To provide that enactments and documents containing references to MBFC shall have effect as if such references were to the Company;
4. *With respect to the undertakings of MBFC to make provision* for the transfer of customers' accounts, securities for payment of debts and liabilities and the *custody of documents goods* or other property held by MBFC;
5. To provide for the continuance of actions to which MBFC was party, that documents should continue to be evidence and that the Bankers' Books Evidence Act 1879 shall continue to apply to the books of MBFC;
6. To make provision for the dissolution of MBFC;
7. To enact provisions incidental to or consequent upon the foregoing purposes.

On and after the 4th day of December 1975 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the price of 15 pence each at the following offices:—

The office of Messrs. SHEPHERD & WEDDERBURN, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS

The office of Messrs. GEORGE McILDOWIE & SONS, 26 *Corn Market, Belfast* BT1 4QJ and at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November 1975.

ASHURST, MORRIS CRISP & CO., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DD, Solicitors.
MARTIN & CO., *Queen Anne's* Chambers, 28 Broadway, Westminster, London SW1H 9JT. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-6
SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society (hereinafter referred to as "the Society") for *leave to introduce in the present* Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill"), under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:—

To repeal certain provisions of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society's Acts 1849 to 1973 and to make further provision for the regulation and management of the Society: and for other purposes.

On and after 4th December, 1975 a copy of the Bill may be inspected, and copies thereof obtained at the price of 75p each, at the following offices:

The Principal Office of the Society, 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EP.

The Office of the Society at 10-12 Cophall Avenue, London, EC2R 7AH

The Office of the Society at 11 Donegall Square South, Belfast, BT1 5JE,

and at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November 1975.

MACLAY, MURRAY & SPENS, 169 West George Street, Glasgow G2 2LA, Solicitors.
MARTIN & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, Westminster, *London* SW1H 9JT. Parliamentary Agents.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT — SESSION 1975-76 GREATER LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)

Notice is hereby given that the Greater London Council (in this notice called "the Council") *intend to make, or have made,* application to Parliament for leave to introduce in the session 1975-76 a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill"), *under the above name or short* title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

(1) To increase the maximum penalty which may be imposed for *offences against* any byelaw prohibiting or regulating the conveyance of explosives or other dangerous substances through any tunnel of the Council.

(2) To amend paragraph 4(5) of schedule 12 to the Local Government Act 1972 to enable matters of urgency to be brought before any meeting of the Council.

(3) To empower the Council and the London borough councils to affix traffic signs to buildings fronting or constructed over streets in Greater London and to provide for the payment of compensation.

(4) To empower the Council, the London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London within Greater London for and by agreement with any body or person to construct, repair and maintain buildings or works, and provide professional and technical services in connection therewith.

(5) To amend the definition of "*night cafe*" *in Part VIII* of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1968 so as to extend that part of the Act to premises in a London *borough* or in the City of London which are kept open at any time between 11 PM and 5 AM for the supply of meals and refreshments for consumption off the premises.

(6) Further to amend *Part VIII* of the said Act of 1968 so as to empower a borough council or the Common Council of the City of London to charge such fee *as they may* consider appropriate in connection with the registration of premises as a night cafe.

(7) To provide for the extinguishment in certain circumstances on payment of appropriate compensation of rights of burial in grave spaces in burial grounds owned or maintained by London borough councils or by joint committees *or boards* authorised to exercise burial functions and to authorise the use of the grave spaces for other burials.

(8) To *extend section* 55 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1973 to enable the cost of providing or improving certain children's homes to be included as designated expenditure for the purposes of a scheme made under that section.

(9) To amend section 29 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 so as to extend the definition of "local authority" to include a London borough council.

(10) To empower the council *of the London* Borough of Camden to take and use compulsorily the lands comprising the cemetery known as Highgate Cemetery, Swain's Lane, Camden and belonging or reputed to belong to United Cemeteries Limited and to make provision for the consideration to be paid for such lands.

(11) To provide:—

(a) for the cessation of burials in part or parts of Highgate Cemetery and for compensating in certain circumstances persons whose *burial rights are abrogated;*

(b) for freeing the said part or parts of the cemetery from existing restrictions on its use and for authorising the *improvement* and use of the said part or parts of the cemetery for open space or recreational purposes or as a nature reserve;

(c) for the continuing use of part of the cemetery for burial purposes;

(d) for the removal of tombstones and for the removal and reinterment of human remains.

Notice is hereby given that a plan of the lands which *may be* taken and used compulsorily by the Council of the London Borough of Camden under the powers of the intended Act together with a *book of reference* to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Director-General and Clerk to the Greater London Council *at the* County Hall (Record Office), Westminster Bridge, London, SE1 7PB and with the Chief Executive and Town Clerk of the London *Borough of Camden* at the Town Hall, Euston Road, London, NW1.

Copies of the said plan are available for public inspection *and copies thereof* may be made at the offices mentioned above and at the offices of the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

On and after *the 4th day of* December 1975 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained at the price of 45 pence each *at the offices* of the undersigned Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer and Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this twenty-first day of *November 1975.*

H. E. W. WILSON, 20 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SS, Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, Greater London Council (6806)
DYSON BELL & CO., 15 Great College Street, London SW1P 3RX, *Parliamentary Agents.*

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76
GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY

Notice is hereby given that application has been or will be made to Parliament by the Great Northern *London Cemetery Company* (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill under the above name or short *title for purposes* of which the following is a concise summary:—

1. To incorporate provisions of the Cemeteries Clauses Act 1847;
2. To confirm an agreement between the Company and New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium Limited (hereinafter referred to as "New Southgate") for the reorganisation and future administration of the cemetery administered by the Company under the Great Northern London Cemetery Acts 1855 to 1968 (hereinafter referred to as "the cemetery") including the sale to New Southgate of land forming part of the cemetery (hereinafter referred to as "the transferred land");
3. To provide for and confer powers on New *Southgate with* respect to the maintenance and improvement of the transferred land, including power to carry on the crematorium constructed by the Company, *powers with* respect to memorials and graves, and use of the transferred land as an open space;
4. To empower the Company to *sell or dispose of* the lands described in Schedule 2 to the said Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the *surplus*" lands) being lands within the London Borough *of Barnet* forming parts of the cemetery other than the transferred land;
5. To provide that the surplus lands shall be freed from all trusts, uses, obligations, disabilities and restrictions (including the effects of consecration) attaching thereto by reason of the surplus lands being a disused burial ground or otherwise: and to empower the Company to use, deal with or dispose of the surplus lands free from restrictions;
6. To provide for the removal of human remains;
7. *To provide for the cesser of* the Company's obligations under the Great Northern London Cemetery Acts 1855 to 1968, and the repeal of certain provisions of those Acts; and to provide that the Company be deemed to be a joint stock company.

Copies of a plan marked "Great Northern London Cemetery" showing the surplus lands coloured pink, blue and green were on or before 20th November, 1975 deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords, and in the Private Bill Office, House of Commons, *and a copy of the said* plan is available for inspection at the registered office of the Company, 3 Broad Street Place, London, EC2, and at the offices of the *undermentioned Solicitors* and Parliamentary Agents.

On and after 4th day of December 1975 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies may be obtained at the price of 20 pence each at the offices of the Company at 3 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2, and at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1975.

DYE, LAWRENCE & LEMAN, 11 Golden Square, London W1R 3DU, Solicitors.
MARTIN & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, Westminster, London SW1H 9JT, Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76
WIMBLEDON AND PUTNEY COMMONS

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators (hereinafter *referred to as "the Conservators"*) for leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:—

To make provision for increasing the amount of rates authorised to be levied by the Conservators in pursuance of the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Act 1871.

On and after 4th December 1975 *a copy of the Bill may be inspected* and copies thereof obtained at the price of 10 pence at the office of the Clerk to the Conservators, Manor Cottage, Wimbledon *Common, London SW19* 5NR and at the offices of the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November 1975.

MARTIN & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, Westminster, London SW1H 9JT Parliamentary Agents.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the present Session by the British Transport Docks Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

1. Construction of the following works:—in the borough of Wyre in the county of Lancashire: Work No. 1. A bund or embankment and quay wall in the river Wyre east of the East Jetty of the entrance to Wyre Dock (being in substitution for a portion of Work No. 2 authorised by the British Transport Docks Act 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1974")).

2. Power to the Board to abandon the construction of so much of Works Nos. 1 and 2 authorised by the Act of 1974 as is rendered unnecessary by the proposed works, application of provisions of the Act of 1974 to the *proposed works* and extension of the dredging powers of the Act of 1974 to the proposed works.

3. Acquisition of lands and easements or rights *in lands in* the said borough for the purposes of the proposed works and application of provisions of the Act of 1974 for the purposes of such acquisition.

4. *Extension of time for the* compulsory acquisition of certain lands:—

(a) in the city of Kingston upon Hull in the county of Humberside and in the borough of Newport in the county of Gwent authorised to be acquired by the British Transport Docks Act 1967;

(b) in the parishes of Paull and Preston in the district of Holderness in the county of Humberside authorised to be acquired by the British Transport Docks Act 1973.

5. Continuance in force in their application to the Board until 1st January 1981 of the provisions of section 54 (Powers of police as to search and arrest) of the British Transport Commission Act 1949.

And notice is further given that a plan and sections of the proposed works, including a plan of the lands proposed to be acquired or used *compulsorily, together with a* book of reference to such plan, have been deposited for public inspection with the Chief Executive and Clerk of the Lancashire County Council at his office at County Hall, Preston, PR1 8XJ, and with the Chief Executive of the borough of Wyre at his office at Town Hall, Poulton Le Fylde, Lancashire, FY6 7AP.

On and after the 4th day of December 1975 a copy of the Bill for the intended Act may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 10p for each copy at *the offices of the undermentioned* Solicitor and Parliamentary Agents: the offices of Messrs. Robson McLean & Paterson, W.S., at 28 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, EH3 6QF; the office of the Docks Manager, Dock *Office, Fleetwood*, Lancashire, FY7 6PP; the office of the Docks Manager, Kingston House Tower, Bond Street, Hull, North Humberside, HU1 3ER, and the office of the *Docks Manager*, Dock Office, Alexandra Dock, Newport, Gwent, NPT 3UW.

DATED this 28th day of November, 1975.

K. M. TURNER, British Transport Docks Board, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JY.
Solicitor.
SHERWOOD & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 41 Tothill Street, Westminster, London, SW1H 9LG. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise *summary*:—

1. To make provision for the transfer to the Company of the undertaking of Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Limited (hereinafter *referred to as "MBFC");*
2. To provide for the continuance in force of all contracts, deeds, indemnities, instructions and other instruments or undertakings entered into by or made with or addressed to MBFC;
3. To provide that enactments and documents containing references to MBFC shall have effect as if such references were to the Company;
4. With respect to the undertaking of MBFC to make provision for the transfer of customers' accounts, securities for payment of debts and liabilities and the custody of documents goods or other property held by MBFC;
5. To provide for the continuance of actions to which *MBFC* was party, that documents should continue to be evidence and that the Bankers' Books Evidence Act 1879 shall continue to apply to the books of MBFC;
6. To make provision for the dissolution of MBFC;
7. To enact provisions incidental *to or consequent upon the foregoing purposes.*

On and after the 4th day of December 1975 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the prices of 15p each at the following offices:—

The office of Messrs. SHEPHERD & WEDDERBURN, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS

The office of Messrs. GEORGE McILDOWIE & SONS, 26 Corn Market, Belfast BT1 1QJ and at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November 1975

ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO., 17 *Throgmorton* Avenue, EC2N 2DD. Solicitors
MARTIN & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, Westminster, London SW1H 9JT. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1975-76
BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS (FELIXSTOWE)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application is being made to Parliament in the present Session *by the British Transport Docks* Board ("the Board") for an Act under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:—

To extend the statutory functions of the Board to include powers and duties with respect to the Port of Felixstowe; to vest in the Board all the ordinary stock of the Felixstowe *Dock and Railway Company ("the* Company"); to provide for payment to the holders of ordinary stock units of the Company of £1.60 for each such stock unit, for *cancellation of the certificates of title* of such stock units, and for the validation of references to such stock units in deeds, wills and other instruments and the saving of trusts *and liabilities* applicable to any holding thereof; to confirm an agreement made between the Board and the Company: and to make further provision in connection with the *purposes aforesaid.*

On and after the 4th day of December 1975 a copy of the Bill for the intended Act may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of *15p, for each copy at the office of* the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company at Felixstowe Dock, Felixstowe, *Suffolk*, at the offices of Messrs. Robson McLean & Paterson, W.S., *at 28 Abercromby Place*, Edinburgh, EH3 6QF, at the offices of Messrs. McKinty & Wright, at Brand's Buildings, Fountain Street, Belfast, BT1 5FL, and at the offices *of the undermentioned Solicitor and* Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1975.

K. M. TURNER, British *Transport Docks Board, Melbury* House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JY Solicitor.
SHERWOOD & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 41 Tothill Street, Westminster, London, SW1H 9LG. Parliamentary Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES

OFFICIAL NOTICE
PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME

We, ALEXANDER SHIPPING & CO. LTD., of 55 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 2BR, hereby give *notice, that in consequence of* TERMINATION OF CHARTER, we have applied to the Department of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of *our ship "IRON BANBURY"* of NEWCASTLE, official number 357375, of gross tonnage 11,380.73 tons, of registered tonnage 6,078.11 tons, heretofore owned by us for *permission to change her name* to "BANBURY" to be registered at the Port of NEWCASTLE in the same new name as owned by us.

Any objections to the proposed *change of name* must be sent to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, Llantrisant Road, Cardiff, CF5 2YS, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at London this 24th day of November, 1975
for ALEXANDER SHIPPING CO. Ltd
H. BANBURY,
Director.

Notice is hereby given that the REVEREND ARTHUR EDWARD BOND (Father Stephen, O.S.P.) of The Abbey, Alton, Hampshire, is applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY.

Notice is hereby given that SAT PAL VERMA of 52 Grange Road, West Bromwich, West Midlands, is applying to the Home Secretary for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and that any person who knows any reason why this should not be *granted* should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

HONGKONG URBAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

NOTICE OF EXHUMATION

Notice is hereby given by the Director of Urban Services, Hongkong, that it is intended *to exhume 3,467 graves* and remove an ossuary now in the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley, Hongkong, to make way for works associated with the proposed tunnel from Happy Valley to Aberdeen.

Most of the graves dated back to the 19th *Century or the early years of* the 20th Century, but a few are as recent as the 1950s and 1960s, and a very small number are as recent as the early 1970s.

A full list of all graves is contained in the 28th November issue of the Hongkong Government Gazette. Copies of the list are now available for scrutiny at the Hongkong Government Office, No. 6 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB.

Remains in graves with monuments not claimed by 28th December, 1975, will be exhumed and reburied in other parts of the same cemetery, and the monuments reprovisioned at *public expense, while remains in graves with no monuments* will be exhumed and deposited in an ossuary to be constructed in the cemetery. However, any person wishing to arrange privately for the exhumation or removal elsewhere *of any of the remains* in those 3,467 graves is invited to apply to the

DIRECTOR OF URBAN SERVICES,
HONG KONG

before 28th December, 1975.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was slightly easier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £555-64 a metric ton; three months, £584-84.50. Sales, 2,350 tons. Cash cathodes £551-52.50; three months, £571-72.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £566.50-67; three months, £586.50-87. Settlement, £567. Sales, 11,075 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £552.50-53; three months, £572.50-73.50. Settlement, £553. Sales, 550 tons.

SILVER: Trading was modest and values were about 1p up in all positions.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 207.70p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 421.9); three months, 213.90p (429.7c); six months, 220.40p (438c); one-year, 235.90p (456.8c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon: Cash, 207-07.2p; three months, 213.3-13.5c; seven months, 222-22.4p. Sales, 40 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, 207.4-07.6p; three months, 213.7-13.8p; seven months, 222.4-22.9p. Settlement, 207.6p. Sales, 210 lots (mainly carries).

TIN lost £10 for standard cash and £7.00 for three months in a market lacking outside demand.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,047-55 a metric ton; three months, £3,115-20. Sales, 140 tons. High grade, Cash, £3,047-55; three months, £3,115-20. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,055-65; three months, £3,115-20. Settlement, £3,055. Sales, 165 tons. High grade, cash, £3,055-65; three months, £3,115-20. Settlement, £3,065. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, M$958.375 a picul.

LEAD was quiet and featureless.—Afternoon.—Cash, £162-62.25 a metric ton; three months, £169-69.25. Sales, 875 tons. Morning.—Cash, £163-63.25; three months, £170-70.25. Settlement, £163.25. Sales, 2,600 tons (mainly carries).

ZINC was quiet and steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £334-34.50 a metric ton; three months, £347-47.50. Sales, 2,075 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £334.50-34.75; three months, £347.50-48. Settlement, £334.75. Sales, 7,125 tons (mainly carries). Producers' price, £390 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was unchanged at £71.40 ($143) a troy ounce.

COFFEE: Robusta futures were fairly steady although spot dropped £7.—ROBUSTAS.—Nov, £710-718 per metric ton; Jan, £716-718; March £715-711; May, £714-715; July, £717-718; Sept, £722-725; Nov, £726-727. Sales: 581 lots, including 24 options.

COCOA futures were steady although nearby December put on £7.25.—Dec, £554.50-55.50 per metric ton; March, £539.50-50.00; May, £613-14; July, £606-06.50; Sept, £590-601; Dec, £593-94; March, £591-92. Sales, 1,610 lots. ICO prices: daily 54.51c; 15-day average 53.50c; 22-day average 56.50c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were quiet. The London daily prices were: "raws" £153 (£1 up); "whites" £170 (unchanged).—Dec, unquoted; March, £157.20-57.50 per long ton; May, £159-59.20; Aug, £160.35-60.65; Oct, £160.75-61.20; Dec, £160.80-61.30; March, £160.05-61.00. Sales: 1,233 lots. ISA prices: 15.01c; 17-day average 15.48c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet.—Dec, £85.90-85.50 per metric ton; Feb, £85.30-85.40; April, £85.10-86.20; June, £87.10-87.50; Aug, £88.70-89.20; Oct, £88.90-89.00. Sales: 26 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Imported grain markets remained subdued with no significant change in sellers quotations. The closure of United States markets was a restraining factor.

WHEAT.—United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Jan, £99.25; Feb, £99.95; March, £102.50 direct Tilbury. April mid-May, £99.15; May, £99.05; June, £99.35; July, £99.65 trans-shipment east coast. EEC feed: Nov, £65.75; Dec, £65.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French: Nov, £65.50; Dec, £66; Jan, £67 trans-shipment east coast seller. South Africa white: Jan, £68.25; Feb, £68.50; March £68.75 United Kingdom. South Africa yellow: Jan, £67.25; Feb, £67.50; March, £67.75 United Kingdom. All per long ton cif United Kingdom unless stated.

BARLEY was unquoted.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was quiet: Jan, £62.20; March, £64.30; May, £65.80; Sept, £65.20. WHEAT was quiet: Jan, £64.10; March, £65.75; May, £67.15; Sept, £66.50.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Wiltshire	—	£60.70	£60.00
South Lincoln	—	£60.70	£60.00

MARK LANE.—Very quiet conditions pervaded all sections of the London market and values showed no change from Wednesday. The following are average sellers quotations per long ton for delivery London area: Wheat milling Dec £64.50; Jan-March £66.00. Denaturable, Dec £64; Jan-March £65. Barley feed Dec £65.

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 27.—UK: Cattle £21.35 per live cwt (+0.70). Sheep 37.2p per lb EDCW (—0.3). Pigs £5.03 per sc LW (—0.00). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 4.6 per cent, average price £21.85 (+0.60). Sheep numbers down 20.6 per cent, average price 37.9p (—). Pig numbers down 7.6 per cent, average price £5.03 (—0.10). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 14.0 per cent, average price £20.70 (+0.38). Sheep numbers down 17.0 per cent, average price 34.9p (—1.7). Pigs nil.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	11%
First London Secs	11%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*11%
Lloyds Bank	11%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster ..	11%
Rossminster Acc's	11%
Shenley Trust	12½%
20th Century Bank	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 7½%, up to £25,000, 7¾%, over £25,000, 8¼%.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 142.63 on November 25 against 141.65 a week earlier.

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Bristol 12¾% 1981 (£98½)	[illegible]
Coventry 12½% 1980 (£99½)	[illegible]
Free State Gold 20c (£1½)	[illegible]
Lon Wirless Pf (1)	[illegible]
Rickmansworth 9¾% Cnv (£100)	[illegible]
Thurrock 12½% 1980 (£100)	[illegible]
Do 14% 1980 (£100)	[illegible]
Lee Valley Water 8% Pf (1)	[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Berisford (S. W.) (34)	Jan 5	96 prem—2
Berr Wiggins (25)	Jan 7	1p prem—1p
Eric Hogue Sts (254)	..	51 prem—10
Cooper-Neill (22)	..	12 prem—2
Charlie Dale (1)	Jan 9	8p prem—3
Fenner Hldgs (30)	..	3p prem—1
Harrison (R) (67)	Jan 7	125 prem
Hefuck (40)	Jan 6	32 prem—2
Kalkbarco (10)	Jan 16	118 prem—4
Nat Bnk Aust (A$1.57)	..	140 prem
Toolins (192)	..	15 prem
Watson and Philip (20)	..	4—2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £25 paid. b £10 paid. c £50 paid. f £30 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

1974 75 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
55	25	Armitage & Rhodes	25	—	3.0	12.0	6.6
99	94	Deborah Services	99	—	7.5	7.6	5.2
134	90	Henry Sykes	134	—	4.9	3.7	8.9
61	18	Twinlock Ord	26	—	0.9	3.6	6.4
66	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	54	—	12.0	22.2	—
62	48	Unilock Holdings	62	—	4.5	7.3	11.9

Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed firmer on the foreign exchanges yesterday, building on Wednesday's advances. President Ford's overnight proposals of Federal aid for New York was the principal factor behind its strength. With the problem of New York's finances now effectively solved, dealers expect the United States recovery to become the main factor influencing the dollar's trend against European units.

Sterling closed 35 points lower against the dollar, at $2.0290. It is now nearing its lowest-ever point against the dollar, amid widespread expectations of a ½ point reduction in the United Kingdom minimum lending rate today.

The pound's effective rate was finally unchanged at 29.8 per cent.

In the only confirmed central bank intervention the Bundesbank sold $5.25m at the Frankfurt "fix" to even out supply and demand.

Gold fell $1.50 an ounce, to $138.75.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) November 27	Market rates (close) November 27
New York	$2.0260-0325	$2.0285-0295
Montreal	$2.0506-0545	$2.0510-0520
Amsterdam	5.43½-49½	5.44½-45½
Brussels	79.40-80.20f	79.90-80.10f
Copenhagen	12.53-57k	12.54½-55½k
Frankfurt	5.30-32m	5.31½-32½m
Lisbon	54.70-50e	54.60-80e
Madrid	120.70-121.10p	120.75-85p
Milan	1383-91lr	1386-88lr
Oslo	11.24½-27½k	11.25½-26½k
Paris	9.01½-04½f	9.02½-03½f
Stockholm	8.93-96k	8.94-95k
Tokyo	612-20y	614½-16½y
Vienna	37.40-60sch	37.50-70sch
Zurich	5.42½-45f	5.42½-43½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 29.8 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.95-.85c prem	2.50-2.40c prem
Montreal	.40-.30c prem	1.0-.90c prem
Amsterdam	3¼-2¼c prem	[illegible]
Brussels	40-30c prem	110-90c prem
Copenhagen	5-3ore prem	20-10ore prem
Frankfurt	4-3pf prem	10¼-9¼pf prem
Lisbon	40c prem-30c disc	75c prem-25c disc
Milan	4-6lr prem	[illegible]
Oslo	4¼-3¼ore prem	13¼-11¼ore prem
Paris	4¼-3¼c prem	10-9c prem
Stockholm	3¼-1¼ore prem	10-8ore prem
Vienna	35-10gro prem	70-40gro prem
Zurich	4¼-3¼c prem	11-10c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9985-91.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5¼-5¾; seven days, 5¼-5¾; one month, 6¼-6⅛; three months, 6⅝-6¾; six months, 7¼-7⅜.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $140.00 (an ounce); pm, $139.00.

Krugerrand (per coin): $142-144 (£70-71) (domestic); $142-144 (£70-71) (international). Sovereigns (old), $42.25-43.25 (£20.75-21.25); new $42.50-44.50 (£21-22) (international).

Discount market

Day-today credit conditions on Lombard Street were again very tight and the Bank of England was required to assist the market on a very large scale. The authorities bought Treasury bills from both the banks and the houses, and corporation bills directly from the houses. It was thought the help may have been a little over-done.

Numerous adverse factors were only partly offset by Government disbursements exceeding revenue transfers to the Exchequer.

Rates hardened from an opening around 11¼ per cent to touch 11½ per cent at one time. Following Bank of England intervention, balances were being picked up between 10¾ and 11 per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11¼% (Last changed 14.11.75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 11%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 11¼ Close 11¼
Week Fixed: 11¼-11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11	2 months	10¾
3 months	11	3 months	10¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)
[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds
[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. CD Rates (%)
[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)
[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)
[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 12¼ 6 months 12¼

Finance House Base Rate 11½

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. e Dealings suspended. s Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. [illegible] (27) 2nd Thursday of month. (28) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (29) 4th Thursday of month. (30) 1st working day of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 24th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

NOTICE

to the Stockholders of

INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS CORPORA[TION]

and

THE CHEAPSIDE DOLLAR FUND LIMI[TED]

Separate meetings of the Stockholders of International Holdings Corporation and The Cheapside [...] notices of which are set out below, will be held on December 19, 1975 at the offices of Comm[ercial Trust Company of] New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A., to consider a proposal to merge [...] into The Cheapside Dollar Fund Limited, an open end mutual fund located in New York City and [...] Incorporated.

Only Stockholders listed on the share register on October 20, 1975 may exercise votes. Where Stock[...] as nominees for others, votes may not be exercised unless specific instructions are received from the [...] order that the merger may become effective, holders of a majority of the shares must vote in favour of [...] **ingly all beneficial owners of International Holdings and Cheapside shares (regardless of [...] shares owned) are requested by the Directors of International Holdings and Cheapside to give [...] instructions to the registered holders.**

A circular letter containing information concerning the two companies and the proposed merger together [...] Proxy may be obtained at the offices of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 120 Cheapside, London [...] England (telephone 01-583 4000) who will assist the respective owners of shares in International [...] and Cheapside in giving instructions to those registered holders who may vote the shares.

Dated: November 21, 1975

INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS CORPORATION
ONE STATE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 1000[4]
THE CHEAPSIDE DOLLAR FUND LIMITED
ONE STATE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 1000[4]

INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS CORPORATIO[N]

One State Street
New York, New York 10004
Telephone: (212) 269-6500

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO BE H[ELD] DECEMBER 19, 1975

To the Stockholders of International Holdings Corporation:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of International Holdings Corpora[tion, a ...] corporation ("Holdings"), will be held at 10.30 a.m., New York City time, on December 19, 1975, at the [offices of] Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the following pu[rposes]:

1. To consider and vote on a proposed merger (the "Merger") of Holdings into The Cheapside Dollar F[und] ("Cheapside"), which will be the continuing corporation, the terms and conditions of which are de[scribed in the] Joint Proxy Statement and set forth in full in the Agreement and Articles of Merger between Cheapside a[nd ...] a copy of which is annexed thereto. As more fully described in the Joint Proxy Statement, upon consum[mation of the] Merger, a new Investment Advisory Contract between Cheapside and its investment adviser, Schroders [...] will become effective; and
2. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournments thereof.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on October 20, 1975 as the record date for determin[ing] Stockholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the meeting. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Robert K. Parsons, *Secretary*
November 21, 1975

Whether or not they expect to be present at the meeting Stockholders are requested to date, sign and return [...] card. Proxies may be revoked at any time prior to their exercise by notification in writing (or in person if the S[tockholder] attends the meeting) to the Secretary of Holdings. Attendance at the meeting will not of itself revoke the proxy.

THE CHEAPSIDE DOLLAR FUND LIMITED

One State Street
New York, New York 10004
Telephone: (212) 269-6500

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO BE HE[LD] DECEMBER 19, 1975

To the Stockholders of The Cheapside Dollar Fund Limited:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of Stockholders of The Cheapside Dollar Fund Limited, a Maryland c[orpora]tion ("Cheapside"), will be held at 10.00 a.m., New York City time, on December 19, 1975, at the offices of Com[mercial] Trust Company of New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote on a proposed merger (the "Merger") of International Holdings Corporation ("Holdings") [into] Cheapside, which will be the continuing corporation, the terms and conditions of which are described [in the] Joint Proxy Statement and set forth in full in the Agreement and Articles of Merger between Cheapside and Ho[ldings,] a copy of which is annexed thereto. Consummation of the Merger will, among other things, increase the num[ber] of the Board of Directors of Cheapside to fifteen, including eight of the present ten directors of Cheapside [and] new directors, all of whom presently serve as directors of Holdings and amend the Articles of Incorpora[tion of] Cheapside to increase the number of shares of Common Stock which Cheapside is authorized to issue and to [...] the provision authorizing the Board of Directors to establish a redemption fee for Cheapside Common Stock;
2. To consider and vote on a new Investment Advisory Contract with Schroders Incorporated for a term comme[ncing on] the effective date of the Merger and ending March 1, 1977, subject to annual renewal thereafter as provided th[erein];
3. To consider and vote on a change in Cheapside's subclassification under Section 5 of the Investment Compa[ny Act of] 1940 from a non-diversified to a diversified investment company, such change to be operative upon the effec[tiveness] of the Merger; and
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournments thereof.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on October 20, 1975 as the record date for determinatio[n of] Stockholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the meeting. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Robert K. Parsons, *Secretary*.
November 21, 1975

Whether or not they expect to be present at the meeting Stockholders are requested to date, sign and return the pro[xy.] Proxies may be revoked at any time prior to their exercise by notification in writing (or in person if the Stockholder [attends] the meeting) to the Secretary of Cheapside. Attendance at the meeting will not of itself revoke the proxy.

LONRHO

Year ended 30th September, 197[5]

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group for the year ended 30th September, 1975 are:–

	1975 £m	1974 £m	Percentage Increase %
TURNOVER (Note 1)	**592.5**	**349.2**	**70**
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			
Group	54.4	39.7	
Associates	7.6	6.8	
	62.0	**46.5**	**33**
Taxation	(31.9)	(23.4)	
	30.1	23.1	
Minority Interests	(9.7)	(7.9)	
ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT before extraordinary items (Note 2)	**20.4**	**15.2**	**34**
EARNINGS PER SHARE	**22.2p**	**19.3p**	**15**

NOTES
1. Turnover The amount included in respect of the Associated Companies' turnover is £[...] (1974 £27.5m).
2. Extraordinary Items It is anticipated that there will be a significant net credit of ex[tra]ordinary items which will chiefly arise from currency realignments.

Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL — *27 November 19[75]*

مركز أمن الأصل

Westonbirt, near Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

Residential property

A rural power house

Not all stone houses built in the Cotswold style are old. Woodlands, at Westonbirt, near Tetbury, Gloucestershire, was built about 1925, with *stone mullioned windows, leaded lights and dripstones* under a stone-tiled roof. It has three main reception rooms, a main bedroom and bathroom suite and four further bedrooms. Paddocks surround the house, and three acres of mixed woodland brings the total property to about 7½ acres. The price is £50,000 through R. A. Bennett and Partners, of Cirencester.

Anyone looking for a reasonably priced country cottage might be interested in a semi-detached pair known as 1 and 2 Rickling Cottages, on the edge of the village of Quendon, Essex. They are thatched and possibly date from late Tudor times. They are in good structural and decorative order. Each has two reception rooms; one has two and the other three bedrooms. They are for sale either separately at £13,000 each, or together for conversion into a single dwelling at about £25,000. The agents are Savills, of London and Chelmsford.

The London office of the *same agents is dealing with* Thankerton House, at Windlesham, near Sunningdale. The house dates in part from the early nineteenth-century and has three reception rooms, six main bedrooms and a self-contained flat with five more bedrooms. There are also a gardener's flat and a lodge cottage, which is let. The house stands in about 10 acres of unusually fine gardens and grounds. They were formerly part of the Sunningdale Nurseries, and contain a selection of rhododendrons, azaleas and some rare trees. The house has its own private electrical generator sufficient for domestic requirements. The price is £105,000.

Gerald Ely

Appointments Vacant
also on page 11

GENERAL VACANCIES

OVERSEAS SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHING

The Overseas Department of Macmillan Education wishes to appoint a man or woman to initiate and follow up publishing projects in a developing market and to liaise between authors and the company's editors. The ideal person would probably be a graduate, aged between 22 and 26, single, and with at least a year's experience of educational publishing (either editorial or sales) or of teaching in a developing country. The person appointed will be based overseas, initially for two years, and will be expected to make a positive contribution to the company's publishing programme. Please apply in confidence with details of age, experience and qualifications to:

A. RIDSDALE,
MANAGING EDITOR,
DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS EDUCATION,
MACMILLAN EDUCATION,
HOUNDMILLS, BASINGSTOKE, HANTS.

ALANGATE AGENCY

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80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 588 0147
119-121 Kingsway, W.C.2. 405 0654
DRAKE PERSONNEL

ASSISTANT (age immaterial) required for Manager in the Legal Action Dept. Must be knowledgeable in field of debt recovery. North London.—01-346 9471.

WELL EDUCATED young men (18-20) will find a choice of good careers through COVENT GARDEN APPOINTMENTS, 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

SKI CLUB needs person with exceptional but subtle sales ability to join young sales team. Phone WESC. 01-940 7783 and ask for Peter.

EXPORT Credit Controller (30-35) for Fashion House. Experienced export sales ledgers and foreign currencies. Telephone Shubello. 209 8333, Lisa Kyle.

MANAGER REQUIRED at Powderham Castle from 1st January, 1976. For particulars apply Stratton & Holborow, The Estate Office, Powderham Castle, Kenton, Exeter.

WINE BAR.—Trained Manager/Manageress for busy Wine Bar below wanted. Age 21-28, well spoken, neat. No evenings or weekends. Good pay, etc. Previous knowledge not needed. Good references essential.—Write C. A. Layton, 12 Eaton Terrace, London, S.W.1.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

PENZANCE SOLICITORS

with two partners require Solicitor who can deal unsupervised with High Court litigation and also general country practice as required. Advocacy an advantage but newly qualified person with High Court experience during Articles suitable. Attractive salary and prospects. Vivian Thomas & Jarvis, 3a Alverton Street, Penzance, Cornwall. Telephone Penzance 4261.

WEST END SOLICITOR

Specialising in – Divorce/Matrimonial work offers interesting and well-paid position to experienced Admitted or Unadmitted Assistant.

Applicants should write with full details to Box 1319 S, The Times.

LONDON LEGAL BUREAU. Specialists to the legal profession. Central London and rural vacancy list available on request. No fees to applicants. Ring 278 6897.

ALANGATE Legal Staffs. The specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs Rolnick, Miss Harkness or Mr Gates, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, WC2 (off Kingsway).

BEE PROFESSIONAL STAFF offer confidential service to solicitors and unadmitted staff.—Phone Brighton (0273) 602828, or write to Mrs. B. Edwards, 51 Queens Road, Brighton, Sussex (100 yds. Brighton Station).

DURHAM—whole time Clerk to Justices—see £6,000+

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Asst. City Solicitor.—See £6,000+ col.

ACCOUNTANCY

COMPANY ACCOUNTANT BRENTFORD BASED

Organisation requires group accountant to supervise all accounting functions. The successful applicant to have at least Part 4 of ACCA examinations, some commercial experience and will probably be aged around 30 years. Salary *approximately £4,000 p.a.* according to experience. Replies, to:—

Mr. R. Paris.
STRAND GLASSTYRE Ltd.,
Brentway Trading Estate,
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Reply Box 1881 S, The Times.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT, circa £5,000 plus, car, young A.C.A./A.C.C.A. with 2-3 years first class practical experience. Very large manufacturing and Import/Export Co., S.W.1. Albany Accountants, 629 7588.

ACCOUNTANT (qualified) responsible for control of accounts of active business, S.W.7. Age to 45. Some w/ends. Salary neg. —589 6256.

OPENINGS at all levels in the Profession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington. 01-937 6201.

TEMPS. £3.50-£3.00 p.h. and permanent Accounting appointments, £2,500 to £10,000. Tel. Hamilton Walker, 01-256 0426.

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ALANGATE Business transfer dept., a country wide service specialising in negotiation, sales and purchase of legal practices and members. Address all inquiries to Mr W. Keay, Alangate Agency, 6 Great Queen St., London, WC2B 5DG or tel. 01-405 7201, ext 39.

COST ACCOUNTANT, £3,500, good prospects in engineering Co., W.6. Albany Accountants, 629 7588.

BOOKKEEPER, c £5,000, City Co. Aged 25-30ish. Tel.: 734 5444, Wren Bureau.

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of
Fairleigh Dickinson University

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of Resident Tutor in the field of ECONOMICS tenable from February 1, 1976.

Salary range of £1,820.00 to £2,600.00 per year with full accommodation and board.

Applicants should write or telephone Wroxton St. Mary 439.

YEHUDI MENUHIN SCHOOL

Part-time Biology Teacher, trained graduate with an interest in Environment Science required from January 1976, to teach up to 'O' and 'A' level standard. Please send curriculum vitae to the Headmaster,

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COUNTY SURVEYOR for Northamptonshire. See today's £5,000 plus Appointments Page.

YOUNG ENTHUSIASTIC GRADUATE to teach Geography (O and A level) in a private North London college.—Tel. 202 8985.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
LECTURESHIP IN HYDROLOGY/WATER RESOURCES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above post, tenable from 1 April, 1976, or as soon thereafter as possible. The successful candidate will be required to teach undergraduate courses in hydrology and water resources, to supervise laboratory work, field experiments and study tours, and to assist with teaching in related subjects. He/she will also be expected to undertake research studies complementing or extending existing work in the Department, mainly catchment modelling and water resources systems design and operation.

Salary on the scale £2,778–£6,050 (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L.28A from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 9 January, 1976.

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Engineering from persons with suitable industrial and/or academic experience, while field of interest is not critical, knowledge of structures or surveying would be particularly welcome.

The department has been teaching for six years and is attracting many students. Some funds are available to meet specialised research needs. Salary will be in the range £2,778-£6,050 (under review) plus U.S.S.

Further information may be obtained (quoting reference *L.28B from the Establishment* Officer, University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 8 January, 1976.

University of Liverpool
CENTRE FOR COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

on an SSRC project investigating the psychological impact of TV production methods. Candidates should hold a good honours degree in Psychology, competence in experimental design and statistics is essential, and an interest in perceptual and social psychology, an advantage.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be for one year from 1st February, 1976. Salary will be on the scale £2,370–£3,894 per annum, plus threshold payments of £85.62 per annum.

Applications (two copies), together with the names of three referees should be received not later than 31st December, 1975, by The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref. RV/840/T

University of Glasgow
LECTURESHIP IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Ophthalmology. Salary on the Clinical Lecturers' scale. The first maximum on the scale is £6,135 per annum. Appropriate Superannuation Scheme will apply.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (12 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 15th December, 1975.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3751.E.

Exeter University Library
EUROPEAN DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the post of Senior Library Assistant in the European Documentation Centre which forms part of the Law Library. Candidates should be experienced in the cataloguing and detailed indexing of documents and books, preferably in the social sciences.

Initial salary will be on Grade III/IV (£2,301-£3,411) and the person appointed will be required to take up the post as soon as possible.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Administrative Officer (Staffing), University of Exeter, Northcote House, The Queen's Drive, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, to whom applications should be sent (three copies) with the names and addresses of two referees, not later than December 19, 1975. Please quote reference no. 2.5 3116.

University of Bath
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
LECTURER IN FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONTROL

The newly established Accounting and Finance Group is likely to become a focus for innovation and expansion within the School during the next few years. Applicants should have a good honours degree or postgraduate degree. Accounting qualification preferred but not essential. The successful candidate will be expected to specialize in quantitative aspects of managerial accounting models and systems and to make a significant contribution to research within the School.

Salary in the lower part of the range £2,778 to £6,050 per annum plus £85.62 (under review). Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting reference number T.T. 75/172. Closing date for applications: 31st December, 1975.

University of Cambridge
FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM
Appointment of an Assistant Keeper in the Department of Applied Arts

Applicants must hold a university degree and should have relevant museum experience, including basic knowledge within the scope of this Department (ceramics, oriental and near Eastern objects. A specialised knowledge of western pottery, textiles and arms and armour would be an advantage.

Stipend with contributory pension scheme under U.S.S. on the scale of £2,778-£5,022 supplemented by £85.62 under a threshold agreement.

Further information and details of application from the Director. Latest date for application December 31, 1975.

University of Bath
SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES
LECTURER IN FRENCH

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in French in the School of Modern Languages. Candidates should have special interests in the field of French language. The successful candidate will be required to commence duties as soon as possible.

Salary in the lower part of the range £2,778-£6,050 plus £85.62 per annum threshold payment, according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, quoting reference number T/T/75/170. Closing date for applications: December 31, 1975.

University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for two lectureships in the new Department of Geography, which admitted its first undergraduates in October this year, as well as consultation to first-year teaching, the successful applicants will be expected to develop their specialist research interests in the university and to participate in the design and teaching of second and third-year courses.

One of the appointments will be made in APPLIED PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; applicants with an interest in Resource Management or Biogeography would be particularly welcome, although other fields are not ruled out. The second lectureship will be in HUMAN GEOGRAPHY, with special reference to the application of quantitative methods of geographical problems. Research interests outside the British Isles would be an attractive additional qualification for at least one of these appointments.

Salary within the range £2,778 to £6,050 (under review). Plus U.S.S. The lectureship will probably be filled close to the bottom of the scale and the other at a more senior level on the lecturers' scale.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L.2A from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 9 January, 1976.

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
LECTURESHIP IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Science Education at the Science Education Centre of the Faculty of Education. Applicants must have strong school experience and be qualified to teach an integrated approach to science at the B.Ed. level, and should indicate any other areas of educational theory or practice in which they are specially qualified.

Salary Scales (approx. £p.a. equivalent): Lecturer, Grade II £2,778 by £186 to £3,150 or £3,150 to £3,341; Lecturer, Grade I: £3,150 by £186 to £3,894; Senior Lecturer: £3,522 by £255 to £4,332.

Initial placings and allowances for transport in circumstances on appointment. Assistance with accommodation for up to 5 years for persons recruited outside Rhodesia. Subsidised and biennial visits with travel allowance. Superannuation and medical schemes.

Applications (six copies) giving full personal particulars including full names, place and date of birth, qualifications, experience and publications, and naming three referees, should be submitted by 12 January, 1976, to the Registrar, University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box 2703, Salisbury, Rhodesia, from whom further particulars can be obtained. An additional copy of application should be lodged with the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom further particulars may also be obtained.

University of Glasgow
SENIOR LECTURESHIP OR LECTURESHIP IN PRINCIPLES OF RELIGION

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship or Lectureship in the Department of Principles of Religion in the Faculty of Arts. The salary will be on *the Senior Lecturers' scale of* £5,952—£7,430 per annum (under review), or of the Lecturers' scale of £2,862–£6,134 per annum (under review). Initial salary will be fixed according to experience and qualifications. Appropriate Superannuation Scheme will apply.

The Lecturer will be in charge of a small department providing courses at all levels for the M.A. Degree. The courses cover the nature and functions of religion and offer a comparative study of religions, with special attention to the Biblical tradition and Christianity.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court, Room 18, the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (eight copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 8 January, 1976.

Chelsea College
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
Fourah Bay College
(UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE)
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ELECTRONICS/ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

An Inter-University Council sponsored Link Scheme exists between the Department of Engineering, Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, and the Department of Electronics, Chelsea College, whereby a new post is established for which applications are invited.

The person appointed will be a member of the staff of the Electronics Department at Chelsea College in which he would serve on leave during part of Lecturer but for possibly all times a substitute from the Department, would be expected to spend 75 per cent of his service on secondment overseas in the Department of Engineering at Fourah Bay College.

The Fourah Bay College he would be required to teach and initiate research in one or more topics in Electronics and Electrical Engineering. The appointment will be for a period of four years. Experience in industry and or teaching is desirable. The Salary scale for Lecturers at the University of London is £2,778–£6,050 and £2,778 Threshold Payments (under review) plus £599 London Allowance.

During the time spent in Fourah Bay College, the salary will be appropriate to the grade of Lecturer—i.e. £2,910-£5,250 and £1,770 respectively, or level of responsibility and point of entry depending upon qualifications and experience (FSSU, outfit allowance £. 120, tax free passages for self, wife and dependent children under 18 or 25 if in full time education, baggage allowance £1,000 per family, assistance with passages for leave, partly assisted accommodation at a reasonable rent, i.e. 2 equals 21 unfurnished). Salary subject to deduction under the British Overseas Supplementation Scheme (BOSS) would be applicable in appropriate cases, i.e. £1,170 married and £1,053 single. Lecturers/above and £2,454 married and £2,210 single (Senior Lecturership plus appointments grant, education allowances and children's holiday visit passages.

Generally the net emoluments of the overseas post including BOSS will be no less favourable than the net emoluments at the Home Base. The total contract period will be 4 to 5 tour years including home and overseas service.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Chelsea College, Manresa Road, London, SW3 6LX, to closing date 15th December, 1975.

University of Lancaster
LECTURERS IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL WORK

The Department of Social Administration, which was established in 1974, is making a number of new appointments in the fields of social administration and social work. Applications are invited for two posts in Social Administration from those with a special interest in education, social security and comparative social administration, two posts in Social Work from those with special interest in probation or community work, and two a post to teach personal social services in both fields.

Salary on the scale £2,778-£6,050 (under review) plus U.S.S.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L.2B) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 9 January, 1976.

University of London
LECTURESHIP in EAST EUROPEAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Applications are invited for appointment to this post, to be held jointly at the London School of Economics and Political Science and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies from 1 October, 1976.

Details may be had from the Secretary-Registrar, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU to whom applications must be delivered before 1st January, 1976.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Senior Lecturer in Social Administration and Social Work

The nature of this post derives from the impending retirement of Dr. Jean Heywood, Head of the Social Work Section of the Department. The appointee will take over the Section. Its main responsibility is the two-year Diploma and M.A. in Social Administration and Social Work (50 students). The Senior Lecturer will also be responsible for the general development of social work training and research. Although the main responsibility will be in the social work field, the Department strongly emphasises the close relationship between social administration and social work and the appointee will participate in its general teaching, research and administration. Salary range p.a.: £5,922-£7,430 per annum (under review). Superannuation.

Part-time Lecturer in Social Work

Duties involve the planning and arrangement of various kinds of placements for the students on professional social work courses, and working with supervisors and agencies to develop new kinds of placements. A professional qualification and experience in the field is essential. Salary proportionate to the full-time range p.a. £2,862-£4,698 (under review). Superannuation.

Further particulars and application forms (returnable by December 17th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote Ref.: 242-75/T, and state for which post you are applying.

Sussex River and Water Division

The Sussex River and Water Division has responsibility for river management and land drainage for the whole of Sussex and for water supply for the coastal belt from Telscombe to Littlehampton.

Divisional Pollution Officer
£5,016-£5,622

To supervise a team of District and Field Inspectors employed in sampling river waters and effluents and investigating random pollution incidents, accidental spillages of oil, pesticides and other contaminants.

The person appointed will hold an appropriate science degree and the Diploma of the Institute of Water Pollution Control or equivalent qualification. Previous experience with a River or Water Authority will be an advantage. He will be responsible to the Assistant Divisional Manager (Quality/Resources) and will be responsible for interpreting analytical results, advising on the siting of refuse tips and precautions to be taken, as well as liaison with the Drainage Divisions on all aspects likely to affect effluent standards.

The post, which is superannuable, is based at Divisional Headquarters, Falmer and carries an essential user car allowance. Disturbance allowances are payable in certain circumstances.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, present employer and salary and quoting two referees should be addressed to the Divisional Manager, Sussex River and Water Division, Southern Water Authority, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9PY.

Closing date for applications—10th December, 1975.

Southern Water Authority

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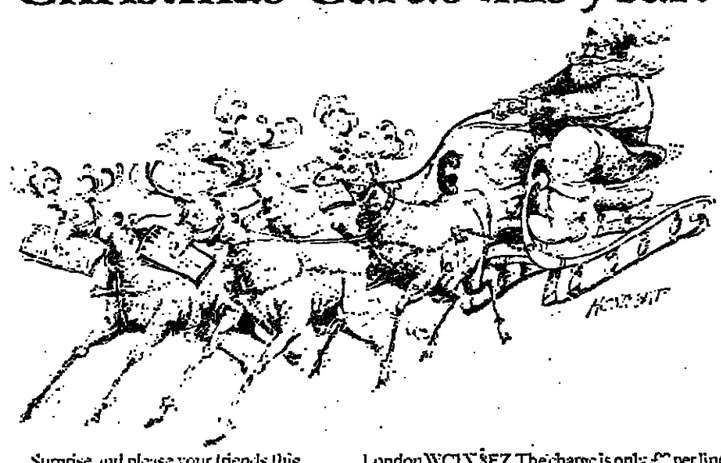

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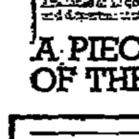

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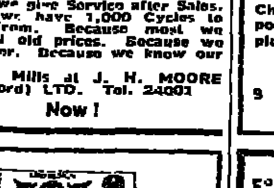

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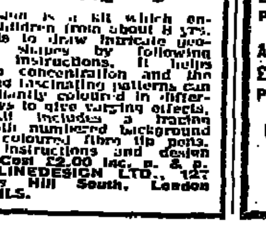

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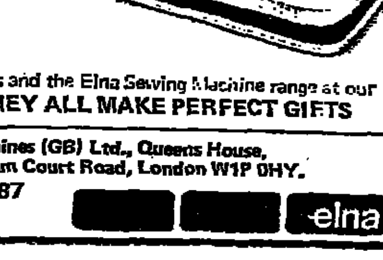

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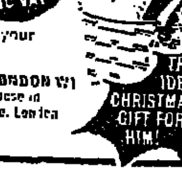

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An opportunity has occurred, due to internal promotion, for an experienced secretary to join a very active team concerned with marketing the Company's products in Europe.
We are seeking a candidate who can demonstrate speed and resourcefulness when working under pressure and who enjoys organising priorities with a minimum of direct guidance. Good general education is essential, as well as first class secretarial knowledge and skills. While the ability to converse in French would be useful, even greater importance is attached to personal qualities of tact and adaptability.
Starting salary: c. £3,200.
Pleasant offices; staff lunchroom; existing holiday arrangements honoured.
The job is with the Eastman Kodak Company, European Region and interviews will be in their offices at 246 High Holborn.
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NO SHORTHAND ESSENTIAL. PA/Secretary 30-25-ish. Accurate typing, little audio, to assist W1 Estate Agent selling hotels etc. Lots of telephone work, client contact, individual responsibilities. Clean driving licence helpful. Own office. £2,500 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

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S.W.6. *Girl, room, private house, no* quads. 736 3558. eves. £14.

4TH PERSON required to share luxurious Fulham house. Own double bedroom, £68 p.m. excl. Phone 736 3060 after 6 p.m.

CHRISTIAN WANTED, mid. to late 20s, for room in luxury Canonbury *flat*, £12 p.w. 226 1701, eves.

PUTNEY.—2nd professional person, own room, ultra modern *flat*, £15 p.w., inc. 01-789 6878, eves.

W.8.—*Single room and share facilities* in small flat with one other lady, 25-35, social worker, teacher or similar. £50 p.c.m. Telephone: 778 7466, evenings and weekends.

WIMBLEDON.—2nd prof. person, share luxury flat, col. TV., etc., £17 p.w., incl. Tel 789 0991, eves./Sat.

S.W.1.—3rd girl, 21+, share room, £7 p.w. 828 1181, ext 36; 834 1340, evenings.

4TH PERSON, own room centrally heated flat, Chelsea. Tel: 435 5677, after 7.

W.9. Half flat for 1 girl, social worker/teacher or similar, own room. £50 p.c.m. 788 7466.

S.W.7. *2nd girl, 25+, own room.* £17 p.w. inc. 373 8830 after 7 p.m.

HOLLAND PARK. Person share pleasant flat. Own room. £13 p.w.—602 5358 after 6.

FULHAM.—Own room, share house. £10 p.w.—736 8639 evenings.

S.W.1. Really good, elegant flat, 2 sharing. £12 pw each; own room. £18 p.w. 286 5682 evenings.

4TH MAN, Kensington house; own room; £60 p.c.m.—01-937 4658.

HAMPSHIRE. — Cottage: 1/3 girls to share weekend retreat in exchange Cordon Bleu cooking.—Box 2003 S, The Times.

W.8. Luxury house, own room, £20 p.w. 727 8573.

A HOME as opposed to flat sharing is offered with 3 super cooks in a house at Stockwell (nr. Tube). Own room, share bathroom and choice of 2 receptions and swimming pool. £25 p.w. incl. 493 1121. Caroline Gee.

S.W.19. Male, own room, luxury house, c.h., 2 colour TV's. £15 p.w. inclusive. 947 5728, a.m. or eves.

S.W.3. 3rd girl, over 25, to share maisonette in garden square. Own room, £14 p.w. 01-589 5026 after 6.30.

RENTALS

CHISWICK, W.4. Nr. Tube. Attractive fully furn. house, 3 beds, lounge, dining room, kit., bath, 2nd W.C. Gas c.h. Garden. £45 p.w.—994 7634.

HAMPSTEAD AND ENVIRONS.—We have the best quality furnished flats and houses for discerning families from £50 p.w. to £130 p.w. All have been viewed *and are recommended by The Letting Department of George Knight* and Partners, 9 Heath Street, Hampstead Village, N.W.3. 01-435 2298.

PARK LANE PENTHOUSE.—Furnished, *short or long let. 3/4 beds*, terraces, etc. Must be seen. Also small Park Lane flat. 493 5367 or 408 1861 from 8 a.m.

PRIMROSE HILL, N.W.3. 2 bedroomed luxury furnished flat in modern block, car space, all mod. cons. £45 p.w. Tel. 794 5561.

N.W.11.—Quiet. 1-bed. flat for couple, min. 1 year; £26 p.w.—Ring Sherry 857 0396/7; 455 1975 (eve.).

FURNISHED HARLEY ST. Mod. block, Dbl. bedrm., recpt., k. and b.: £80 p.w.—Steven Myers & Prnrs., 580 8081.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Luxury s.c. c.h. *flat.* £40 p.w. *E.A.* 863 9206.

CHELSEA. House to let 2-4 mths., 3 recep., 5 beds., 2 baths, £95 p.w.—C.M.D., 584 7354.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE flat in sq. colour tv. £30 p.w. Tel. 584 4940.

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4 PROF. GIRLS require 4 bedroom house/flat, £30/40. 428 0467, eves.

RENTALS

TWICKENHAM

New luxury 4 bedroomed house. Fully fitted with modern wardrobe units and telephone in each bedroom, 2 double, 2 single, 2 bathrooms with low level units and mirror tiling. Cloak room. Spacious lounge diner. Colour television. Gas central heating. Fully equipped *fitted kitchen including* washing machine, fridge, cooker and brand new cutlery. Small rear garden. £75 p.w. Telephone 857 4001.

W1. Luxury new decorated and fully furnished 2 bedroomed flat, *ground floor. Magnificent* drawing room with panelled ceiling, bay window overlooking Montague Square, telephone in hallway, fitted wardrobes in bedrooms, bright, compact kitchen, *bathroom w.c., shower.* C.H. throughout. Convenient to shops. Refs. required. No pets allowed. £135 p.w. Tel. 286 5132.

SHERE. Superior Georgian Town House in rural but not isolated position, Guildford/Dorking 6 miles, 3 beds, c.h., garage, etc. Available now at £50 p.w. Also 4 bedroomed house in high class *residential area of Guildford* at £35 p.w. for 1 year. Tel.: Gascoigne Pees, Guildford 67377.

W.1. Just off Baker St., ground *floor flat*, large bedroom and reception, kitchen/dining room, bathroom, w.c., phone, fully furnished to high standard. £170 p.c.m., inclusive of rates and c.h. Refs. required. Phone 01-588 0171, *after 6 p.m.*

CHELSEA MEWS, fully furnished, modernised, 2 double bedrooms, bathroom, living room, kitchen, garage. *Available for up to two* years at £50 per week exclusive of rates. Tel. 352 7698 or 03-47 444.

MAYFAIR.—Newly decorated furnished *flat in prestige block*, 2/3 bedrooms, 1/2 rec. rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, constant hot water, lifts, porterage, £115 per week.—Humbert Flint, Rawlence *& Squarey*, 01-493 4301.

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BALHAM.—Self contained flat, suitable for professional couple only, lounge, bedroom, kitchen, bath room, C.H., telephone: £60 *p.c.m.: returnable deposit* £100. —Please phone 01-629 3430.

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MAYFAIR.—Well furn. flat in prestige block, available now for 3 months plus, 1 double bed., 1 recpt., k. and b., lifts, 24hr. porter, c.h., c.h.w., inc., £70 p.w. (6 months+), £80 p.w. (3 months), Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Sunny 3 bed. maisonette, £80 p.w. At Home in London, 581 2216.

N.W.1.—Lovely family house, well furnished with 3 beds., 2 baths., 2 recpt., and study. Four to six months, £80 p.w. Willett. 730 3435.

HYDE PARK, W.2, views. Luxury *3 bed. penthouse, patio, lift*, c.h., c.h.w., £70 p.w.; also W.2, tiny 3 room flat, c.h., lift, £45. 602 5949.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 2 rooms, k. & b. Patio. £40 p.w. inc. c.h., colour TV. Tel. 584 7373.

HISTORIC FAMILY HOUSE to let S.W.1, £175 p.w.—See London and Suburban, or phone 01-834 6478.

MAYFAIR.—Fully furn. and newly dec. flat in prestige block available now for a min. period of 3 months. 2 bed, 1 recept., k. & b., lifts, 24 hr. porterage. C.H., C.H.W., inc. £80 p.w. (6 months +), £85 p.w. (3 months). —Hampton & Sons, 01-493 8222.

CORNWALL GDNS.—Elegant and spacious flat overlooking gardens; £45 p.w. for civilised couple.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721 or view this weekend 937 5930.

UNFURN. flats, *central & Greater* London areas. C. & S. 589 5234.

PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE, S.W.11.—Spacious, sunny, unfurn. flat, 5 bed., 3 recept., k. & 2b.; long let; £100 p.w.—*Boyd & Boyd*, 584 6863.

QUEENSGATE, S.W.7.—Well furn. 2 bedrooms, large recept., k. & b.; first floor; balcony; c.h.; £60 p.w.—Birch & Co., 935 0117, day/night.

RESPONSIBLE young girl ballet student seeks accommodation, Monday to Friday, convenient to Notting Hill Gate, preferably with family; bed, breakfast and evening meal required.—Please telephone Slough 20074.

HOLLAND PARK.—*Family House:* 3 beds, garden: £45 p.w.—Tel. 937 8511.

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CHELSEA.—Dbl. serviced rooms with breakfast, £30 p.w.—352 6917. D.S.P.C.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close park.—Spacious mews flat, 2 beds., recept., k. & b.; long, short let.—Plaza Ld., 581 4572.

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UNFURN. FLATS wanted, f. & f. purchased. 602 4471 Dixon & Co.

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CHELSEA. Long, low, light, quiet maisonette; split recept., 3 beds., terrace, roof garden. £40 pw.—543 7499 eves.

CHELSEA. Short let service apartments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms, from £70 p.w. 235 Kings Rd., S.W.3. Tel.: 352 5082.

(continued on page 32)

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...oadcasting

...usual what mid-evening fun there is today will come from Ronnie Barker ...he old lag in Porridge (BBC1 8.30) unless those lodgers and their landlord ... amuse you in Rising Damp (ITV 7.30). But that old film Bringing Up Baby ...ill good for a laugh later (BBC1 11.32). Steve McGarrett is still dashing ...ut in all that heat to save Hawaii for law and order (ITV 8.0) and Shaw Taylor ... his piece to help our own Metropolitan Commissioner (ITV 10.30). Sir ...n Summerson is tonight's guide to the architectural Spirit of the Age ...C2 9.25).—L.B.

...C 1

11.00 am, You and Me. ...pm, Dechrau Canu Dechrau... ...anmol. 12.55, News. 1.00, ...e Mill. 1.45-2.02, Chigley. Play School. 4.25, It's the ... 4.35, Jackanory. 4.50, ... Cat. 5.15, Fabulous Animals... 5.40, *Magic Roundabout.* News. 6.00, Nationwide. Tom and Jerry. The Invisible Man. Sykes. Porridge. News. Quiller. Tonight. Film 75. Film, Bringing Up Baby, with Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn, *May Robson, Charlie* Ruggles, Barry Fitzgerald.* ...12 am, Weather. ...ck and white.

...al variations (BBC 1): WALES: 12.25-12.55 pm, ...millers Closedown. 1.45-2.00, ...t. 6.00-7.05, Wales Today, ...wide. 7.05-7.30, Hoddiw. ...8.00, Fo a Fe. 8.00-8.30, Max ...Show. 11.00-11.30, India. ...11.32, News of Wales. SCOT...: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitter Closedown, 6.00-7.05, Report Scotland, *Nationwide*. 11.30, Scottish News Summary. ...HERN IRELAND: 12.25-12.55 ...Transmitters Closedown. 6.00-... Scene Around Six. Nationwide. 11.00-11.30, Music from Cas...oole. 11.30-11.32, Northern ...d News. ...AND: 11.00-11.30 pm, ...A View of Upper Wharfedale. ...West, Country Concerns. ...East, Sounds Like, Midlands, the Cuff. West, Auberon ...h. South West, Peninsula: ...ws of My Mind. South, Keep... East, Newscue.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School.
7.05 pm, Mr Smith's Gardening Programme.
7.30 Newsday.
7.50 Pot Black: Ray Reardon v Eddie Charlton.
8.15 Money Programme. The *Price Fixers—what has* price control done to stem inflation?
9.00 Poems and Pints from the Spencer Works Club, Llanwern.
9.25 Spirit of the Age part 5: Landscape with Buildings — late eighteenth/early nineteenth century.
10.15 Trinity Tales. With Bill Maynard, Francis *Matthews.* The *Fryer's* Tale.
11.05 Newsnight.
11.20-11.25 Stephen Thorne reads The Song of Right and Wrong, by G. K. Chesterton.

Thames

12.00, A Handful of Songs. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, Look Who's Talking. 1.00, News. 1.20, *Lunchtime Today.* 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Galloping Gourmet. 3.00, Theatre of Stars. 3.55, *General* Hospital. 4.20, Pop Quest. 4.50, American Magpie. 5.20, The *Flintstones.*
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.

London Weekend

7.00 Who Do You Do?
7.30 *Rising Damp.*
8.00 Hawaii Five-O.
9.00 Beryl's Lot.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police Five.
10.40 Russell Harty.
11.30 Rod Stewart and The Faces.
12.30 What Did You Learn at *School Today?*

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: Over the Moon, with Rex Harri*son, Merle Oberon.* 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Don't Drink the Water. 7.30, Rising Damp. 8.00, Streets of San Francisco. 9.00, London. 10.30, Extra Time. 11.00-12.30 am, Film: *Miss Sadie Thomson,* with Rita Hayworth, Jose Ferrer.

Southern

12.00, *Thames. 1.20 pm,* Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Film: The Challenge. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. Scene South East. 6.35, Out of Town. 7.05, And Mother Makes Five. 7.35, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, The Streets of San Francisco. 11.55, Southern News. 12.05 am, Doris Day. 12.35, Weather. *Guideline.*

...V

..., Thames. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, ...es. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, ... Richard Boone in In Broad ...ght. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, ...5. 5.25, Crossroads. News. 6.01, Report West. Report Wales. 6.35, Space ... 7.30, London. 10.30, Free ... 11.00, Boney. 11.55, ...er. ...V CYMRU/WALES. As HTV ...: 1.20-1.25, Penawdau Newyddion... ...y dydd. 4.20-4.50, Sesiwn ...mil. 6.01-6.18, Y Dydd. ..., John Morgan on Who Runs ...? 11.30, Two's Company. ..., Weather. HTV WEST As HTV ...: 1.20-1.30, West Headlines. 6.35. Report West.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Danger-man. 3.25, Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, North East News. 6.05, Division. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, And Mother Makes Five. 7.30, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.00, Film, The Black Sleep, with Basil Rathbone.* 12.35 am, Epilogue.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: Just for Fun, with Mark Wynter, Cherry Roland.* 3.55, *Thames.* 5.20, *University Challenge.* 5.50, News. 6.00, *Grampian Today.* 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Barnaby Jones. 9.00, London. 10.30, Points North. 11.30, Anna and the King. 12.00, Prayers.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.20, pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: City of Badmen: with Dale Robertson, Jeanne Crain, Richard Boone, Lloyd Bridges. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Why. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Treasure Hunt. 7.30, ATV. 8.00, Barnaby Jones. 9.00, London. 10.32, Westward News. 10.35, Late with Danton. 10.50, Film: Phantom of the Rue Morgue, with Steve Forrest, Karl Malden. 12.25 am, Faith for Life.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: And No One Could Save Her, with Lee Remick. 3.55, Thames. 5.15, Chuckleheads.* 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Space 1999. 7.35, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Kick Off. 11.05, Film: *Vengeance, with* Anne Heywood, Peter Van Eyck.* 12.35-1.05 am, Douglas Fairbanks Presents.*

Border

12.00, Thames. 12.30 am, Police Surgeon. 1.00, News. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: The Lion Has Wings, with Merle Oberon, Ralph Richardson.* 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News and Lookaround. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Mr and Mrs. 7.30, London. 10.30, Film: The Illustrated Man, with Rod Steiger, Claire Bloom. 12.20 am, Border News Summary.

...rkshire

..., Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar ... 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Chopper ... 3.00, Housepartly. 3.25, Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, ...rsity Challenge. 5.50, News. Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Mother Makes Five. 7.30, London. 10.30, Calendar Sport. 10.45, Avengers. 11.40-11.55, Night ...

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: *Seven in Darkness, with* Milton Berle, Sean Garrison. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Hogan's Heroes. 7.30, ATV. 8.00, The Goltaborators. 9.00, London. 10.30, Probe. 11.00, Film: Dr Cook's Garden, with Bing Crosby. 12.25 am, Men Who Matter.

...ster

..., Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster Headlines. 1.30, Thames. Film, Cash on Demand, with Cushing, Andre Morell.* Thames. 5.20, University ...enge. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV ...rts. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, ... 7.00, Fire House. 7.30, Wild West. 8.30, Sportscast. 9.00, ...on. 10.30, Tom and Tommy. ...-12.00, Police Story.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film, Another Shore, with Robert Beatty, Moira Lister, Stanley Holloway.* 3.55, *Thames.* 5.20, Babar. 5.25, Crossroads. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, A Joke's a Joke. 7.00, The Adventurer. 7.30, ATV. 8.00, Combat. 9.00, *London.* 10.30, Ways and Means. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05, 12.25 pm, Film, Five Steps to Danger, with Ruth Roman, Sterling Hayden.*

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, Simon Bates. 4.30, Rosko's *Round Table.* 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, A Question of Fun. 7.30, Ronnie Aldrich.† 8.30, As You Were.† 9.02, Music Night.† 10.02, Barn Dance.† 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
† stereo.

2
6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 9.02, Harry Carpenter.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Radio 1. 11.05, Lon Jackson (1,500m). 12.00-12.05 am, News.

3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, J. S. Bach, J. C. Bach, C. P. E. Bach.† 8.00, News. 8.05, *Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky.*† 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Strauss.† 9.45, BBC Concert Orchestra: Brahms, Elgar, Bruce Montgomery.† 10.35, Brno Prix Musical 1974, Radio Brno: The Message of Czech Music.† 11.35, Piano recital: Ravel.† 12.15 pm, Concert, part 1: Nielsen, Saint-Saens.† 1.00, news. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert, part 2: Brahms.† 2.05, England's Pleasant Land.† 3.00, New Records: Beethoven, Brahms, Dvorak.† 4.15, BBC Welsh Orchestra: Barber, Elgar, Randall Thompson.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, *News.* 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, It's Catching. 7.00, Special Report. 7.10, Reading for Pleasure.

7.30, Alicia De Larrocha (piano), part 1: Granados, Ravel.† 8.00, Alexandra Palace Centenary concert, part 1: Handel, Sibelius.† 8.30, Emerson on the English. 8.40, Concert, part 2: Beethoven.† 10.05, Music Now.† 10.45, Alicia De Larrocha, part 2: Albeniz, Ravel.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News and more of Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People: 021-432 5432. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Portrait of J. M. W. Turner. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Petticoat Line. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play. Jacob's Ladder, part 3: No Truck with the Enemy. 4.00, News. 4.05, Any Answers? 4.35, Story. The Return. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Top of the Form. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Pick of the Week. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime. The Little Ottleys. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.35, Week Ending. 11.40, News. 12.01-12.04 am, Inshore forecast.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . For the Lord will not cast off for ever: but though he cause grief, yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies."—Lamentations 3: 31, 32.

BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On November 26th, at The Avenue Clinic, London, to Gillian (née Christie) and Macdonald Bailey—a son (Duncan Macdonald).

BROOKE.—On 26th November, to Sophie (née Vaulier) and Michael—a son (Nicholas).

CHURCH.—On 22nd November, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Priscilla (née St Johnston), and Robert—a 2nd daughter.

DANCE.—On Nov 25th to Margaret (née Bailey) and Alan—a son (Giles Philip Yorke).

FOOTNER.—On November 25th, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Susanna and George Footner—a boy.

GREEN.—On 27th Nov. at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Lorna (née Willis Fleming) and Anthony—a daughter (Louisa).

HALL.—On November 26th, at Leighton Hospital, Crewe, to Susan and John Hall—a son (Tom).

HOGG.—On Wednesday, November 26, 1975, to Branwen and Michael Hogg—a daughter (Elspeth Ann).

LUSHINGTON.—On 25th November, at St. Joseph's, Beaconsfield, to Bridget (née Longfield) and Jan—a son (Thomas Robert Longfield), a brother for Richard and Greville.

McCAVE.—On 27th November, at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Susie and Nick—a son (Robert Theasby).

McDONNELL.—On November 26th, at Westminster Hospital, to Susan and John McDonnell—a daughter (Constance Charlotte Mary), a sister for Conrad and William.

O'BRIEN.—On 26th November at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, to Irene and Frank—a son (James Lawrence).

ROSE.—On November 23rd at West Hill Hospital, Dartford, to Diana (née Woodroffe) and Alan—a son (Antony Alan Frederick), brother for Daniel.

SEMPLE.—On November 18th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Margaret and James—a son (Alasdair Thomas).

THOMAS.—On November 26th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Jill (née Barrett) and Michael—a daughter (Sarah).

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, November 26, peacefully, in Salisbury, Rhodesia, Brian Newton Adams, beloved husband of Elizabeth Anne, and father of Roger, Robin and Christopher.

BALFOUR.—On 26th November, peacefully, AUREA, widow of Major C. J. Balfour, of Newton Don, and daughter of the 5th Lord Ashburton. Funeral private. A memorial service will be held at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Kelso at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, 8th December. No mourning, by her special request.

BLAIR.—On Monday, November 24, suddenly, in the Royal United Hospital, Bath, Oliver Robin, beloved husband of Brigid, father of Christopher and Camilla. Funeral at Holy Trinity, Bradford-on-Avon, on Saturday, at 11 a.m. Family flowers only.

BROCKETT.—On November 27th, 1975, peacefully at Coach House Cottage, Lyminster, Frank Neil Brockett, the devoted and greatly loved husband, father and grandfather of Doreen, Andrew and Margaret, Mervyn and Bonnie, Adrian, Catriona and Gavin. Funeral service at Chichester crematorium, Westhampnett Road, Chichester, on Monday, December 1st, at 4.30 p.m. Family flowers only please, but donations, if wished, for the Friends of University College Hospital, may be sent c/o F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 5959.

DEATHS

CARPMAEL.—On November 26, 1975, Kenneth Sydney Carpmael, Q.C. Aged 90 yrs. Master of The Bench of The Middle Temple and Treasurer in 1961. Service at Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday, December 2, at 12.30. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Rd., W.8. A memorial service in The Temple Church will be announced later.

COCKCROFT.—On 26th November, 1975, after a short illness, Eric Briggs (Burney), the dearly loved husband of Olive, the loving father of Penny and Barnaby, and the grandfather of Victoria, Alexandra, Rupert and Laura. Service and committal at Colwyn Bay Crematorium on Monday, 1st December at 12 noon. Family flowers only.

COLLINS. — On Nov. 26th, 1975, peacefully at home after a short illness, John Collins, C.Eng., F.I.E.E. Beloved husband of Flo and father of John and Susan. Funeral service at St. George's Church, Esher, at 11 a.m. Wednesday, 3rd December. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation Appeal, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

CROMPTON, JAMES, passed away in Leicester, on Wednesday, 26th November. Solemn Requiem Mass, at St. Nicholas Church, Leicester, 11 o'clock, Thursday, 4th December. All enquiries to Ginns and Gutteridge, Leicester 59117. No flowers please, but donations if desired to Groby Road Hospital Cardiac Fund, Leicester.

HAMILL-STEWART.—On November 25th, after a long illness, borne with great courage, John Arbuthnot (Jack) Hamill-Stewart, for 20 years Master at Millfield School, Somerset. Please no flowers, but donations if desired to Turner Home, Tilbury Place, Brighton.

HEILBRON.—On 25th November, 1975 Theresa, in her 95th year. Beloved mother of Gladys and Marjorie and grandmother of Yvonne, Ann and Diana. The funeral was private.

HELBY.—On November 15th, 1975, peacefully, at Umtali, Ian Duffus Hasler, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Berkshire Regiment (retired), of P.O. Box 283, Umtali, Rhodesia. Husband of Diana, father of Ian Edward and Sonia.

HYAMS, EDWARD.—Suddenly, on November 25th, at Besancon. Deeply mourned by his wife and family. Funeral will take place at Besancon on November 29th.

MACKENZIE-EDWARDS.—On 27th November at Dorchester, Captain Roderick Latimer Mackenzie-Edwards, C.B.E., R.N., Rtd., beloved husband of Beryl, father of Janet and the late Sub-Lt. R. P. Mackenzie-Edwards, R.N. Funeral Maiden Newton, 2.30 Tuesday, 2nd December. Family flowers only.

MARSHAM, A. C. MORRIS, on Nov 27th, at Leybourne Lodge, West Malling, beloved husband of Camilla. Funeral arrangements later.

MATHESON.—On November 25th, Dr. Bernard of Rogart, King Edward Avenue, Burnham on Crouch, Essex. Beloved husband, father and grandfather. Cremation at Chelmsford Crematorium 3.30, Monday, December 1st. Flowers to T. Pennack and Sons, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, or donations to the National Association for Mental Health, 39 Queen Anne St., London, W.1.

NIX. — On 27th November, in Shrewsbury, Stephen James Ashburner Nix (Lt.-Commander R.N. rtd.), aged 66. Husband of Penelope and father of Clare and Paul. Service at Munslow Parish Church, on Mon., Dec. 1st, at 12 noon. No flowers please, but donations if wished to Richard Dimbleby Cancer Research Institute, St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

PIPPETT.—On November 26th, 1975, peacefully at Eastbourne, Sussex, Ernest Edward Samuel Pippett, dear brother of Joy and Grace and brother-in-law of Hilda. Funeral service at South Street Free Church, Eastbourne, on Thursday, December 4th, at 3.15 p.m.

POWELL EDWARDS.—On November 26th, peacefully Theo, loved wife of the late Colonel Ivor Powell Edwards, D.S.O., T.D., of Movington and dear mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral service at East Chiltington Church on Tuesday, December 2nd, 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to the Church.

RITCHIE.—On November 26th, 1975, at St Brandons, High Street, Banff, Florine Margaret Drummond, beloved wife of Sir John Ritchie. Service at Trinity and Alvah Church, Banff, at 1.30 p.m., and at Aberdeen Crematorium, Hazelhead West Chapel, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, December 1st. All friends respectfully invited. Family flowers only and donations to Trinity and Alvah Church, Banff.

ROSS.—Peacefully, at the Irvine Memorial Hospital, Pitlochry, on November 26, Colonel William Alan Rose Ross, M.B., Ch.B., late R.A.M.C., of Dufferin, Lower Oakfield, Pitlochry, late of Dunrobin, Kings Rd., Longniddry, dearest husband of Raddi Evans. Graveside service at Edderton Churchyard, Easter Ross, at 12 noon, on Saturday, November 29.

SAMWAYS.—On November 25th, passed away suddenly at his home, George Swithin, Mount Eliza, Victoria, Australia, beloved husband of Barbara and loved father of David, Rosemary, and John.

STRANEO.—On November 6th, in Rome, Ambassador of Italy, Carlo Alberto Straneo (Nicio), most dearly loved husband of Irene (Nini) Straneo Hart.

SWAN.—On November 25th, suddenly, at St. Georges' Hospital, Jocelyn Swan, beloved wife, of Cable and dearly loved by Christopher, Jacqueline and her darling granddaughter, Isabelle. Requiem Mass, at 11 a.m., Thursday, 4th December, at Sacred Heart Church, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, followed by cremation, at Putney Vale, at 12 noon. Funeral Director's, Ashton of Wimbledon (946 1051).

WATTS.—On November 26th, 1975, peacefully at the Manor Farm, William Clare, aged 84, widow of Nevile. Funeral on December 2nd after requiem mass 12 noon at St. Benedict's, Stratton-on-the-Fosse. No flowers, please. Donations, if so desired, to British Heart Foundation.

WRIGLEY. — On 26th November, 1975, Mary Violet Wrigley, of Chinnock House, Middle Chinnock, Crewkerne, Somerset, daughter of the late A. E. and Mrs. Wrigley. Funeral at St. Margaret's Church, Middle Chinnock, on Tuesday, 2nd December, at 2 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to Christian Aid, c/o A. E. Stoodley & Son, Market Sq., Crewkerne. Telephone Crewkerne 3339.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for Mrs. Whittington and the five girls of St. Catherines School, Bramley, who died in the Dunsfold disaster, will be held in Guildford Cathedral at 11.15 a.m. on Sunday, November 30th.

CLAYTON-JONES.—A memorial service for Richard Clayton-Jones will be held at St. Jude's, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.7, on Tuesday, December 2nd, at 3 p.m.

HARDCASTLE.—There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of William Hardcastle, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday, 19th December, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

RITCHIE OF DUNDEE. A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Ken Ritchie, 3rd Baron of Dundee, will be held in St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Tuesday, 2nd December, 1975, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

DAY. KATHERINE B.—1957. Time passes: precious memories remain.—D.

GORST.—ELLIOT GORST, O.C.—in very loving memory.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

OLD FREDDYITES. House match. Sun., Nov. 30th, K.O. 2.30.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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FOR THOSE PEOPLE who are not Secretaries.—You will be pleased to see the vacancies and career opportunities open to you in The Times on Thursday, 4th December 1975 entitled "Focus on Non-Secretarial Appointments". To find a super job simply make sure of your copy of The Times on December 4th. If you are a company who have a vacancy to advertise simply phone The Times Appointments Team on 01-278 9161 and they'll be delighted to help or Manchester 061-834 1234.

WANT an excuse for a party, or would you like to arrange a group of friends to go Carol Singing. Whatever you do this Christmas, why not remember our children at the same time. We'd love to hear from you and can provide posters, literature, collecting tins, carol sheets. Just ring the Appeals Department on 01-229 8941 at the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, Pembridge Hall, Pembridge Square, W.2.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION. Throughout the year we give help to the clergy, their widows and orphan daughters in need. "Something extra" at Christmas can make all the difference to our applicants, so please send a generous donation to our Chairman, The Revd. Canon C. E. V. Bowkett, 27, Medway Street, London, SW1P 2BD.

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CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people. 01-240 0630.

GOVERNESS REQUIRED. — See Domestic Situations.

REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS? See Business to Business.

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JC4 Reg number, super Rolls-Royce ? See Motor Cars.

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GOLD PLATED Mini GT.—See Motor Cars.

MUSIC STUDIOS. For details see today's Services column.

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M.—PROJECT executed La Rochelle rel.—S.

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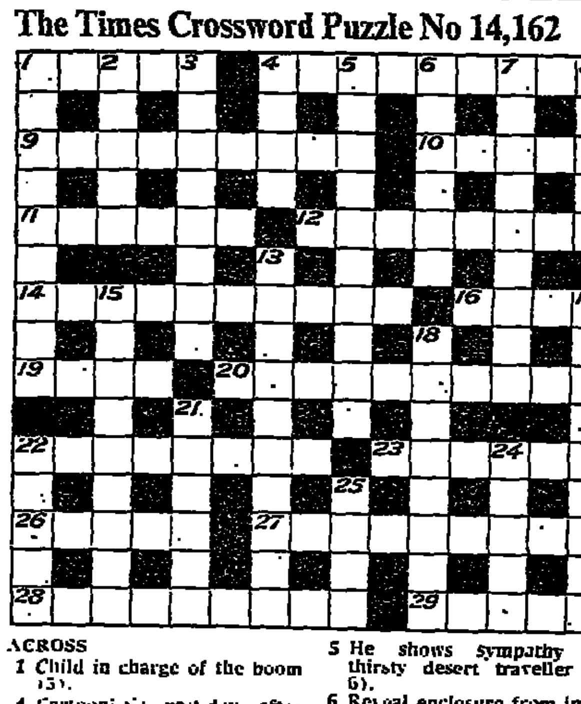
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,162



ACROSS
1 Child in charge of the boom (5).
4 Cartoonist's rest-day after Easter ? (3, 6).
9 Ring off—that's a near thing ! (5, 4).
10 Sort of point Ray and others concur in (5).
11 East tried to make a fresh arrangement (2-4).
12 Sheepishly brought forth dearest possessions (3, 5).
14 C of E student of racing ? (10).
16 Bookish little woman ! (4).
19 Maxims having point with a Scots lawyer (4).
20 Unemployed footballer in search of plunder ? (10).
22 Keep secret drink-cupboard (8).
23 Prawns, many in aspic preparation (6).
26 The meaning of "ford" in S Africa (5).
27 Reverse orders for motorway trap in key communication (9).
28 Reserve opposition to speech (9).
29 Plumb transparent mere (5).

DOWN
1 Falstaff's favourite drink-contests ? (4, 5).
2 Means of carrying out suspended sentence (5).
3 Overdraft possible in Devon (5).
4 Divulged secret of "holy" vessel ? (4).
5 He shows sympathy for thirsty desert traveller (4-6).
6 Reveal enclosure from international body (6).
7 High-class doctor, in respectable circumstances, is lying flatly (9).
8 Shetland Isle's vocal outbursts (5).
13 Effect produced, again and again, with best-seller ? (10).
15 Another run on a daily necessity (9).
17 Chinese city with German precursor (9).
18 Has to do with commercial establishments (8).
21 Sneer in part at Sheridan's play (6).
22 See additional man as full entitlement ? (5).
24 Crop of the month, we hear (5).
25 Painter was no mixed-up type (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,161

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PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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KENSINGTON, W.8. Recep. room, k. & b., c.h., c.h.w., TV, maid service, short lets, 243 [illegible] all inc. [illegible]

KENSINGTON PENTHOUSE modern and quiet in small block, 3 beds., recept., fitted kit., 2 baths, long short term. [illegible] 584 9170.

FULHAM. 2 bedrms, 2 c.h. [illegible] £25, c.1 [illegible]

SUPER WARM [illegible] W.10. Fully equipped [illegible] lounge, fitted kit., 2 bedrooms, garden. Ideal couple or 2 [illegible] £45 p.w. Owner [illegible]

S.W.3. Compact modern terrace house. 4 beds, reception, k. & 2 b., garage, c.h. Scott Curry [illegible]

CHELSEA, S.W.10. Very attractive 3 bed. period house, garden in quiet street, warm colours, long let. [illegible] A.T.F. 229 0033.

MONTPELLIER SQ., S.W.7. [illegible] 2 bed., 2 recep., [illegible] compact house, excellent entertaining. Avail. [illegible] £100 p.w. A.T.F. [illegible]

STAFFORD TERRACE, W.8. [illegible] and cheerful 1st floor flat, bedroom, reception, k. & b., [illegible] now. £40 p.w. [illegible]

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Superb [illegible] flat, 5 dbl. beds., 3 [illegible] suite, 2 large recepts., [illegible] kitchen. Ideal entertaining, diplomat or business [illegible] p.w. neg. (L.C. 589 [illegible])

SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS. [illegible] mews houses in Central [illegible] at competitive prices. [illegible] Centre, 21. 839 6305.

(continued on page 31)

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